THE TIMES

DIEU ET MON DROIT

No 61,078 | TUESDAY NOVEMBER 10 1981 | Price twenty pence

Ford unions set strike deadline

Unless there is an improvement in the 4.5 per cent pay offer to Ford's 54,000 manual workers by next Friday, union negotiators are to recommend an all-out strike from November 24.

Mr Ronald Todd, leader of the union's negotiating team, said: "We will recommend that we go into a major dispute. We are not looking for a confrontation, but neither do we want a right hander from the company." Page 2

Thatcher rejects new spy inquiry

The Prime Minister refused to order a new inquiry into Soviet penetration of the security service. In a Commons written reply she urged MPs to concern themselves with the future rather than the past, but she fares anger today over the member of imnested spies who were offered immunity from prosecution Back page

Gilmour calls for change of course

Sir Ian Gilmour, former Lord Privy Seal, who was dismissed from the Government in the recent reshuffle after disagreements with his Cabinet colleagues on monetary policy, intensified the campaign to force the Government to alter its economic strategy. He said in the Commons that a change of course was urgently needed

Parliamentary report, page 8

Postal charges rise delayed

The Post Office announced that it will delay until February 1 next year the increases in postal charges planned for January 4. The decision, it said, was a positive response to objections raised by the Post Office Users' National Council Page 3

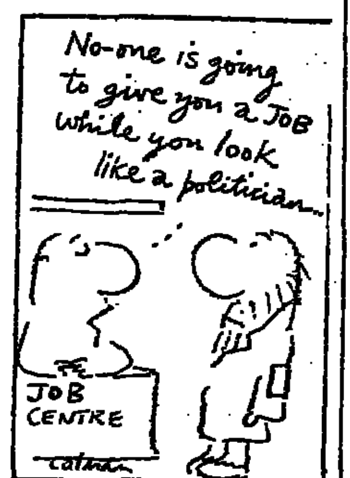
Helicopter fleet withdrawn

Bristow Helicopters has decided never to use its 10 Wessex helicopters again commercially after the crash in August of a Wessex in the North Sea in which 13 people died. The Royal Air Force's 50 Wessex, including those of the Queen's Flight, are still operating Page 15

Quality year for French wines

This years French wine is generally good quality, but volume has dropped throughout the country. In Bordeaux growers said 1981 would go down as a great year. Red wines will match the best years of the 1970s.

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Staff cuts sought at 'The Times'

Mr Rupert Murdoch, chairman of Times Newspapers, asked union leaders to begin immediaite negotiations on manning reductions and economies aimed at stemming estimated losses of £13m a year at Times Newspapers. The proposals are likely to involve cuts in several departments. Page 2

Lord's day play

There will be Sunday play in a Test match at Lord's next summer for the first time, after a ballot among MCC members. The third day of the second Test against Pakistan will be the occasion Page 19

Shop stewards overrule 'no strike' vote by oil men

By David Felton, Labour Reporter

The threat of a damaging tanker drivers' strike, which is due to start next Monday, was thrown into confusion last night when senior transport union shop stewards declared invalid votes of 2,000 workers at BP oil terminals.

About 100 BP senior stewards from the Transport and General Workers' Union took the highly unusual decision against a background of speculation that the workers had rejected the strike call.

At a new set of meetings, shop stewards will explain the union's position on the offer and give a strong recommendation for strike action.

Union officials said the stewards had decided the votes were invalid because the workers had not received all the facts on the dispute. Mr Jack Ashwell, the union's national secretary for commercial vehicles, said: "I defend the right of the stewards to proceed with a matter in any shape or form that they do, and there is nothing wrong with the decision our people have taken today".

"In all sincerity", he was unable to say how the men had voted in the terminals on the company's 8 per cent pay offer because the stewards had taken the decision during the meeting that the votes should not be aggregated.

It appeared in some terminals, he said, that BP workers had voted for rejection without being aware that they were voting for a strike. They thought that rejection would involve further negotiations.

Further meetings will be held in the terminals tomorrow and Thursday and the stewards will report back with the voting figures to another meeting in London on Friday.

At the terminal meetings it will be made clear to the workers that a vote for rejection will be taken as a vote in favour of a strike.

Stewards from Shell, Esso and Texaco are also due to meet this week to report on the results of their consultations, and Mr Ashwell, hoped the same problem would not arise at those meetings.

The company's 8 per cent pay offer would increase basic weekly pay from £105 to £113. Average earnings would rise to about £170.

The tanker drivers' strike was recommended by a special union delegate meeting last month and the men have been voting in the terminals and depots on the strike call over the last fe wweeks. Last night neither the union or company managements were able to give any indication of how voting had gone in Shell, Esso or Texaco.

Mr Ashwell said that it was not the first time that a vote had been declared invalid. He had declared a vote nill and void some years ago when drivers had voted for immediate strike action after receiving a first offer.

Unofficial reports from shop stewards had earlier indicated that voting at BP depots had been 18-6 in favour of accepting the offer. Mr Ashwell pointed out that there were 63 depots and terminals in BP and one shop steward said "the 18-6 figure was wrong anyway".

He and other stewards refused to be drawn on what the voting figures had actually been and maintained that the stewards were not aware of the total vote. Asked whether the union was trying to change the rules because the it had not liked the original results Mr Ashwell said: "We don't change the rules. We always insist that the members make the decision but we like the members to have all the facts not just some of them. There has been a lot of pressure recently from the media and the management on the members".

The only comment from BP last night was: "We note what has taken place".

The confusion over the voting came only 24 hours after an interview was published in *The Sunday Times* with Mr Alex Kitson, acting general secretary of the TGWU, in which he said that he wanted the tanker drivers to strike.

He was reported as saying that there was no running away from the fact that a tanker drivers' strike would be extremely political. He was also quoted as saying: "If it goes on long enough, Mrs Thatcher will be either forced economically to make a U-turn or she may go back to the country. And I can bring her down if she wants to do what Heath did in 1974."

The tanker drivers have considerable industrial muscle and petrol supplies at garages could start drying up within four to seven days of a strike starting. Industry would also be seriously affected.

The union's delegate meeting originally called the strike because the four main companies were not prepared to match an 11 per cent deal agreed for Mobil drivers last May.

Shell senior shop stewards are the next to meet tomorrow afternoon, followed by Esso stewards on Thursday. The recalled BP stewards meeting will be held on Friday afternoon after the Texaco stewards have met in the morning.

Concessions to Arabs are over, Israel says

From Christopher Walker in Tel Aviv and Nicholas Ashford in Washington, Nov 9

During the past 24 hours the three most senior ministers in the Israeli Cabinet have each given a warning that Israel has nc reached the limit in the concessions that it can make to the Arabs. Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Foreign Minister, also claimed that any effort by the Western nations to extract more could endanger the Camp David peace process.

The coordinated series of warnings is seen in diplomatic circles as part of a deliberate Government strategy to counter what Israel regards as a dangerous swing of international opinion in support of the eight-point peace plan put forward by Crown Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia.

Implicit in the Israeli stand is the threat that further pressure from the West could be both to prevent the scheduled withdrawal from the remainder of occupied Sinai and encourage a hardening of the Israeli stand at the crucial round of Palestinian autonomy negotiations due to reopen in Cairo on Wednesday.

In Washington, the State Department said the United States has decided for the time being not to raise the level of its representation to the autonomy talks, despite a request by Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, for it to do so as a demonstration of support for Camp David.

The Egyptian and Israeli delegations to the talks, which are aimed at granting a degree of self-rule to the Palestinian inhabitants of the Israeli-occupied West Bank area and the Gaza Strip, will be led respectively by General Kamal Hasan Ali, the Egyptian Foreign Minister, and Mr Joseph Borg, the Israeli Interior Minister. The American delegation will be headed by the United States ambassadors to the two countries, Mr Alfred Atherton and Mr Sam Lewis.

A State Department official explained today that Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, was prepared to raise the level of American representation at the appropriate time—either if the talks were nearing agreement or if they appeared to be running into trouble and needed impetus.

For the time being, however, the American view is that the ambassadors to Egypt and Israel are the people best qualified to see the talks through their current stages.

In Tel Aviv, the latest Israeli pronouncement came this afternoon at the first press conference called by Mr Ariel Sharon since he took up his post as Defence Minister. Referring to recent indications that the West was favouring the Saudi plan, Mr Sharon said: "This brings us to a situation where we cannot show any flexibility in the future, because when it comes to our security and existence—Israel will not show any flexibility whatsoever. We decided to live".

Standing before a large map designed to show what are claimed to be Palestinian violations of the July ceasefire agreement, Mr Sharon said that Israel was still hoping to sign the autonomy agreement before April, 1982. "The only

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Saudis claim airspace violated by Israel

Riyadh, Nov 9.—Israeli jets today invaded Saudi airspace over north-western regions of the kingdom and were seen off by Saudi jet fighters, the official Saudi Arabian news agency said.

The first headline broadcast by state radio called the incident which occured at 2.00 pm GMT, an attack; but a later report said only that enemy jets had violated Saudi air space. No description of the incident or of the number or type of aircraft used was given.

Israeli military command spokesmen in Tel Aviv refused to comment on the Saudi report. In Washington the Pentagon declined to give details; but officials confirmed a violation of airspace had occurred. President Reagan was informed at 2.30 pm GMT.—AP, Reuter and AFP.



First Lady welcomes her hero

"You are my Y and H", America's First Lady told her "Young and Handsome" Mr James Brady yesterday as she welcomed him back to the White House for the first time since he was shot in the head during the assassination attempt on her husband. President Reagan, watching his wife, Nancy, hugging his press secretary, remarked: "The husband is always the last to know".

It was an emotional but lighthearted return for Mr Brady on the opening of the refurbished press room (Nicholas Hirst writes from Washington). The packed room, jammed with White House press staff and reporters, broke into applause as he entered the room in his wheelchair. Never lost for a joke and reflecting the ambivalent relationship between spokesman and reporters, he set just the right tone with his quip: "I miss most of you".

The ensuing laughter gave President Reagan his cue. A moment of seriousness: "Jim, we are all waiting for the day when you are back for good"; then it was into the badinage of such occasions. "You know, of course," said the President, "that this room is built over a swimming pool. Now it isn't true, however, that the floor has been hinged." "Oh, yes it has", said Mr Brady.

Banks trim cost of loans, overdrafts

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

High street banks cut the cost of overdrafts and loans yesterday with the second reduction in interest rates in a month. National Westminster led the way with a ½ point cut in its base lending rate to 15 per cent, to take effect immediately, and the three other big clearing banks; Barclays, Lloyds and Midland followed suit.

The latest cut means that personal borrowers will be paying between 18 to 20 per cent on their overdrafts while the cost for top-quality industrial customers will be 16 per cent.

However, the cut is unlikely to affect home loans from build- have left their mortgage rates unchanged.

Yesterday's move was a response to recent falls in money market rates and the trend in the United States. Mr Jeffrey Benson, group chief eexcutive of National Westminster said: "Following the slight easing of interest rates here and abroad and the strengthening of the exchange rate, we have acted as early as we possibly can to ease the interest burden on our commercial customers."

Although base-rates have now fallen by 1 per cent since the middle of October to 15 per cent, this is still well above the 12 per cent ruling in the middle of September before the Bank of England intervened to protect the pound and base rates rose 4 per cent in a matter of weeks.

The Building Societies Association yesterday welcomed the cut and said it would be watching the position carefully.

On the foreign exchange markets yesterday the cut and rather disappointing wholesale price figures took the edge off the pound's early gains. After being 2 cents up it closed in London 1¼ cents higher at $1.8925. The dollar was generally weak after easier short-term interest rates. Leading American banks, including Chase Manhattan and Citibank cut their prime rates by ½ per cent to 17 per cent.

Defects may doom 1,000 council flats

From Our Correspondent
Manchester

A Manchester housing estate built in the late 1960s at a cost of £5m is facing demolition. A report to the Manchester City council housing committee outlined basic design faults in the deck access flats and maisonettes, though these defects are not thought to be dangerous, and are being monitored.

More than a thousand families live on the Fort Beswick council estate off Grey Mare Lane, which was built by Bison Concrete (Northern) under a package deal contract.

If the decision to demolish goes ahead it will involve either a phased long-term demolition, or the whole estate would be razed and the site sold.

The estate has been the subject of hundreds of complaints from residents angry because rainwater seeps in.

Hairline cracks in the roof, water penetration to the lower decks, and condensation, as well as cracked supports to fire escape and access balustrades, are cited in the report.

Nine structural failures among bridge supports, unsatisfactory repairs to concrete wall panels, and stair towers leaning away from the main blocks were also discovered.

After a meeting of the housing committee yesterday, the chairman, Mr John Smith, said: "There is the rehousing situation to be considered if we decide to demolish, and I don't know if we have available property to put up the families. It would cost £10m to get the property into some kind of reasonable condition, with no guarantee we will be sucessful."

He said it would cost the council £5m to demolish the flats, but at the moment people were refusing to move into them because of their condition, and so they were lying empty.

Louvre says US museum smuggled Poussin

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

The Musée du Louvre in Paris has claimed that a Poussin recently purchased by the Cleveland Museum of Art in America was smuggled out of France. The painting, *Madone a l'escalier*, dates from 1648 and two versions are known.

One was acquired in 1949 by the National Gallery Washington and it has hitherto been considered the original by most scholars. The other belonged until last year to Mlle Thérèse Bertin-Mourot in France.

Cleveland, having purchased this second painting, now claims that it has the original, implying that the Washington picture is a fake, or at best an old copy. Poussin seldom, if ever, painted two versions of the same composition.

The accusation of fraudulent export is made in a letter to the editor, published in the November issue of the *Burlington* magazine. It is signed by Michel Laclotte, the Louvre's head curator and by Pierre Rosenberg, another curator.

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Retrial after jury-rigging alarm

By Frances Gibb and Peter Evans

Concern at an increase in interference with jurors to seek a "not-guilty" verdict was expressed by a leading barrister yesterday after a re-trial was ordered in a tax fraud trial at Croydon, south London.

Judge Jean Graham Hall discharged the jury in the fifth week of the trial because two jurors had been approached, she said, and offered money.

Mr Richard Du Cann, QC, former chairman of the Bar, said yesterday: "Twenty years ago this was absolutely unheard of. But certainly there have been a number of well documented cases within the last two or three years".

At the Croydon tax fraud trial, the judge was about to start her summing up when some information was passed to her. The court then assembled and she said to the jury: "One of your number on his way home on Friday was spoken to by two men and he was told that he should swing it in favour of certain of the defendants. He was then handed £500.

"That juror had the courage to go straight to the police and I have a written statement from him. This morning, another juror has quite separately sent a note which came straight to me. He was approached on his way home on Friday as well.

"The men who spoke to him tried to force money on to him. This juror, like the other one, did his duty, although he knew this put himself and his family at risk.

"Although you have listened very patiently and for so long, it would not be in the interests of justice to continue any further."

The judge then discharged the jury and added: "I thank the two jurors for their courage and honesty in very difficult circumstances."

It is estimated that the trial has so far cost £60,000. The judge refused bail for three of the five defendants—William James Long and his wife, Mrs Patricia Long, of Avery Hill Road, New Eltham, and Anthony Ronald Leach, of Brent Road, Woolwich, all London. Edward Archer Johnson and Christine Diane Byford, of Ilderton Road, Peckham, south London, were allowed bail.

Victory for Benn and Heffer

By Julian Haviland and George Clark

The workings of the Labour Party's internal democracy brought handsome double victories yesterday for Mr Wedgwood Benn and Mr Eric Heffer, nad satisfaction for their principal patron, Mr Michael Foot, the party leader.

The two left-wingers were easily reelected to the chairs of important subcommittees of Labour's national executive committee, from which MPs and trade union representatives of the centre-right had at one time hoped to remove them. They also came first and second respectively in the primary election organized by the *Tribune* Group of Labour MPs to choose candidates for the Shawod Cabinet.

But in the left's internal struggle, within the Tribune Group, the anti-Benn forces held their own. By their reckoning, they filled 11 of the 15 places with their own people, members of the so called soft left. Further, a threatened challenge to Mr Norman Buchan, MP for Renfrewshire, West, for the group's chairmanship, collapsed. Mr Buchan is opposed to Mr Benn. Mr Norman Atkinson, MP for Haringey, Tottenham, the optenral challenger, did not appear.

Mr Benn retained the chairmanship of the home policy policy-forming machine, by 12 votes to 5. Mr Heffer was re-elected chairman of the organizaation committee by 13 votes to 7. In each case thhe defeated challenger was Mr Golding, MP, for Newcastle-under-Lyme. In the voting for the organizaation committee he had the support of Mr Denis Healey, the deputy leader; Mr Foot backed the winner, Mr Heffer.

Mr Goldings was a forlorn challenge. The margin of his defeat was increased by the absence of three trade union members, Mr Alan Hadden, Mr Sydney Tierney, and Mr Sam McCluskie.

The result dismayed those in the party who had hoped that the more even balance achieved when the new national executive was elected at thhe annual conference six weeks a gomihghr be reflected in thhe committees. Their fears were at once confirmed when the organization committee decided, at the instance of Mr Benn, to reject an appeal for the national executive to hold an inquiry into the Trotskist Militant Tendency, which is steadily growing in influence in some sections of the party.

The appeal came from Manifesto Group of moderate Labour MPs, who believe that the form of organization that Militant takes puts it outside the Labour Party's constitution. The group wants Militant supporters to be made to choose beween their faction and party membership.

Mr Benn, supported by Miss Joan Maynard, argued that the Manifesto Group's request should be rejected, on the ground that the NEC had previously considered acting against Militant and had decided not to, a decision that the conference had endorsed.

A counter-proposal from Mr Golding, supported by Miss Betty Boothroyd, to keep the question alive for further discussion next month was defeated by seven votes to three. The seven included three soft left supporters of Mr Foot, who has always opposed any action against Militant while strongly criticizing the group. The three were Mr Douglas Hoyle, Miss Joan Lestor and Mr Neil Kinnock.

Mr Golding said afterwards: "It is obvious that the soft left is terrified to act against Militant".

The committee refused to endorse the selection of a prominent member of Militant, Mr Pat Wall, as the prospective parliamentary candidate for Bradford, North. But that was not because of his policies. The sitting member, Mr Benjamin Ford, whom Mr Wall defeated at a reselection conference last month, has complained to the NEC and an inquiry must automatically be held.

The selection of Mr David Nelliat, another Militant supporter, as prospective candidate for Coventry, South-East, was endorsed without dissent.

Yesterday, another Labour MP, Mr Ednyfed Hudson Davies, who represents Caerphilly, sai dhe would not seek reselection by his local party. Mr Davies, who is regarded as a moderate, said he would give his reasons later this week to his management committee.

'Stalinist': Gilmour on Mrs Thatcher's defence

In spite of the failure of present policies, proposals for reflation were met with the contention that it had all been tried unsuccessfully beforehand, an argument involving the rewriting of history on a positively Stalinist scale.

'Ridiculous': Grant on Michael Foot

It is time to say that Mr Foot's continued attempts to appease the unappeasable and to placate and accommodate Mr Benn have brought him and the party into public ridicule, scorn, and disrepute.

Proposal to abolish A-levels approved

☐ Radical proposals, involving the abolition of A-levels and the creation of an entirely new, integrated, system of education and training for all 16 and 17-year-olds, were approved last night by the home policy committee of Labour's National Executive Committee (Diana Geddes writes).

Under the proposals, all young people aged between 16 and 18, regardless of their previous attainment, would be provided with a broad general education which would include literacy and numeracy, broad vocational preparation, political and economic literacy, and an appreciation of an involvement in the aesthetic, cultural and recreational aspects of life.

A-levels would be abolished and replaced in the short term by examinations based on a much broader academic curriculum. Labour's objective in the long term, however, would be to replace all examinations at 18 with a profile system of assessment, with national validity.

Crosby campaign, page 4

Unions threaten Ford strike on November 24

By David Felton, Labour Reporter

Union negotiators at Ford warned the management last night that unless the 4.5 per cent pay offer is improved by Friday they will recommend that the company's 54,000 manual workers should strike from next Tuesday week, November 24.

Negotiations between management and the unions in London broke up after four hours with the company insisting that in return for the 4.5 per cent increase the unions should agree to wide-ranging efficiency proposals. The unions rejected the company position, saying that productivity improvements should be negotiated separately from the annual wage talks.

Mr Ronald Todd, national officer of the Transport and General Workers' Union and leader of the union's negotiating team, said the trade union side would be meeting on Friday and, unless the company was prepared to come up with "meaningful negotiations", the negotiators would be recommending a strike from November 24, the day after the present pay agreement expires.

During the negotiations yesterday, Mr Paul Roots, Ford's employee relations director, re-emphasized that the 4.5 per cent offer was conditional on agreement on the efficiency proposals, but he did offer some minor improvements in overtime payments.

The company's offer would increase average weekly earnings for most production workers to between £124.94 and £130.60. That would mean increases of between £5.17 and £5.66 a week.

Mr Roots also made clear to the unions that if the efficiency proposals were agreed further money could be earned. The company has adopted its tough stance because it believes its operations in the United Kingdom are far less efficient that those in Ford factories in Europe.

Mr Todd told the company side during the talks that the unions were prepared to discuss any efficiency proposals the company made, but they were not prepared to give firm guarantees during the present set of negotiations. Plant meetings will be held over the next two weeks on the union's recommendation if there are no further negotiations with the company before Friday.

'Times' staff cuts are sought by Murdoch

By Our Labour Staff

Mr Rupert Murdoch, chairman of Times Newspapers Ltd, last night asked union leaders to begin immediate negotiations on manning reductions and other economies aimed at stemming estimated annual losses of £13m at Times Newspapers. Contact will be made with local union officials today and talks are expected to begin almost immediately.

Mr Murdoch gave no staff reduction figures last night but the proposals are thought likely to involve cuts in a number of key departments, including press, publishing, clerical and editorial areas.

Mr Murdoch told the union leaders that Times Newspapers Ltd had lost close to £8m over the past four months and warned that urgent steps were needed to avert disaster.

At a relatively low key meeting Mr Murdoch said that *The Times*, *The Sunday Times*, and the supplements, had to reduce manning from current levels of close to 4,000. They were not looking for economies just because of the current trading position but because the company wanted "efficiency and fair dealing, and a fair day's work for a fair day's pay".

He was not seeking confrontation and was anxious to achieve changes through negotiation. But he gave a warning that there was no fairy godmother and "no queue of millionaires" waiting to buy every title in *Fleet Street*.

Specific issues which were raised by Mr Murdoch and by senior management included:

□ A joint press room agreement between the National Graphical Association (NGA) and the National Society of Operative Printers Graphical and Media Personnel (Natsopa) aimed at ending differential disputes of the sort which led to the suspension and nearly to the closure of *The Sunday Times* at the end of September. Mr Murdoch, according to union sources said he not wait for ever for proposals from the unions: immediate negotiations on the manning were one of the terms of the return to work agreement on October 1.

□ Integration in the clerical departments, which currently employ 700 of functions serving the whole group. Any changes affecting journalists would be worked out with the editors.

□ Progress on agreements in the computer-assisted photocomposition production process which would give access to the computer to telephone classified advertising staff and editorial. Discussions were begun on this subject in 1977 under Thomson ownership and during the suspension in 1978 the NGA at one point agreed to hold talks with Natsopa and the NUJ within 12 months of a resumption of publication.

Mr Gerald Long, managing director of TNL, confirmed last night that Times Newspapers was not, however, at present seeking cuts in tse composing areas where manning was reduced by 45 per cent after the year of suspension.

Union leaders made it clear last night that they would be advising chapel (union office branch) officers to take part in the negotiations.

Mr *William Miles, national* officer of the Society of Graphical and Allied Trades said last night that Mr Murdoch had not mentioned staff figures. "He made it clear he believed we had to improve efficiency but he did not use emotive words. We do not at this stage know exactly what he has in mind but I shall be informing our branches today and the discussions are likely to begin shortly after that."

Mr Leslie Dixon, president of the NGA, said as he left the talks that he believed that a joint press room agreement could be reached in time as it already had been in other newspaper houses in Fleet Street. He added: "We will be talking with Natsopa on reaching an agreement and we believe the talks can be successful even if Mr Murdoch may have to wait for his agreement."

Also at the meeting were Mr Edward O'Brien, national officer of Natsopa, Mr Ken Ashton, general secretary of the National Union of Journalists and Mr Jacob Ecclestone, deputy general secretary NUJ, and Mr George Jerrom, national officer of the NGA.

Threat to the alliance

Steel warns SDP not to squabble over seats

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, issued a warning last night to members of both the Liberal and Social Democratic parties not to rock the boat and upset the alliance's electoral chances. "If there is too much sharp-elbowing between us we could damage the success of our alliance", he said.

As talks begin on the allocation of local and parliamentary seats between the two parties, he gave a clear indication to the SDP that they cannot expect Liberals to give up seats to them on any great scale.

Speaking in Brussels to a joint meeting of Liberal and SDP supporters, Mr Steel said that in both their ranks there were people whose dedication to the alliance was lukewarm and who saw it as no more than a useful convenience to promote their own party. Such people were unrepresentative of the great majority in each.

Mr Steel attacked the "excessive niggling debate" over the parties' relative strengths in opinion polls and elections. Without naming him, he criticized Mr Ian Wrigglesworth, Social Democrat MP for Teesside, Thornaby, who last week made a speech implying that the SDP was contributing more to the joint poll ratings than the Liberals. "I thought it sad that such a futile exercise was even considered worthwhile when in fact it is quite valueless", Mr Steel said.

Mr Steel, obviously rehearsing some of the arguments that will dominate the forthcoming negotiations, said that pushing a good Liberal candidate or constituency aside and substituting a weak SDP one would provide no net gain for the alliance.

The great opportunity for the SDP was to tackle those seats where with Liberal support they could pull off victory in hitherto unpromising Liberal territory.

□ The Social Democratic/Liberal alliance is virtually sweeping all before it in local council elections, having won 19 of the 26 seats it has contested in the fortnight up to the end of October, according to an analysis in the latest *New Statesman* (Ian Bradley writes).

The survey, compiled with the help of the Association of Liberal Councillors, shows that the Liberals have won 41 victories in local government by-elections since the beginning of June, the Social Democrats 16, Labour seven and the Conservatives five. In that period the Conservatives have lost 30 seats and Labour 20.

The survey covers 136 by-elections held for district, borough or county councils between July 1 and the end of October. In the 94 seats where there has been a three-party contest, involving nearly 200,000 votes cast, the alliance has won 41.4 per cent of the poll Labour 30.7 per cent and Conservatives 26.1 per cent.

That share-out is almost identical to the findings of opinion polls about national voting intentions averaged out over the past three months. The average findings of MORI polls, for example, show the alliance had 42 per cent of the vote, Labour 31 per cent and the Conservatives 26 per cent.

The swing from the Conservatives to the alliance since the last general election represented by the by-election results (23 per cent) is also very close to that in the Croydon by-election (24 per cent).

The first MORI poll to be taken in Crosby, where Mrs Shirley Williams, one of the SDP's joint leaders, will be fighting for the alliance in a parliamentary by-election on November 26, also suggested a swing of 24 per cent from Conservatives to the alliance.

The *New Statesman* analysis clearly shows the gathering momentum of the SDP/Liberal challenge to the two established parties. Until the Warrington by-election Labour was still making steady gains.

Between the Warrington and Croydon by-elections Labour was losing more seats than it was gaining and the alliance became the most popular political force in the country.

Crosby by-election, page 4



MP to quit

Mr Ednyfed Hudson Davies, Labour MP for Caerphilly, who surprised his supporters yesterday by announcing that he will not be seeking reselection by his constituency party. He is the third MP to do so in a week.

Science report

Cabbage as focus of research into cancer

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

An unusual and naturally occurring chemical substance, identified recently as a cancer-causing agent, has become a focus of collaborative research between scientists in Britain and China. They hope to shed light on the mechanism whereby agents arising as food contaminants, or as hazards from other sources of environmental exposure, invade cells and cause them to become malignant.

The compound in question until recently was regarded as a rarity and a textbook oddity. It is called Roussin's red ester, after a French pharmacist who synthesized it more than a hundred years ago. He got the formula wrong, but even so it remained a chemical noncentity until 15 years ago when the structure of the material was properly worked out.

Roussin's red ester has been isolated from Chinese cabbage and indicated as the cause of one person out of four in a remote community suffering from cancer of the oesophagus—the highest incidence of this form of the disease anywhere in the world. The unique circumstances have led to an intensive research project, backed by the Cancer Research Campaign, involving a team at St Andrew's University, in Scotland, and cooperating with a group in Peking.

Dr Anthony Butler, of the chemistry department at St Andrews, said yesterday that so little was known about the action of carcinogens that when a new and clearly identifiable cancer-causing agent emerges in this way it becomes an important target for investigation.

Yet the events that brought Roussin's red ester to the attention of the research group are singular. The fact that cancer of the oesophagus was so high in the population of a remote valley in the Linxian region of China was first reported last year in a documentary television programme. Dr Butler read later in a Chinese publication on chemistry of the isolation of crystals of Roussin's red ester from cabbage specially treated to last through the long winter.

The St Andrews team includes a group of biochemists who have been examining the effects of other agents similar to Roussin's red ester on cells. These are molecules which belong to the family of nitrosyl compounds.

BP puts up petrol prices by 4p

By Edward Townsend

BP, joining Texaco and Mobil, put up its petrol prices from midnight last night, effectively by about 4p a gallon. The pump price of a gallon of four-star will rise to between £1.72 and £1.75.

BP is the first of the three main petrol suppliers to the British market to raise prices as a result of recent increases in the price of Opec and North Sea crude oil. Shell and Esso still have to announce their decisions.

The BP rise comes after the company's decision to remove subsidies to retailers, now running at £1.5m a week and to impose a rise in the scheduled petrol price of 2p a gallon on four-star and 2.3p on two-star. The company is also increasing the price of derv by 2.5p a gallon, gas oil and kerosene by 3p, and fuel oil by 1p.

A company official said the industrial increases reflected BP's policy of ensuring that industry did not carry a disproportionate burden of petrol and oil price rises.

By cutting support to retailers and imposing a limited price increase BP is hoping that the total impact will not cause another round of price cutting and will not lead to excessive differentials between town and country prices.

The new increase, the seventh this year, means that the price of a gallon has risen by about 40p since January. The petrol companies argue, however, that British prices, excluding tax, are still among the lowest in Europe.

The Motor Agents' Association said BP's rises could mean ruination for some BP retailers unless other oil companies also stopped paying subsidies.

BP replied that withdrawing price support was now the only realistic approach after a drop in the company's January to June net profits from £876m to £596m. The company hoped other big oil groups would also withdraw their subsidies.

PETROL PRICES IN WESTERN EUROPE *

	2 star	4 star
Austria	164p	172p
Belgium	186	193
Denmark	177	180
France	169	178
W Germany	156	161
Great Britain	165	167
Greece	158	173
Irish Republic	190	192
Italy	184	191
Luxembourg	135	141
Netherlands	173	180
Norway	179	185
Portugal	191	210
Spain	158	174
Sweden	164	188
Switzerland	173	180

* Prices are expressed in pence a gallon and converted at October 26 exchange rates. British figures do not include the latest price rises.

Foot's style at Cenotaph defended

Attacks on Mr Michael Foot's dress at the Remembrance Day service at the Cenotaph in London were described yesterday by a former Labour minister as "petty, vindictive, mean-minded and publicity-seeking".

Mr David Ennals, MP for Norwich, North, said: "What matters is your mood, not your sartorial style. Few have done more for peace than Michael."

Another Labour MP, Mr Walter Johnson (Derby, South), who suggested that the Leader of the Opposition looked like "an out-of-work navvy", has called on the Parliamentary Labour Party to reprimand him.

Mr John Carlisle, Conservative MP for Luton, West, has tabled a Commons motion expressing "deep shame and resentment" at Mr Foot's dress and demeanour.

A spokesman for Mr Foot said: "He was perfectly properly dressed. He wore a black suit as befits the occasion."

□ Mr Aiden Fleming, a Preston trade unionist angered by Mr Johnson's attack, said he would fight Derby South, as an independent Labour candidate.

Leading article, page 11

VISIT CANCELLED BY PRINCESS

The Princess of Wales cancelled a visit to Dartmoor last night because she was slightly indisposed, Buckingham Palace said. The indisposition, which was not serious, was probably morning sickness, and was unlikely to affect her next scheduled engagements on Thursday in York and Chesterfield.

When the Princess's pregnancy was announced, the palace gave a warning that it might be expected to interfere with her public engagements from time to time. "She is not feeling too good. It's nothing serious but she thinks it better to stay at home", the spokesman said.

FATHER TO BE EXTRADITED

A court in Dublin yesterday ordered the extradition to Britain of Ian Daily, whose daughter, Emeline, aged five, was taken from her home in Cambridgeshire last week.

Mr Daily, aged 41, and his daughter, Emeline, aged five, were discovered in a guesthouse at New Ross, co Wexford, in the Irish Republic at the weekend. He is to be flown back to Britain today.

The order was granted in respect of a charge alleging that Mr Daily assaulted his wife in 1978.

Bill Warhurst

Electricity takes the strain

A leading car hire company may be introducing these electric cars to its fleet next year, giving businessmen a pollution-free and almost noiseless alternative to the petrol engine for short city journeys (Our Motoring Correspondent writes).

Godfrey Davis Europcar is planning to offer battery powered cars as part of the Rail Drive car rental scheme which it runs in association with British Rail from 73 main line stations. Two Italian-built electric cars have been on test at the Railway Technical Centre, Derby.

British Rail staff are to drive them for an experimental three-month period between headquarters buildings at Marylebone and Euston and if the trials are successful, the cars will be offered to Rail Drive customers.

The car, called the PGP3P, is 8 feet 10 inches long but is wide enough to take the driver and two passengers on its only seat. It is powered by 12 72-volt lead acid batteries carried in a removable tray under the seat. They have to be recharged every 30 miles or so. Tests suggest that the direct fuel cost is about 2½p a mile, or half that of a small petrol car.

BL UNION MEN OFF TO MOSCOW

By Our Labour Correspondent

An exchange visit by eight BL trade unionists to Moscow is to go ahead after last week's pay settlement for the company's 58,000 car workers.

Mr Grenville Hawley, the Transport and General Workers' Union senior BL negotiator, is to lead the party on a six-day visit tomorrow, arranged by the Soviet Automobile Tractor and Farm Machine Workers' Union.

The delegation includes four senior lay TGWU representatives including two conveners from the company's biggest plants, Mr Jack Adams, from Longbridge and Mr Bill Roche, from Cowley.

Mr Hawley said last night that the visit came after a series of similar exchanges over the last three or four years. "It is perfectly normal. We have a number of similar exchanges for example with West Germany".

IN BRIEF

Strike holiday for 60,000 pupils

More than 60,000 Coventry school children began an unofficial holiday yesterday because of a strike by 4,000 council workers against a proposed 12.5 per cent pay cut.

The stoppage, by members of the National Union of Public Employees, is the first big confrontation since the referendum early this year, which forced the city council to cancel a planned rate rise.

Teachers' new chief

Mr Frederick Smithies, aged 52, has been appointed to succeed Mr Terence Casey as general secretary of the National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers. Mr Smithies, who is deputy general secretary, is due to take over in 1983.

New gear for police

New protective equipment is to be bought for the police, Merseyside police committee decided yesterday, after being shown uniforms and equipment damaged in the Toxteth riots in July.

Farm talks adjourned

Talks on a pay settlement for more than 200,000 agricultural workers, who are seeking a substantial increase from their present £85.09 a week, were adjourned last night until Thursday.

Police acquitted

Five motorway patrol policemen and four garage owners were acquitted yesterday at St Albans Crown court after 53 allegations of corruption against them were dropped.

Calais invasion

More than 1,250,000 British day-trippers visited Calais this year, 500,000 up on last year, according to the Calais chamber of commerce.

Grandmother sets sail

Mrs Angela Herbert, aged 47, a grandmother, left Falmouth yesterday on a voyage around the world in the company of two Lancashire farmers.

Seal campaign ends

The conservation group, Sea Shepherd, has called off its campaign to disrupt the cull of 1,200 seal pups in Orkney.

More crews join P&O ferry strike

From Our Correspondent, Liverpool

Crews sitting-in on board the two doomed P&O Liverpool to Belfast ferries, intensified their action yesterday when two other ships were occupied by their crews.

The Bison, a third P&O ship docked in Liverpool, was occupied at noon.

Officials of the National Union of Seamen had earlier tried to get on to the Bison, a freighter, but the captain refused them entry.

The crew of 13 walked off the ship and voted unanimously to support their colleagues occupying the Ulster Queen and the Ulster Prince.

The Buffalo, a roll-off-roll-on cargo ship berthed at Fleetwood, Lancashire was due to sail for Dublin at 3 pm. But after receiving phone calls from NUS officials in Liverpool, the crew of 13 took three minutes to decide unanimously to prevent her from sailing.

Mr Roy Physick, NUS convenor, said: "This is great news. We have the full support of all our members."

Another Union backed the seamen's fight to save the 350 jobs at risk in the dispute.

The Association of Scientific, Technical and Management Staffs, a white-collar union, announced that its clerical staff in P&O offices would not handle paperwork connected with any of the ships involved.

But P&O yesterday maintained that the ferry service would close as planned tomorrow.

IRA admits error in killing youth

From Christopher Thomas, Belfast

The Provisional IRA, without offering any expression of regret, admitted in a terse statement yesterday that it made a mistake in killing a youth of 17.

Trevor Foster died in a booby-trap explosion as he went to put his father's Ford Escort in to the garage late on Sunday. His father was in the house and ran out to see his son lying in the drive with both legs missing.

Mr Lawrence Foster, a part-time corporal in the Ulster Defence Regiment, was the intended victim. Like many off-duty policemen and UDR officers, Mr Foster lives in the border area, where adequate protection from murder is impossible.

The windows of the family home at Lisnadill, about three miles from the city of Armagh, were shattered by the blast and a hole was blown in the drive.

Earlier in the day, Mr Foster had taken his son out for a driving lesson. "Trevor said he would garage the car. I heard a huge bang and dashed out and found him lying close to the car." He added: "When you are in the security forces there is always a risk".

Mrs Mulvina Foster, the boy's mother, was out visiting relatives. Two hours after the blast she was intercepted by the police as she was driving home and was given the news.

There was strong condemnation from Roman Catholic and Protestant churchmen and politicians yesterday. Cardinal Tomas O Fiaich, Primate of All Ireland, said the brutal murder of a youth on the threshold of life had a special dimension of horror. In the name of the whole Roman Catholic community he condemned it as an evil crime against God and humanity.

"Loyalist" politicians in Northern Ireland are engaged in an intense contest to draw the greatest political advantage from last Friday's Anglo-Irish summit at Downing Street.

The Rev Ian Paisley, leader of the Democratic Unionists, took the initiative at the weekend with dire warnings of betrayal by Britain and heavy hints of armed resistance. The Ulster Defence Association also joined in with a call for Unionist unity.

Yesterday was the turn of Mr Paisley's bitter rivals, the Official Unionists. Mr James Molyneaux, the party leader, launched the idea of a "council for the union".

He said: "It is with a deep sense of responsibility that I must state my belief that the union is endangered. To meet that danger, we are taking immediate steps to form this council."

It would transcend party political barriers and embrace what Mr Molyneaux called "the widest possible specturum of pro-union opinion". That would include churches, institutions, trade unions, the professions and business people.

□ A man jailed for life for the murder in 1979 of Lord Mountbatten of Burma is to appeal against conviction and sentence (the Press Association reports).

Thomas McMahon, aged 33, a fitter, of Carrickmacross, co Monaghan, was yesterday granted time by the Court of *Criminal Appeal in Dublin* to lodge his appeal. His petition was unopposed.

MOONIES IN COURT DEFEAT

The Unification Church, or "Moonies", suffered its second defeat yesterday in High Court libel proceedings when its action against Times Newspapers Limited, Sir William Rees-Mogg, the former editor of *The Times*, and Diana Pett, a journalist, was struck out because the plaintiffs failed to comply with an order requiring them to pay money into court as security for defence costs.

Earlier this year the Unification Church lost the longest High Court libel action when the *Daily Mail* successfully defended the proceedings brought against it. The Court of Appeal has ordered the Unification Church to pay £100,000 into court as security for costs before allowing an appeal.

The action against *The Times* started in 1977 when Mr Dennis Orme, the former leader of the Moonies in Britain, tried to obtain an injunction to prevent publication of two of the articles in a three-part series written by Diana Pett.

The application by *The Times* to strike our the church's claim for not paying £12,000 by way of security for costs was unopposed.



Overseas selling prices

Austria Sch 25; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B frs 35; Canada $2.50; Canaries Pes 125; Cyprus 500 mils; Denmark Dkr 6.50; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mkk 6.50; France Frs 6.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 75; Holland Gl 3; Iran IR 135; Iraq LD 0.500; Irish Republic 30p; Italy L 1600; Jordan LD 0.425; Kuwait KD 0.460; Lebanon Ll 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 33; Madeira Esc 75; Malta 30c; Morocco Dir 7; Norway Kr 6.50; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc 75; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 3.25; Singapore $4.5; Spain Pes 125; Sweden Skr 7.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria L£5.50; Tunisia Din .600; USA $1.50; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 50.



Vice-chancellors fail to move Joseph on cuts

By Diana Geddes, Education Correspondent

The Government could offer the universities no relief in relation to the timing or the scale of the financial cuts, Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, told vice-chancellors yesterday.

In a statement released after the meeting, the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals said that Sir Keith said it was inevitable that the opportunity for school leavers to enter universities would be reduced.

The committee estimate that some 10,000 places for new home students will be lost in each of the next two or three years, the very years in which the number of qualified school leavers reaches its peak.

Sir Keith recognized that substantial redundancies of university staff were unavoidable, the committee said, and promised to study urgently the committee's proposals for financial compensation.

The vice-chancellors warned him that the Government's policy would involve the extinction for a whole generation of opportunities to enter the profession of research".

The University Grants Committee (UGC) has reiterated its warning that universities which decide to admit more home students than allowed for by the UGC might be penalized by further loss of grant.

In a letter released yesterday, to Mr Christopher Price, chairman of the Commons Select Committee on Education, Dr Edward Parkes, chairman of the UGC, says that fees and grants to students still represent an open-ended commitment to the Exchequer.

Dr Parkes adds that faced with the likely reduction in university resources of between 11 and 15 per cent over the next three years, the UGC has decided that a further 10 per cent deterioration in the "unit of resource" (average expenditure per student) was the maximum that could be tolerated.

That meant that a cut of about 5 per cent in student numbers would be needed. The UGC was aware and regretted that would mean that many well qualified students would be unable to find university places throughout the 1980s. It estimated that the proportion of those qualified and willing to go to university would fall from about 73 per cent at present to around 60 per cent until about 1990.

Plea to save all-in school

By Our Education Correspondent

Parents and governors of Holland Park School, one of London's best known comprehensives, appealed yesterday to Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, to save the school from closure.

Holland Park became famous in the late Sixties and early Seventies as the comprehensive to which Labour politicians such as Mr Roy Jenkins and Mr Wedgwood Benn sent their children. Mrs Caroline Benn is still a governor of the school, and has only just stepped down as chairman of the governing body.

Her son, Stephen Benn, a former pupil at Holland Park, is now a member of the Inner London Education Authority. He voted against proposal to close the school when they came before the development subcommittee as part of a larger scheme involving the amalgamation to three local schools.

Parents and staff at Holland Park argue that it is unnecessary and damaging to close what they say is excellent, thriving and popular school.

Post Office puts back increase in mail charges

By Robin Young, Consumer Affairs Correspondent

The Post Office announced yesterday that it would delay until February 1 next year increases in postal charges which it had proposed to introduce on January 4. The delay will save customers about £12m.

The Post Office described its decision as a positive response to objections to the proposed increases by the Post Office Users' National Council.

In a report to the Government and the Post Office published yesterday, POUNC argued that the increases should be postponed until April, 1982, or that the cost of second class mail should be pegged, to save customers £30m.

This is the first time the council has won a deferment of proposed price increases. Its representations were on this occasion based on an acknowledged improvement in the Post Office's trading results. Last year POUNC predicted that the Post Office might lose some £60m unless it introduced further price increases in the course of the year. In fact the Post Office is finishing the year with a small profit without putting up the charges a second time.

POUNC's report said that improvements in the operations showed that further savings could be achieved.

The Post Office expects to recover the £12m revenue it is foregoing by continuing the productivity agreements, economy measures and vigorous marketing which succeeded in improving this year's results.

A government statement last night welcomed the postponement of the increases as "a helpful contribution to the fight against inflation".

When postal charges do rise on February 1 the cost of a first-class letter will go up by 1½p to 15½p, and that of a second-class letter by 1p to 12½p. The additional revenue in the year is now expected to be £138m. The increases average 9½ per cent, which is below the rate of inflation.

Mother was happy, surgeon's son says

Mr John Vickers, aged 19, son of the Newcastle upon Tyne surgeon accused of murdering his wife, told a court yesterday that he would have been very surprised if anyone had told him there had been a possibility of his parents being divorced during the past three or four years.

His mother came to London near Christmas, 1978, for his school carol service, and they travelled home by train together. "She seemed to be very happy."

He said she also seemed very well when she visited an optician in January, 1979. The following month he telephoned home one Sunday night and his father told him that his mother was in hospital.

"He said she would probably be in for four to eight weeks. I think he said something about it being a problem with the blood."

He said his father thought she might have been better looked after in the Westminster Hospital in London.

After his mother was discharged he saw her during the Easter holidays, and they visited Norwich. "I think she seemed very well".

In July, 1979, after his mother died, he was at home in Gosforth while his father was on holiday in Copenhagen. "There were quite a lot of phone calls. Sometimes I just picked up the phone and there was nothing."

Paul Vickers, of Moor Crescent, Gosforth, Newcastle, and Pamela Collison, of Margaret Road, New Barnet, Hertfordshire, are accused of poisoning Mrs Margaret Vickers with an anti-cancer drug because she stood in the way of their ambitions. Both deny the murder charge.

The surgeon concluded his evidence and cross-examination yesterday, his sixth day in the witness box at Teesside Crown Court.

Mr Vickers was asked whether he had considered Miss Collison an adornment to his political ar medical interests. He said: "I had got where I was with Margaret's assistance and by my own work. I am not sure an adornment is necessary any way to progress in medical politics. Mr Heath got far enough without a wife or support."

In November, 1977, he had discussed Miss Collison's health with her. "She told such an exraordinary story which seemed really at the very least to have been presenting a considerable risk to her health."

"She said she had been on the pill for 20 years and had had an enormous number of men friends." The risk of veneral disease and problems such as cancer of the cervix multiplied with the number of sexual liaisons.

The hearing continues today.

TV set fire kills three widows

From Our Correspondent
Manchester

Three elderly widows died in a fire at an old peoples' nursing home in Blackburn yesterday. Two other residents were injured, but 30 others were led to safety from the Northwood Nursing Home, suffering from the effects of smoke.

The fire started at about 5.30 am in a third floor room, where the three victims slept, and was caused by an electrical fault in a television set which had been left plugged in.

The emergency call to the fire brigade was delayed because the telephone in the home was out of order. Father Martin Peyton a priest, drove the one and a quarter miles to the fire station after trying to rescue the trapped people.

Firemen recovered the bodies of Mrs Ada Barnes aged 86, Mrs Margaret Foot, aged 93, and Mrs Charlotte Boerstal, aged 76.

The two injured women were rescued by firemen from the third floor. Mrs Abigail Brown, aged 80, was said to be in a serious condition, at Blackburn Royal Infirmary and Mrs May Jones, aged 83, was released after treatment.

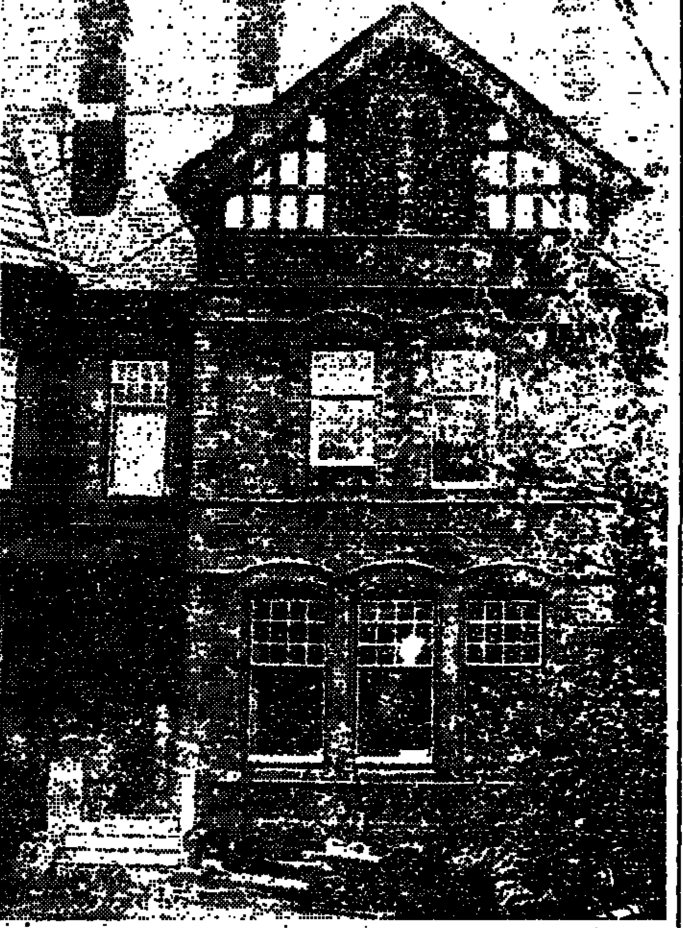
Two nursing staff were on duty overnight at the terraced suburban house. When the fire broke out, they ordered the other residents to lie on their faces in the hallway so that they would breathe the clearer air near the floor.

Station officer Ernest Calvert, one of the first firemen on the scene, said: "Flames were already coming out of the top window when we got there."

The night staff had tried to tackle the blaze with a fire extinguisher before the firemen arrived.

The nursing home is equipped with a fire alarm system and fire detectors, one of which gave the alert. Fire chiefs doubted that anything could have been done to help the three women if the telephone had been working and there had been no delay in calling the fire brigade.

A fire brigade spokesman said: "The flames would have had to burn through the bedroom door in order to trigger the alarm in the hall, by which time the occupants would have succumbed to the effects of smoke and heat. If a lesson is to be learnt from this tragic incident it is essential to ensure all electrical appliances are unplugged before retiring to bed."



The Northwood nursing home after the fire yesterday.



Mrs Ada Barnes: One of the three who died

Father Martin Peyton: Tried to save trapped people

Poaching, part 2: Salmon

Threat to stocks as big boys join amateurs

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

One evening this spring two poachers gently paddled a rubber dinghy along the Wye near Monmouth. With a third man on the bank they strung out a fine net in the water. There was nothing to disturb them but the murmur of the river and the usual night sounds of the countryside.

But what could have been a profitable night's salmon poaching suddenly went wrong when figures began to clamber out of the water and two police frogmen made highly unusual arrests.

The frogmen were part of Operation Moonbeam, a 30-man police exercise against poachers. The nets had caught a mere three salmon but that cost the two men £300 in fines and the loss of all their equipment.

Yet for every such salmon poacher successfully prosecuted many others are continuing profitably.

Dr Roger Merry, fishery officer for the South-West Water Authority, said: "Poachers are taking a substantial proportion of salmon and taking them on the way to spawning grounds, which is a threat to stocks". He and other fishery officers believe poaching may be threatening the species.

In the first place, stocks have to survive the catches of legimate fishermen and anglers. Poaching cuts back what remains. I many parts of Britian poachers take as many fish as they can, not only salmon but sea trout as well.

With prices at £2 a pound, salmon are a great temptation. Water authorities link the increase in poaching over the past few years to unemployment.

In some areas competition from opportunist amateurs has forced large-scale poachers to move North and South, taking fish from as far afield as Scotland and Devon.

More than a hundred sea trout have been found in nets on an estuary in the Southwest, and 20 salmon, worth up to £400, in nets further upstream. This August bailiff discovered 26 salmon in the boot of a car near a Scottish river.

Poachers' methods make such catches possible. Close to shore or in river estuaries they use fine nets to trap and hold the fish by their gills. Farther upstream just about anything is used.

The traditional method is with a torch and a gaff at night. The fish are picked out by the light in pools or close to weirs and then hooked. A large treble hook may also be used, which is drawn through water, snagging the fish.

Crossbows and even rifles have been used. Equipped with a spear gun poachers have also been discovered swimming through the pools after the shoals.

Home-made bombs have been exploded in the water to stun fish and then net them. A poison, based on the cyanide mixture used against rabbits, has been used on Scottish rivers with spectacular results. Mr Neil Graesser, chairman of the Association of Scottish District Salmon Fishery Boards, remembers when it was first used after the last war, poachers could get between eight hundred and a thousand fish.

In the fight to protect salmon, control is under the water authorities, who have introduced modern methods of crime prevention and detection.

Water bailiffs in the Southern Water Authority include night sights in their arsenal as well as two-way radios. Bailiffs have guard dogs and a speedboat for ambushes. In the South-west, enforcement of fishing laws, in coordination with local police, is costing more than £200,000 a year.

The Welsh Water Authority has one of the largest problems, with 70 full-time bailiffs to patrol 5,000 miles of river. Enforcement costs more than £450,000 a year.

Concluded

Connery in action over film income

Sean Connery, the actor, went to the High Court in London yesterday to fight a legal battle over proceeds from some of the films which made him a screen star.

He is being sued by Kenneth Richards, his former film accountant, who claims that the former Bond star owes him percentages from profitable films including *Goldfinger*, *Thunderball*, *Diamonds are Forever* and *Murder on the Orient Express*.

Mr Connery, whose home is in Malaga, Spain, was in court to hear Mr Roger Buckley, QC, outline the claim on behalf of the accountant and Films and Properties Establishment, his company based in Liechtenstein.

Mr Buckley said that in 1974 Mr Connery entered a verbal and later a written contract with Mr Richards and his company so that in effect they became his employers, hiring him out to film companies. They also looked after his business affairs. Mr Connery ended the contract in December, 1977.

Mr Richards, of Lausanne, Switzerland, and his company claimed that under the terms of the contract they were entitled to 2 per cent of any of the proceeds from a total of 13 films that Mr Connery, now aged 51, starred in.

The case was adjourned until today.

£500 fine on garage over servicing

Mr Kieron Durcan heard a loud bang as he drove away from a garage after paying £114.73 for a 10,000 mile service on his Volkswagen van.

He was suspicious about the work done and called a senior trading standards officer who discovered that there was no oil on the dipstick although Mr Durcan has paid for 11 litres; the new filter he bought had not been fitted; his brakes were worn out, although he had paid for new linings; the brake fluid chamber was empty despite a charge for fluid; and he had been charged for lubricating a sliding door hinge, but it still creaked.

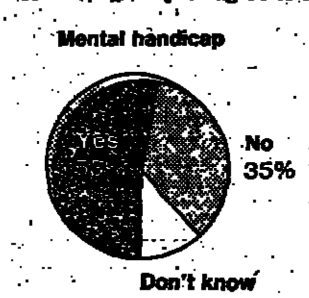
Magistrates at Staines, Surrey fined Contim Motors (Heathrow) Ltd, of Shaftesbury Avenue, South Harrow, £500 with £124 costs for falsely claiming to have serviced the van at its branch in London Road, Ashford, Kent. The company admitted the five charges.

Contim's sales director told the magistrates: "It looks as if we are ripping off the public, but it was due to our mechanic who did the service. When I asked him if he had changed the oil and filter, he said 'yes'. He admitted, though, that he had not changed the wheel nut and therefore did not inspect the brake cylinders."

Mr Durcan was offered an unqualified apology.

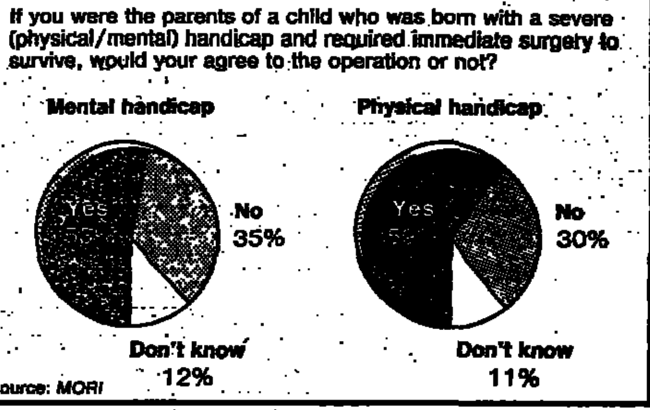
MORI poll

Should a doctor be found guilty of murder if, with the parents' agreement, he sees to it that a severely handicapped baby dies?





If you were the parents of a child who was born with a severe (physical/mental) handicap and required immediate surgery to survive, would your agree to the operation or not?



Source: MORI

Wide support for Down's doctor

By Annabel Ferriman, Health Services Correspondent

Heavy public support for the stance of the jury in the case of Dr Leonard Arthur, the paediatrician who was cleared last week of attempting to murder a handicapped new born baby, was disclosed yesterday in a Mori poll of the public commissioned for BBC television's *Panorama* programme.

Eighty-six per cent of those polled said that if a doctor, with the parents' consent, saw to it that a severely handicapped new born baby died, he should not be found guilty of murder.

But a separate survey among consultant paediatricians indicated that only 10 per cent would take the course of action that Dr Arthur took, that is, to withhold normal medical treatment from a Down's syndrome baby who was apparently healthy but who had been rejected by his parents.

In the Arthur case, evidence was heard that the baby was found in a post-mortem examination to have a damaged heart and lungs, but no evidence was given that those defects were apparent to medical staff when the child was alive.

Results of the poll were presented last night on the *Panorama* programme, the controversial nature of which caused some dispute at the BBC during the day. Full details of both polls were given exclusively to *The Times*.

The doctors' poll, answered by 280 hospital consultants, asked paediatricians to describe their likely behaviour in two sets of circumstances: where the parents had rejected their baby and where they had accepted it.

In cases where the parents had rejected it, 90 per cent said they would give normal medical treatment to a healthy Down's baby, but only 29 per cent would give normal treatment to a spina bifida baby (not needing active medical treatment), and only 36 per cent said they would recommend surgery for a Down's baby needing an intestinal operation to live.

Half said they would feed and care for a spina bifida baby but not give it medical treatment if it contracted a possibly fatal illness and 17 per cent said they would give it appetite-suppressing drugs. Eight per cent said they would feed and care for a healthy Down's baby but not give medical treatment if it contracted an illness.

Fifty-six per cent of the doctors said they would not recommend surgery for a Down's baby with an intestinal obstruction. That sort of situation arose in August in the case of Alexandra, whose parents wanted her to be allowed to die, but whose life was saved when Hammersmith Borough Council, London, took the matter to court.

In cases where the parents had accepted the baby, 96 per cent of doctors said they would give normal treatment to a healthy Down's baby, 52 per cent would give normal treatment to a spina bifida baby and 64 per cent said they would recommend an operation for a Down's baby with an intestinal obstruction. The doctors' poll did not receive the official approval of the British Paediatric Association, but the association did express interest in the results.

The Mori poll of almost 2,000 adutls carried out across Britain in mid-September showed that most would agree to a life-saving operation if they gave birth to a severely handicapped child who needed one (Table 1, above).

Nearly half of those polled (46 per cent) thought everything possible should be done to help the baby to live and most (60 per cent) thought that doctors and parents together should decide whether a severely handicapped baby should live or die.

Mr Robert Worcester, managing director of *Mori*, said: "There was little difference in the attitudes of men and women, of different ages, as to consent to an operation to save such a child's life, although Roman Catholics are more likely to agree (72 per cent) than are non-Roman Catholics (54 per cent) and working class respondents polled were more likely than the middle class".

He added: "There is little support among the respondents in the survey for either the doctors alone (4 per cent) or the law courts (2 per cent) to have the say in the decision of whether a severely handicapped baby lives or dies. By a margin of 12 to 1 the public believe that a doctor who sees to it that a severely handicapped baby dies, with the agreement of the parents, should not be found guilty of murder (Table 2 above).

The survey was conducted by Market and Opinion Research International (MORI) on behalf of BBC's *Panorama* among a representative quota sample of 1,953 adults, over 18 years old, in 161 constituencies throughout Great Britain from September 14 to 18, this year.

Labour man nails left-wing policy to Crosby campaign

From Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent, Liverpool

The Labour candidate for the Crosby by-election yesterday broke ranks with his own party leadership.

In a rare and blunt display of by-election independence, Mr John Backhouse declared his own manifesto commitment to a series of left-wing policies. He said that he was unequivocally in favour of a quick withdrawal from the EEC, complete unilateral nuclear disarmament and renationalization with minimum compensation.

Mr Backhouse, a mathematics teacher of 28 at a local comprehensive, said of the EEC: "We want to withdraw from the Common Market as soon as possible, but we anticipate that we could not do it in less than 12 months".

Asked about disarmament, he said: "We want to get nuclear weapons off British soil".

On nationalization, he commented: "I am in favour of public ownership of all that needs to be done in order to gain control for the people of the economy; banks, various financial institutions, major manufacturing industry, anything which is essential to that programme".

He suggested that there was a difficulty in renationalizing assets hived off by the present government, without compensation, because some pension fund money was involved. But Mr Backhouse added: "My own view is that we should be committed to a policy of renationalization without compensation. If anybody suffers as a result of that, let them make their case, but their case is to be on the basis of need." The Conservatives have already attempted to embarrass Mrs Shirley Williams, the Social Democratic-Liberal Alliance candidate, by pinpointing private education as a by-election issue in a constituency which contains a number of top-rate private schools.

But Mr Backhouse, again issued his own forthright view: that they should be forced out of existence. He said that he wanted all support withdrawn. "It is not the same as abolition, in the sense that there is no wish to make the sending of a child to a private school a criminal act."

The Labour Party, however, was proposing to make it illegal for private schools to charge fees. "If you don't allow them to charge fees, it is not quite the same as saying it is illegal to send your child to such a school."

Mr Backhouse's statements highlights the undoubted difficulty that exists between the Crosby Labour Party and the Labour Party leadership in London.

It is most unlikely, for example, that either Mr Denis Healey or Mr Roy Hattersley, could go to Crosby and campaign in support of their candidate's policies. Indeed, Mr Michael Foot himself has signally failed to come out with such unequivocal support for unilateral disarmament or wholesale nationalization.

Many Labour MPs, on both right and left, will look to the Crosby result on November 26 as a rare test of the public popularity of left-wing policies which have passed through party conference in recent years.

In the general election of February, 1974, the combined Liberal and Labour vote in Crosby amounted to 48.4 per cent of the votes cast, and if Mr Backhouse did manage to frighten off the traditional Labour vote, then Mrs Williams could well be in with a chance of victory.

Meanwhile, Mr John Butcher, the Conservative candidate, continued in a low key at the start of his campaign yesterday. He said that during a quick taste of constituency opinion, law and order, the economy, and unemployment had emerged as the voters' main concerns.

Mr Butcher, an accountant, refused to allow himself to be labelled a monetarist, but he thought the Government had successfully balanced the need for a firm monetarist policy with the country's political needs.

He added that he was against any big programme of investment to boost the economy.

Later, Mrs Williams launched her daily press conference by pointing out that unemployment in Crosby had increased substantially since the Conservatives came to power.

Unemployment among 18 and 19-year-olds had increased by 70 per cent, from 247 to 421 between October, 1979, and last month, while over the same period adult unemployment had increased from 2,445 to 4,410.

In a statement issued yesterday afternoon, Mrs Williams declared her opposition to the present abortion law, saying that she supported the reduction in the period of pregnancy after which abortion would be restricted.

But the Conservatives, who see Mrs Williams as the main threat to their 19,272 majority, returned last night to private education as the campaign issue.



The united nations of York

Children from 15 different countries are learning to live in perfect harmony at a village primary school in North Yorkshire. The cosmopolitan community has been created by York University near by, many of whose staff and students send their children to Heslington primary school (Our York Correspondent writes). Mr Peter Kendall, the headmaster, has 30 children of 15 different nationalities working alongside 200 local youngesters. He believes it offers the best kind of education there is.

"British children benefit from mixing with others of their age from all over the world," he says. "All their beliefs, customs and habits are brought out. Some of the children are away from school when their families have religious festivals, and they all learn about each other's way of life, and come to terms very easily with their differences.

"The whole point is that we are big, happy family, and I stress this in our assemblies.

One of the parents, Mr Nizar Kissab, a Syrian, commented: "The way these children from all over the world cooperate proves that war and racism are not natural. If only we could all respect each other like they do.

Whitehall brief

The flier landed with Merseyside

By Peter Hennessy and David Walker

After last summer's riots in Toxteth the Prime Minister received a most unusual minute. Its title, "*It took a riot . . .*", etched itself in the memories of the handful of ministers and civil servants to whom it was circulated.

Written in a highly personal style by Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, it expressed his reactions to Merseyside in the aftermath of the disorders. Something had to be done.

That minute's most tangible result to date is the appointment of a civil servant, Mr Eric Sorensen, former private secretary to Mr Heseltine, as Whitehall's Mr Merseyside. He is to direct a task force intent (at minimal cost to public funds) on bettering the economic prospects of Liverpool and environs.

At 39, Mr Sorensen is the youngest under-secretary in the Department of the Environment, a "flier". But it may take more than youth and energy to assuage the suspicions of the scouse politicians and cajole the region's reluctant capitalists. His are now the entrenched problems of a conurbation in decline for many years; the area has the reputation of being the entrepreneur's graveyard, a bottomless pit for investment.



Eric Sorensen: Thinks the unthinkable

Mr Sorensen transfers to Liverpool from Whitehall's north-west frontier outpost above Manchester's Piccadilly where he has been the DOE's regional director since June, 1980. The Merseyside task force is to be his full-time job for at least the next two years.

Interviewed recently, Mr Sorensen declined, understandably, to talk about or even acknowledge the existence of Mr Heseltine's colourful minute. He said: "My new job is not something which directly emerges from the riots. Indeed the task force is not Toxteth-based, but covers the entire county of Merseyside." The operation, he emphasized, was part of a continuum of governments' efforts on Merseyside.

Is he to be a sort of surrogate Michael Heseltine? "We cannot ape the Secretary of State, his immense enthusiam. But we must try to follow his example of willingness to meet all sorts of people . . . to try and get under the skin of Merseyside."

The task force comprises 24 individuals, 14 seconded from Merseyside firms, the rest drawn from a mix of govenment departments together with some officials from Liverpool City Council.

The task force's goals are notably vague. "Beware of building up expectations," Mr Sorensen said. "You cannot staff the task force with the traditional bureaucrat whose main joy is administering the set programme. It will need people who are reasonably outgoing; who can think the unthinkable."

White-collar gas workers strike

By David Felton, Labour Reporter

More than 1,100 white collar staff in key control areas of British Gas went on strike yesterday for the first time in a dispute over allowances which, their union claimed, could affect gas supplies.

The National and Local Government Officers Association (Nalgo) which represents the 1,500 shift workers who supervise the control and monitoring of gas flows' said that more than three quarters of the staff were on strike. The strike was not fully supported in the southwest and southern areas.

Mr David Stirzaker, Nalgo's national gas officer, said last night: "The support has met all our anticipations. It will undoubtedly be causing problems for the British Gas Corporation in terms of maintenance of supplies.

"We understand that there is a large number of industrial users who have been put on stand-by prior to disconnexion and we expect to see the problems of the corporation worsening during the next few days".

British Gas said that there had not been any effect on supplies because management were manning computer and control centres, "although the situation could change from day to day.

Nalgo believes supplies could be affected when it becomes necessary to switch gas from one region to another.

The union is not providing emergency standby cover because its suggestion that one person remain at work in each centre was rejected by the management as insufficient.

The staff fall into two main groups: one monitors and controls supplies at distribution centres and the other operates computers for payments of bills and wages and salaries to British Gas employees. Most of those on strike, who work shifts to provide 24-hour cover, receive basic pay of between £6,934 and £8,121 a year.

POLICEMAN JAILED FOR 9 MONTHS

A police inspector earning £11,000 a year, who borrowed a total of nearly £6,000 during his three years as treasurer of the police club at Cambourne, Cornwall, was sentenced yesterday to nine months' imprisonment.

Fredrick Arthur Jordan, aged 52, holder of the police long service and good conduct medal, pleaded guilty at Bodmin Crown Court to four offences of false accounting.

Mr Michael Brodrick, for the prosecution, said Inspector Jordan "got his sums wrong" and in 1980 the club's accountant found a £783 shortfull in the books.

During the first two years as treasurer he had managed to repay the amounts he had borrowed, but at the end of the third year he had "grossly overstretched" himself by about £2,500.

Social services budget rises 'inadequate'

By Pat Healy, Social Services Correspondent

Most social services departments plan to increase spending in real terms this year, according to a survey conducted by the influential Association of Directors of Social Services. But those increases will not suffice to maintain services, given the growing numbers of elderly people and children in care, the association claims.

Over England and Wales as a whole social services budgets will be reduced by 0.5 per cent in real terms, at a time when the Government acknowledges that 2 per cent annual growth is needed to maintain the present level.

The survey, the third carried out by the association, has achieved the highest response rate so far. In total, 82 of the 116 social services departments completed questionnaires. The results showed that 44 authorities would increase their budgets in 1981-82, while seven were pegging theirs and 31 imposing reductions of up to 10 per cent.

The surveys, which guarantee anonymity to responding authorities, have become one of the most important sources of information on social sevices spending.

In 70 of the 82 authorities questioned, overall income to social services departments is expected to increase, from £162.5m last year to almost £180m.

Personal Social Services Expenditure in Staffing and Activities. (Secretary, ADSS, Social Services Department, Civic Centre, Barras Bridge, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 8PA) £8.

Magazine libelled journalist

Mr John Coulter, a journalist and public relations consultant, has been paid substantial damages over false allegations in *Private Eye*, the satirical magazine, that he was guilty of discreditable and infamous conduct when director of information for the British Steel Corporation, the High Court in London was told yesterday.

Mr David Eady, representing Mr Coulter, told Mr Justice Baldam that Richard Ingrams and Pressdram Ltd, the editor and publishers of *Private Eye*, had also agreed to pay Mr Coulter's costs of bringing a libel action against them.

Mr Eady said that Mr Coulter, formerly assistant editor of *The Economist*, industrial editor of *The Sunday Times* and an industrial reporter on the *Daily Express*, had been pilloried in *Private Eye* between 1978 and 1980.

His family had also been caused considerable distress through malicious telephone calls inspired by the publication in the magazine of his private telephone number.

The meal that killed a model

From Our Correspondent Liverpool

A young fashion model who suffered from a chronic slimming disease died after a massive late-night meal after a three-day fast, an inquest was told yesterday.

Surgeons carying out an emergency operation on Pauline Seaward, aged 24, removed three litres of partially digested food from her stomach.

The inquest in Liverpool was told that Miss Seaward, of Rutland House, Sefton Park, had a history of being underweight. When aged 17 she weighed 4 stone.

Mrs Maureen Seaward said her daughter had been advised to gain weight for her job. However, if she was to be photographed, she would fast "to keep her tummy flat": she ate two big meals a week and drank only coffee in between. Her last meal, eaten before she went to bed on August 22, was "the one to beat them all".

It included two raw cauliflowers, two black puddings, one and a half pounds of raw liver, two pounds of kidneys, a piece of cheese, three pounds of raw carrots, two pounds of peas, a pound of mushrooms, 10 peaches, four bananas, two apples, four pears, two pounds of plums, two pounds of grapes and some home-made bread.

Mr Seaward said she and her husband had tried to persuade their daughter to alter her eating habits. "What she ate was enough for four people."

Dr Gordon Stamp, a senior pathology lecturer at Liverpool University, said Miss Seaward died from gastroentiritis caused by intestinal, damage due to massive ingestion of food. At the Royal Liverpool Teaching Hospital an emergency operation was carried out because of breathing difficulties, but nothing could be done to save her.

Recording a verdict of accidental death, the Coroner, Mr Roy Barter, said Miss Seaward was suffering from a recently diagnosed condition, bulimia nervosa, a chronic form of the slimming disease, anorexia nervosa, possibly due to a psychiatric disorder.

CHILD SLEEPS DURING RAID

David Holt, aged two, slept for six hours while his parents, Mr and Mrs Timothy Holt, were held in their home in Freckleton, near Preston, by masked raiders who took keys for a Wigan supermarket but failed to steal anything.

Mr Holt, manager of the store, was hit on the head with a hammer. The men, who left the house at 5 am yesterday, had strong Liverpool accents.

A diet of sauce and nostalgia from ITV

By Kenneth Gosling

Independent television's new eight-year franchise period begins in January with 17 new series, ranging from a new late-night magazine programme called *Over the Top*, described yesterday as saucy and sexy, to the first part of a four-year documentary project by Granada about the British Empire.

For the first time, one of the new programme companies, TV South, which takes over from Southern, is in the winter schedules with a programme about test-tube babies and a children's series called *The Haunting of Cassie Palmer*.

The schedules are strongest on light entertainment and in drama.

Two of the drama series carry a strong whiff of nostalgia. One of them, *We'll Meet Again*, which is set in wartime England and stars Susannah York, was called at yesterday's programme controllers' press conference "the best story idea since *Upstairs, Downstairs*".

The other, *Airline*, created by Wilfred Greatorex, is set in the period just after the war and describes the adventures in the air haulage business of a former flight-sergeant.

A Kind of Loving is Stan Barstow's adaptation in 10 one-hour episodes of his novel of that name and the two later books in the trilogy. The popular series, *Minder*, with George Cole and Dennis Waterman, returns for a further 13-week run and there is to be a second series for the romantic comedy, *A Fine Romance*, the first series of which is being shown at present.

In documentaries. Alan Whicker celebrates 25 years in television with a three-part retrospective; *The Fall of Singapore* is Granada's opening for its four-year project; and Antony Thomas, who made *Death of a Princess*, has spent a year making a documentary called *The Most Dangerous Man in the World*, about a convicted gun-runner and former CIA agent.

Comedy series that make their debut during the new season include *Don't Rock the Boat*, with Nigel Davenport and Sheila White; *Let There Be Love*, with Paul Eddington and Nanette Newman; and *OTT(Over the Top)*, a live, weekly late-night entertainment, with Alexei Sayle and Lenny Henry, said to be the "adults only" version of the anarchic Saturday morning children's programme, *Tiswas*.

Victoria Wood teams up again with Julie Walters, the actress, in a new weekly series of revues. Victoria Wood's first play, *Talent*, in which she appeared with Julie Walters, received considerable critical acclaim.

Eamonn Andrews is to compere a new satellite-linked quiz programme, with contestants in London, Miami and Sydney, in which the big prize is a vintage Rolls-Royce.

☐ Twelve Gilbert and Sullivan comic operas are being made for television at a cost of £6m (the Press Association reports).

The project has been set up by Mr George Walker, brother of Billy Walker, the former boxer, through his Brent Walker film and leisure company.

The fast life of a snail

From Our Correspondent, Nottingham

There is a happy ending to the tale of the little seashore snail which spent three years and three months on a dressing table, without moving or eating.

It is to be released into its natural habitat on the sands of Skegness now that zoological experts have finished studying it.

Staff at Dr Christopher Neild's laboratory, at Trent Polytechnic Nottingham have called it "supersnail" because of its long fast. The British Museum says that the previous longest time for a snail to go without nourishment was about a year.

A spokesman for the laboratory said yesterday: It is eating well on cabbage and Brussel sprouts

The snail was a seaside souvenir ornament on the dressing table of Mr Joseph Bell, aged 74, a retired miner, at Langley Mill, Nottinghamshire, until it suddenly came to life.

Dr Neild believes that the varnish on the shell prevented water from escaping, and kept the snail in permanent hibernation. When the varnish was accidently cracked, the water seeped out and it woke up and moved.

Why choose Skegness? Well as the publicity posters say "it is so bracing".

Fear of renewed Chad unrest as Libyans leave

Ndjamena, Nov 9.—President Goukouni Oueddei of Chad said today he expected the first contingents of a pan-African peace-keeping force to arrive in his war-torn country very soon.

The President, who flew back to Chad from Nigeria on Saturday after attending a 32-nation Franco-African summit in Paris, said he was satisfied with the pace at which Libyan troops were being withdrawn from Ndjamena.

According to residents near the airport, Libya has sent up to 10 aircraft a day to fly out the estimated 10,000 troops which have been in Chad since Libya's intervention 11 months ago to help the Goukouni regime's fight against guerrilla forces.

The Libyans began to withdraw last week at the President's request and are to be replaced by the six-nation African force.

The force is to be made up of contingents from Nigeria, Senegal, Benin, Togo, Guinea and Zaire, with logistical support from Gabon and France.

French officials, who met President Goukouni here yesterday, told him France was ready to fly Zairean troops to Chad "as soon as Goukouni gives us the word", informed sources said.

In Bangui, the capital of the Central African Republic, President Mobutu Sese Seko, of Zaire, said that the vanguard of Zairean troops sent to Chad were arriving or about to arrive there.

However, in Brussels, Mr Nguza Karl-i-Bond, the former Zaire Prime Minister, today urged the Organization of African Unity not to send Zaire troops to Chad. Mr Nguza said Zaire troops were generally undisciplined and many had taken part in civilian massacres.

In Ndjamena, President Goukouni voiced fears that the vacuum left by the Libyan troop withdrawal could cause renewed civil unrest.

Mr Goukouni said that "the idea of difficulties is not to be ruled out", adding, "we sense the beginning of ill-will in the capital".

He described the continuing Libyan withdrawal from Chad as "satisfactory", and expressed the hope that this would be from all Chad territory, including the Aouzou strip bordering Libya.

According to a document signed by Chad and The Organization of African Unity, a "permanent committee" of OAU heads of state will be "charged with assuring the good conduct of peace-keeping operations in Chad".

The six-month agreement on the peace-keeping force may be renewed by "tacit" extension.

Government falls in Khartum

□ Khartum: President Nimeiry of Sudan said today that he had dismissed the Government, the Sudanese Press Agency reported.

The report said the President had asked ministers to carry on dealing with day-to-day business until a new administration could be appointed.

President Nimeiry was reported as saying that the main task of the new government would be to carry out economic reforms. He also announced a devaluation of the Sudanese pound.—AFP and Reuter.

Wine exports boom

Russians raise a toast to Château Moldavia

From Michael Binyon, Kishinev, Moldavia, Nov 9

In the fight against alcoholism, the Soviet republic of Moldavia, tucked away in the hills on the Romanian border, could play an increasingly vital role.

This small, sunny spot produces a third of all the dry wine in the Soviet Union, and the struggle to wean Russians off vodka, Soviet officials are promoting the consumption of light, good quality wine as a substitute.

Already the Soviet Union is one of the world's largest wine producers and consumers. In terms of land used for the cultivation of grapes, it ranks third after Spain and Italy.

Consumption is rising, and the Soviet Union exports increasing quantities of the better white wines and especially champagne — grown almost exclusively in the non-Russian southern sun-belt — to Eastern Europe and, more profitably to West Germany.

For Moldavia, a republic carved out of the land seized by Stalin from the Romanians in 1940 wine has always been big business. Wine-testing stations and vineyards were established more than 100 years ago when the area, then known as Bessarabia, was still part of the Ottoman empire. Bunches of grapes adorn the republic's crest, and wine accounts for half its income, being the most profitable sector of the local economy.

With the collectivization of agriculture, all vineyards are incorporated in state and collective farms, and vary in size from villages producing limited amounts of top quality wine on the French chateaux model, to vast enterprises bottling millions of gallons harvested from the surrounding hills.

Moldavia produces more than 100 different wines, as well as numerous brandies and fortified wines.

One such farm not far from Kishinyov, the capital, produces more than two million gallons a year at a profit of 4m roubles (£3m). It also houses a wine institute, begun in 1842, that trains 1,000 students from all parts of the Soviet Union, teaching them the breeding and cultivation of grapes, the scientific basis of wine production and other aspects of the industry.

"Try this Primavera — a delicate white, first created on this farm in 1964", Mr Ilya Kozhokar, the institute's director, tells visitors. "Note its subtle bouquet of China roses. It has already won three medals in international competitions."

He swills the pale splash in the tulip-shaped tasting glass and judges it according to the Soviet 10-point system, which awards 0.5 marks for transparency, 0.5 for colour, 3 for bouquet, 5 for taste and 1 for typicality. He is a forceful, enthusiastic professional, who has spent time in France and is not modest in making claims for the best of the Moldavian wines.

Primavera, like Victoria, Allezgouter and other delicate whites, is cheap at just over a pound a bottle. But it cannot be found in Moscow or other Soviet cities.

Demand for the good wines may be high, but it is more profitable for Soviet wine stores to stock the mass-produced Georgian whites or the rough, fortified wines that cost more and are swilled, like vodka, by the undiscriminating simply for their high alcoholic content.

The Soviet press has repeatedly deplored a system which discriminates against the good wines. Moldavian officials insist they are ready to increase production, but they blame the vodka-drinking tradition in the north and distribution difficulties for the indifference to good table wines in most of Russia.

Moldavia, like all of Europe was swept last century by Phylloxera, the insect that almost destroyed the vineyards of France and Germany. The The Kishinyov institute conducts research into fumigation, grafting and possible ways of dealing with this apparently ineradicable pest.

The republic is also trying to develop mechanical grape harvesters, but Mr Kozhokar admitted that an ideal machine is still a long way off. The grape harvest will continue to demand a large seasonal work force, supplemented in Moldavia, as elsewhere, by the drafting of students and factory workers into the vineyards.

The scorching dry summer that engulfed European Russia this year with such disastrous effects for the grain and other crops, will lead to a particularly good year for Moldavian wine—one of the few in the past decade.

All peasants have vines on their private plots and are allowed to make as much wine as they want. All state farms on suitable land grow grapes, as wine production brings in far more money than the raising of crops or livestock. The difference this year will be especially marked.

As with most Soviet products, advertising and promotion of Soviet wine, especially overseas, has far to go. Moldavia is building a new champagne factory to cope with rising export demand, but so far the best quality Moldavian wines are still drunk in Moldavia, brought out at any festive occasion.

UN tries to end deadlock

From Our Correspondent, New York, Nov 9

Dr Kurt Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary-General, and Mr Salim Ahmed Salim, his challenger for the post, are being pressed to relinquish their candidacy, at least temporarily, as the Security Council entered into its third week of deadlock.

Many members felt the time was ripe for other candidates to place their names on the ballot and to test the waters.

The pressure which has been on Mr Salim, who is Tanzania's Foreign Minister, since the first day of balloting has shifted to Dr Waldheim.

Since a number of potential compromise candidates have indicated that they are unwilling to enter the race so long as Dr Waldheim and Mr Salim are running, the Council has decided to press them to bow out for a while.

Neither Dr Waldheim nor Mr Salim have indicated publicly that they might withdraw.

It is understood that they fear that a temporary withdrawal might prove permanent should the Council favour one of the compromise candidates.

Señor Javier Perez de Cuellar, of Peru, has emerged as the leading dark horse in a race where dark horses abound. It was hoped that, as the first to declare his conditional candidacy, he would become a contender during the next round of voting.

Papal greeting for Mrs Gandhi in Rome for the United Nations conference.

Gandhi urges more on food, less on arms

Rome, Nov 9.—Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, today urged more spending on butter and less on guns in a speech to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization's twenty first international conference here.

"The expenditure incurred on a new intercontinental ballistic missile could plant 200 million trees, irrigate one million hectares (2.4 million acres) feed 50 million malnourished children in developing countries (or) buy a million tons of fertilizers," Mrs Gandhi said in her 45-minute address.

Mrs Gandhi pointed to her own country as a model for other developing nations in food. India claims it achieved grain self-sufficiency five years ago, although the Prime Minister admitted that some citizens are still hungry because the food is not spread around evenly.

India has been criticized abroad for its atomic programme, partly because of the impression that it was squandering money that should be used to fight poverty. The Government maintains that its 1974 atomic blast was for peaceful research.

The 152-member conference is the FAO governing body. It is meeting for three weeks to plan how to fight hunger and encourage rural development.—AP.

□ Sofia: Before Mrs Gandhi left here for Italy, she signed a joint statement with her Bulgarian hosts in which India and Bulgaria condemned the international arms race and pledged to widen relations.—AFP.

South Africa admits shooting down Angolan MiG jet

From Ray Kennedy, Johannesburg, Nov 9

South Africa today admitted it had shot down an Angolan MiG21 jet in a dogfight over the "operational" area, the unspecified combat zone straddling the border between Namibia (South-West Africa) and Angola.

The statement by Defence Headquarters in Pretoria came after Angolan claims that on Thursday South African aircraft bombed and rocketed Army positions at Cahama, about 120 miles inside Angola.

The South African statement said the MiG was flown by a Cuban. A spokesman said that intercepts of orders from ground control to the pilot were in Spanish, so it was assumed he was Cuban. The Angolan news agency, Angop, said the pilot was wounded.

South Africa denied that its Mirage jets had attacked the Angolan aircraft deep inside Angola. The spokesman said the Angolan aircraft had attacked the South African aircraft, which were on a self-defence patrol.

In the last few years several South African aircraft, including helicopters, have been shot down while flying in low-level support of ground attacks into Angola.

The latest incident is the first reported dogfight between Angolan and South African aircraft and suggests a growth in the war. Until now, South African jets have ruled the skies over southern Angola.

According to the South African statement, the Mirages detected two MiGs heading towards Namibia. They took action when the Angolan jets began combat manoeuvres. One was shot down and the second was allowed to fly away "because we are not at war with Angola".

The South African Defence Force intends to release aerial photographs showing that the second MiG was clearly in the sights of the South African aircraft.

South Africa launched a 13-day ground and air strike into Angola in August and claimed to have killed up to 1,000 guerrillas of the South West Africa People's Organization (Swapo) and Angolan troops.

It said that Swapo and Angolan units were totally integrated. Four Soviet Army advisers were killed in the attack, codenamed Operation Protea and a sergeant-major captured. There are an estimated 1,000 Soviet advisers in Angola and between 14,000 and 19,000 Cubans.

South Africa has not confirmed the Angolan Government's latest claims about the attack on Cahama. They coincided with the final stages of the mission to Africa of representatives of the Western group, led by Dr Chester Crocker, United States Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, which is working to resume the initiative for a peaceful settlement of the Namibia dispute.

Strike goes on as Solidarity seeks talks

Warsaw, Nov 9.—Attemps to end Poland's longest regional strike failed today as Solidarity leaders called on the Government to open peace talks in Warsaw on Friday.

Failure to resolve the 19-day-old dispute in the western region of Zielona Gora and continuing labour protests elsewhere casts a cloud over the planned negotiations but the Solidarity spokesman said he did not believe they would affect the outcome.

"The strikes are a problem, but they are not going to jeopardize the course of negotiations." Mr Marek Brunne said. He also said that the union's executive praesidium had drawn up a list of six issues which it wanted to discuss with the authorities after last week's important meeting between church, Government and Solidarity leaders.

The six suggested by Solidarity's Praesidium today were: A social council for control of the economy; union access to the mass media, economic reform, self-management and democratic elections to local councils, the rule of law; and price reform.

Solidarity officials in Zielona Gora said the authorities did not show up to sign an agreement because of late misgivings about some of the clauses. Another strike continued at the Sosnowiec coal mine in Silesia, there was a brief newspaper stoppage in Wroclaw, and farmers continued a sit-in at a Communist youth headquarters in the city of Siedlce.—Reuter.

Sadat's alleged killers to be tried next week

Cairo, Nov 9. — The four men accused of assassinating Anwar Sadat on October 6 will be tried before a military court here next week, Lieutenant-General Abdel-Halim Abu Ghazala, the Defence Minister, announced today. He said the eight-count indictment would be put before President Mubarak within two days, and it would then be made public. The accused face the death penalty if convicted.

Egyptian authorities have said the assassination squad was led by Lieutenant Khalid Islambuly, and artillery officer, and was composed of "three civilians disguised as soldiers" whose names were withheld.

The three unnamed civilians are described as reservists who had recently been mustered out of the Egyptian Army after completing their mandatory service.

The four accused are in hospital, where they are being treated for wounds sustained when they were arrested near the official review stand where Sadat was shot.

According to the Egyptian press, the eight charges are: An attempt forcefully to *overthrow the* Government; assassination of the President and other personalities; creation of an armed para-military, terrorist movement; sabotage of public buildings; acquisition of arms and explosives with intent to carry out attacks; assassination of police officers; rupture of *telephone circuits*; creating a state of panic in several regions.

The 750 other people arrested since October 6, and *accused of complicity* in planning the assassination and of "attempting to import the Khomeini revolution" to Egypt, will be similarly charged, the press said.

Lieutenant Islambuly, apparently the principal defendant, was described by authorities a few days after his arrest as "a model officer, honest and punctual, noticed for his religious leanings". But the authorities say a subsequent investigation revealed he was a troubled man, who was plagued by a history of failure. He had become aggressive after his failure to have children from his two marriages.

The lieutenant had also been watched for some time by military police without results, the authorities said. The official investigation is also said to have revealed that Lieutenant Islambuly had been in touch with Abbud Zommor, one of the "brains" of the "terrorist organization" responsible for the "Khomeini plot" in Egypt.

☐ More arrests: The Government today extended its crackdown on dissidents with the arrest of about 65 people who are accused of being members of two underground communist organizations bent on overthrowing the regime (*Our correspondent writes*).

Of those people arrested before Sadat's murder, many were rounded up in connexion with the sectarian strife which left more than 80 dead.

Reports in the official party newspaper *Mayo* said that those people who had been recently arrested had distributed pamphlets urging Egyptians to reject the Camp David peace accords with Israel.

The newspaper said they had sought to *establish* a "people's democratic republic of Egypt with strong ties to the Soviet Union".

BALKAN MEETING

Bucharest. — President Sergej Krajger of Yugoslavia has arrived in Bucharest for an "official and friendly" visit to Romania at the invitation of President Nicolae Ceausescu.



Kingsize hug: A tired Prince Hamzah gets a comforting hug from his father, King Husain. The King and Queen Noor were on a family visit to Disneyland in California.

Russia has three-to-one advantage Haig thinks

From Nicholas Hirst
Washington, Nov 9

The Soviet Union has a three-to-one advantage over the United States in nuclear missiles and aircraft for a European war, according to Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State.

But a comparison based on sheer numbers of weaponry did not give the whole picture. Calculations of superiority were affected by the accuracy of weapons, underlying military structures and "countless unquantifiable characteristics," Mr Haig said in an interview published in the *New York Times* on Saturday.

His comments, which in part were an answer to the assertion by President Brezhnev that there was approximate parity in nuclear forces in Europe, came during growing European fears about a limited nuclear war and rising opposition to new American missiles being based in Europe.

So far, Mr Haig said, Western governments had been "admirably solid and consistent" in the face of Soviet propaganda and big demonstrations against plans to place 572 American Pershing 2 and Cruise missiles in Europe in 1983.

But there were dangers from the opposition. One was that the demonstrations would spread to the United States. The other was that it would lead to an American tendency to pull back from the defence of Europe.

He suggested this was nowhere near that point today. The European mood was not a "pacifist and neutralist trend" so much as "a heightened concern about all things nuclear."

In the forthcoming talks with the Russians on limiting medium range nuclear weapons in Europe beginning in Geneva on November 30 America would be seeking a substantial reduction in Soviet European forces, but it was not the American objective to agree to a freeze on United States missile deployment before the Pershing and Cruise missiles were installed.

The United States wished to change the terms in which nuclear strength was measured, concentrating not on the number of missile launchers but on the number of warheads and their explosive power.

Mr Haig cautiously welcomed Mr Brezhnev's recent declaration that Soviet military doctrine "excludes preventive wars and the concept of a first strike."

Vineyards in France have a quality year

From Jonathan Fenby
Paris, Nov 9

This year's French wine is generally good, but volume is down on last year throughout the country, according to reports from the main production areas.

In Bordeaux, the growers' association forecast that 1981 would go down as a great year because of seven weeks of sunshine before the harvest.

Red wine would be as good as the best years of the 1970s and both dry and sweet wines would be of high standard. Reports from Medoc and Saint Emilion are particularly encouraging. While quality will be high, production on Bordeaux is likely to be 25 per cent below the 1980 level.

A somewhat larger cut in volume is apparent in Burgundy, where white wines are showing particularly high quality. The reds are described as having good character and colour, but not *equalling* the 1979 vintage.

Spring frosts helped to reduce production in Beaujolais, whose new wine has gone to wholesalers to be bottled on Thursday and put on sale on Sunday. Total Beaujolais poduction this year is down to just under one million hectolitres compared to 1.2 million last year. Growers are hoping, however, that quality will be more regular than in 1980.

Further south, quality is good in the Côtes-du-Rhône, some exceptional wines are reported from Châteauneuf-du-Pape, and good quality in the Côtes-du-Ventoux and Tricastin vineyards.

In the mass production wine fields of the south-west, production is running at about 28 million hectolitres compared to 33 million last year. Further north, the volume of muscadet and gros plant from the Nantes region will be only half the 1980 output and Loire wines have also been affected by a poor harvest.

Champagne growers, who have been hit by a series of low production years, report another slump in production this year. The total of 130 to 140 million bottles which they expect will not be enough to enable them to replenish stocks, but sunny September weather has boosted quality.

One area in which production has not been hit seriously is Alsace, where an average output of 800,000 hectolitres is reported. Cognac producers are also reported to be optimistic about 1981, since the wines they use have the right qualities to produce a very high quality

☐ **Montpellier:** Mr Micolas Faith, a british author, has won the seventh Montesquieu *Prize for the year's best book* on wine. Mr Faith, who works for *The Sunday Times*, was named winner for his book "Chateau-Margaux".—AFP.

US moves troops into Egypt for war games

From Our Correspondent,
Cairo, Nov 9

Units of the United States army and air force began to arrive in Egypt today to take part *in* the largest manoeuvres here of the American rapid deployment force. The exercise will involve Egyptian troops and *about 4,000 Americans and is* designed to test the United States ability to protect its interests in the Middle East.

Operation Brightstar 82 as *the exercise is called*, will start near Cairo West airport later this week as parallel manoeuvres take place in Sudan, Somalia and Oman, *making up the* first multinational tactical test faced by the rapid deployment force.

An American military spokesman said that units of the 24th infantry started arriving in C5 and C141 transport aircraft and more troops, equipment and logistics experts will arrive later.

About 350 Army, Navy and Air Force personnel will conduct manoeuvres with Sudanese troops while in Somalia another 300 will carry out logistics training operations at Berbera. In Oman American Navy and Marine forces, operating in the Indian Ocean, will work with the Sultan of Oman's forces.

Last year's operation, called Brightstar 81, was confined to Egypt, involved about 1,400 men and, unlike this year, did not include the command structure of the rapid deployment force. Equipment to be tested during the American's month-long stay includes A10 tactical fighter aircraft, M60 tanks, M113 armoured personnel carriers, helicopters and artillery, a United States military spokesman said.

☐ **Beirut:** The Official Libyan news agency, Jana, said that thousands of demonstrators marched in Tripoli and other cities in Libya today in protest against military exercises (Reuter reports).

The agencies said that the demonstrators denounced the exercises as "joint American terrorist manoeuvres".

☐ **Cairo:** Four United States F16 fighter aircraft will be placed at Egypt's disposal from November 19, General Abdel Halim Abu Ghazala, the Egyptian Defence Minister, announced today.

The United States has agreed, in priciple, to supply Egypt with arms worth *$3,500m (£1,923m) including* 40 F16 fighters, 311 M16 tanks and 1,100 armoured troop carriers, over the next five years — AFP.

Inside Haddad's fiefdom

A gunman's offer is not to be refused

From Robert Fisk, Bent Jbail, Nov 9

Maybe it was the Detroit Lions supporter at the Christian militia checkpoint who wanted to discuss the finer points of American football, or it could have been the newly arrived Irish troops who blithely played volleyball just up the road as if United Nations peacekeeping was really a peaceful pursuit. But one did not get the impression today that Major Saad Haddad's little Israeli-supplied *fiefdom in southern Lebanon* was in a state of domestic turmoil.

Questions about the major's much-trumpeted resignation *evoked signs of almost* perverse disinterest farther south in the crumpled village of Bent Jbail, an L-shaped hamlet that still boasts a dreadful *clutch of riven buildings* that suffered in the Israeli invasion of 1978.

In the stuffy militia office, the men of Major Haddad's *private army and the* Lebanese soldiers who prefer his leadership to that of Mr Elias Sarkis did not even seem surprised the Western journalists had arrived from Beirut and been allowed to enter the enclave — something that few reporters are allowed to do. The major's men prefer to receive visits from Jerusalem-based correspondents. "How is Beirut?" one of them asked and one could not help detecting a note of bemusement in his question.

A militia officer in a straw cowboy hat who sat slumped in a broken leather chair, turned the handle of an army radio-telephone. "We know nothing about the major's resignation", he said wearily. "But why don't you ask him yourself?", outside the office, villagers clustered around the fruit stands in the tiny market or leant nonchalantly against the doorposts of the one-table coffee house. Two air raid bunkers — identical to those which the Israelis have built inside their kibbutz across the border — stood abandoned in Bent Jbail's town square, their metal doors ajar.



Major Haddad announced his resignation only three days ago, to the apparent astonishment of his Israeli benefactors. Israel supplies the Haddad militia with its guns, ammunition and uniforms — unkinder hearts would suggest its raison d' etre as well — but Israeli officers, so it was reported, were unable to persuade their loyal major to change his mind. Then yesterday, he changed his mind. He would after all remain the seigneur of his self-proclaimed republic of free Lebanon.

Up at Tyre this morning, a plump United Nations officer scornfully dismissed the whole affair. "If you will excuse the expression", he said with the air of a man who knew you would, "the whole thing is absolute bullshit. Haddad is pulling some propaganda stunt. He has resigned before and I suppose he will resign again. He likes to prove his popularity". The United Nations can hardly call itself impartial in such matters, even if it is fair: Major Haddad's shells have killed United Nations troops in southern Lebanon and the United Nations have understandably never forgotten it.

In Bent Jbail, such ideas are dismissed with contempt. "It was a private thing", another militiaman said. "It was a private argument. Major Haddad got angry and resigned then changed his mind." But who was he angry with? The Israelis? "You must ask him", came the reply, and almost at once the radio-telephone screamed. The man in the cowboy hat put down the receiver. "I am sorry", he said casually, "but the major is not in the area".

Was he in Israel? No one *apparently knew. Could we* see the major tomorrow? There were more calls on the radio telephone.

Nor were we permitted to travel further. We *could*, if we wished, dine at the one-table coffee house. So we sat in the flyblown restaurant with its racks of Israeli beer and *drank a bottle of Israeli wine* while the waiter asked us if we wished to pay in Israeli currency. The militiaman in the cowboy hat — who had developed an unsettling habit of fidgeting with his pistol — hoped we would be on our way, an offer which we could not refuse.

Thatcher says EEC will pursue own policy

By David Spanier

Mrs Thatcher stuck to her guns yesterday on insisting that the European Community *countries would pursue their* own policy towards peace in the Middle East.

While Britain and her European partners France, Italy and the Netherlands, would send troops to the Sinai peacekeeping force, if an appropriate basis could be found for the arrangement, the Prime Minister made it clear that the European contribution would at the same time have to be in line with their existing policy, set out in the Venice Declaration.

Speaking at the end of talks with Signor Giovanni Spadolini, the Italian Prime Minister, in the regular series of Anglo-Italian summits, Mrs Thatcher said that participation in the Sinai force came under the Camp David agreement, whereas European policy, as she reafirmed it, was complementary, to Camp David. Signor Spadolini concurred, noting that contacts were going on in Washington even as they met yesterday.

Neither the Prime Minister, nor the Foreign Office, where Lord Carrington had parallel talks with Signor Colombo. the Italian Foreign minister, would hazard any guess about when, or even if, any agreement would be worked out with the United States acceptable to Israel.

Mrs Thatcher noted, however, that under the terms of the Camp David accord, any arrangement about the peace keeping force would have to be agreed by both Israel and Egypt. Asked whether this meant Israel had a veto, Mrs Thatcher said the force did not have to move into Sinai until March 25, 1982, so there was time for consultation

It is understood that Mr John Fretwell, British Minister at the Washington embassy, is conducting the negotiations with the Americans, in company with the other European envoys directly, though its vioice is crucial in the matter, *because the* invitation to join the peace keeping force comes from the United States.

The main topic at yesterday's Anglo-Italian *summit* was the European Community mandate, covering social and industrial policies, reform of the common agricultural policy and restructuring the Community budget, which will be discussed in *detail* at the forthcoming European Council in London.

Doubts on Quebec's response to package

From John Best, Ottawa, Nov 9

Mr Jean Chretien, the Federal Justice Minister, expressed hope today that an agreement will be reached this week on bringing Quebec into Canada's newly concluded constitutional reform plan.

Mr Chretien, Mr Trudeau's chief lieutenant on constitutional matters, admitted however that he does not know whether Mr René Lévesque, the Quebec premier, wants an agreement. He told reporters he had been offering to talk with Mr Lévesque's government since Friday "but none of my phone calls have come back yet".

Mr Chretien confirmed that the government has decided to delay parliamentary action on the federal-provincial accord reached here last week on bringing home the 1867 British North America Act from Britain with an amending formula with a Bill of Rights added.

The delay is to allow time to *persuade Quebec to join the* other nine provinces in accepting the accord. "I hope it will be finalized this week, if we show flexibility and the *other side* (Quebec). *shows* flexibility", Mr Chretien said.

Mr Lévesque angrily rejected the agreement which was the culmination of four *days of bargaining among the* 11 first ministers, saying that it would diminish his French-speaking province's powers.

He objected to the bill of rights, provisions for minority language education rights in all provinces across Canada and for worker mobility rights; and to the amending formula, because it did not provide for compensating provinces that opted out of federal-provincial social development programmes.

The resolution giving effect to the accord will not be presented to the Commons until after Thursday, which is budget day. Mr Chretien did not say how long after, implying that it would depend on the prospects of getting Quebec to acccept a compromise.

He emphasized that the Government will not wait indefinitely to get the measure through the Canadian Parliament and into the hands of the British Parliament for final disposal. "We have to proceed. We cannot wait any more".

Mr Lévesque is *expected to* give some indication of his attitude toward a negotiated settlement when he addresses the newly-reopened Quebec National Assembly this week.

Last week he said there would be incalculable consequences for Canadian unity if the federal Government proceeded *against the wishes* of Quebec, which accounted for about a quarter of Canada's population.

Ransom may be sought for return of St Lucy's bones

From Peter Nichols, Rome, Nov 9

The mortal remains of St Lucy, the patron of opticians, are still in the hands of her captors, who seized them on Saturday evening from a Venetian church. It is thought they may seek a ransom.

The two armed men stole the *body* after making the parish priest and a young couple lie down on the stone floor of the church. The gunmen, in an historical *sense*, were *following an old* tradition.

Lucy is generally thought to have been born in the Sicilian city of Syracuse in the year 281 or 283. She took a vow of chastity in order to obtain a miraculous cure for her mother. Her vow cost her the devotion of the man she was supposed to marry and he denounced her to the Roman authorities as a Christian.

This was during one of Diocletian's persecutions. She was martyred around 303, and appears to have been revered in the early church.

After the muslim invasion of Syracuse in 879, the body was concealed but in 1040 the Byzantines seized it and sent it in homage to the Emperor in Constantinople.

The Venetians made off with it again, taking it home with them from Constantinople along with the famous horses of St Mark's.

Lucy is a popular saint: in Rome alone some 20 churches are dedicated to her and 45 towns bear her name, as indeed does Venice's main station. Syracuse still feels the loss of her remains deeply and periodically asks Venice for her return to her birthplace, so much so that there are suspicions that the two young masked bandits who made off with her have taken to Syracuse.

IN BRIEF

Troops out in Madagascar

Antananarivo.—Malagasy Seurity forces moved into antananarivo in force yesterday to quell fresh outbreaks of looting, vandalism and *street* fighting which began yesterday after a football match.

Troops took up position around the Presidential palace while *police* chased looters through blocked city streets in an attempt to control the violence. Madagascar is going through a severe economic crisis and rice, the staple food, medicines and soap are in short supply.

In memoriam

Colombey-les-beux-Eglises — About 500 veterans of the Free French army and the French Resistance gathered for memorial services marking the eleventh anniversary of the death of General Charles de Gaulle.

Launch postponed

Paris — The test of the fourth Ariane Euroean satellite launcher from the Kourou base in French Guyana has been postponed from December 14 to 19 because of a strike the European Space Agency said.

TENSION INCREASES IN KOREA

From Our Correspondent
Panmunjom, Nov 9

Tension between North and South Korea is increasing, according to the 408th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission at the truce village of Panmunjom today.

The North Korean delegation, who called the meeting, accused the South of committing 4,080 acts of military provocation and espionage against the North between August 27 and October 31.

Among the alleged armistice violations listed, the North side said that the South had fired into the Northern zone on several occasions and that two F5A fighter bombers had intruded into North Korean air space on October 29.

Rear Admiral James Storms, spokesman for the American-led United Nations Command which acts on behalf of South Korea, said the North Korean allegations were "a litany of fabrications

Law Report November 10 1981 **Court of Appeal**

Absence of arbitral findings can be relied upon if they cover new point of law

Tradax Export SA v Cook Industries Inc

Before Lord Justice Waller, Lord Justice Kerr and Sir David Cairns

[Judgment delivered November 6]

If a special case stated by an arbitral tribunal lacked crucial findings of fact, a party to the arbitration might rely on the absence of those findings, if they related to a new point of law which arose as a result of subsequent decisions of the courts and it would not be unfair or contrary to authority.

The Court of Appeal so stated in allowing an appeal by buyers from the decision of Mr Justice Robert Goff. By a contract dated November 27, 1972 the sellers, Tradax Export SA sold 12,000 tons of US soyabean meal to the buyers, Cook Industries Inc. The contract incorporated the terms and conditions of Form 100 of the Grain and Feed Trade Association (Gafta 100).

In June 1973 the US Department of Commerce imposed an embargo on the export of soyabean meal. The parties were among those affected by the embargo. The dispute concerned an *unfulfilled* 1,800.

The sellers claimed the protection of clauses 21 and 22. The arbitrators held that the sellers were in default and awarded damages which together with interest amounted to US $1.5m. The sellers appealed to the Board of Appeal, which published its award in the form of a special case and dismissed the sellers' appeal both in relation to clause 21 and clause 22.

On the hearing of the special case the judge held that the sellers failed under clause 22 but succeeded under clause 21.

Mr David Johnson, QC and Mr Nicholas Legh-Jones for the buyers; Mr Kenneth Rokison, QC and Mr A. M. D. Havelock-Allan for the sellers.

LORD JUSTICE KERR, delivering the reserved judgment of the court, said that Mr Johnson submitted that the sellers could not rely on clause 21 because they lacked certain necessary further findings of fact in the special case. The question was whether the judge was correct.

Before dealing with that it was necessary to refer to developments concerning Gafta 100 which had resulted from decisions on other special cases since the publication of the present. Apart from a string of sellers having to identify the shipper, it had also been recognized that they had to establish certain further facts in relation to the shipper in order to be able to rely on clause 21 or 22.

The embargo was qualified by certain exceptions, or loopholes. Sellers had to establish, first, that the shipper in question could not have benefited from those loopholes, by showing that at 5 pm on June 27, 1973, the shipper had no soyabean meal on lighter destined for an exporting vessel or being loaded on an exporting vessel. That remained the position on the authorities.

Second, it had been believed that the sellers had to establish that, but for the embargo, the goods which were the subject matter of the unfulfilled contract would have been shipped by the *shipper* in question. That came to be known as the "but for" point.

However, the need for sellers to establish that point was ultimately negatived by the House of Lords in *Bremer Handelsgesellschaft mbh v. Vanden Avenne-Izegem PVBA* ([1978] 2LlR 109).

As that point disappeared, it emerged that there was another fact which the sellers had to establish. That was that neither the shipper, not the sellers had on June 27, 1973, unappropriated soyabean meal afloat which had been shipped prior to the embargo. That is the "unappropriated goods afloat" point.

In so describing the development of the law the court was referring in particular to the position under clause 21. The "But for" point was very much in the minds of all concerned when the board heard the sellers' appeal.

It was common ground that neither of the parties, nor the board, had then appreciated the *significance* of the "unappropriated goods afloat" point, either in relation to the shipper, Bremer Handels, or to the sellers.

Having held that, on a balance of probabilities, Bremer Handels were the shippers, the board found, in effect, that Bremer Handels could not use any of the loopholes in the embargo, and accordingly decided the "loophole point" in the sellers' favour.

Mr Johnson's principal submission, in the light of the development of the law, was that the sellers were still lacking two crucial findings of fact — they could not show either that the shippers had no goods already afloat and available or that they had themselves no goods available.

The judge considered whether those findings were crucial to the sellers' ability to rely successfully on clause 21. He concluded that *they were*. The issue was whether the buyers were entitled to rely on the absence of those findings. The judge held that they were not.

The court had to look at the position in principle. It was settled that, a party might, on *the* hearing of the special case, argue any point of law which could be seen to arise from the facts found or from the documents incorporated in the special case.

However, there were well settled exceptions. Their effect was that a party might not raise a new point of law when it would be unfair to the other party. Thus a party would generally be precluded from raising a new point if it was one which that party could, and reasonably should, have argued before the arbitral tribunal and which was therefore not covered by any finding of fact, with the result that the award would need to be remitted to enable the tribunal to make some further finding of fact to enable the point to be argued.

As to the judge's conclusion on the point, the court was bound to say that in its view the present case was fundamentally different and that his reasoning could not be supported.

The present case was not one in which the buyers, seeking to raise *the* "unappropriated goods afloat" point, were asking for a remission. *They were relying on* the fact that the sellers required, but lacked, the necessary findings, since it was undisputed that *the burden of bringing themselves* within clause 21 rested upon the sellers.

Mr Legh-Jones had submitted that the proper course was for the *sellers, who lacked findings of* fact, to apply for a remission. The judge said that he was greatly attracted by that submission, but on the basis of the decided authorities, and because of the consideration that having regard to the long passage of time and the flood of similar applications which might be made, no remission should be made at that stage in any event.

With that conclusion the court agreed. The situation up to that point was somewhat ironical: the buyers had been precluded from taking new points of law on the ground that it would not be appropriate to remit the award for further findings which were needed, if at all, not by them, but by the sellers.

In effect, it might be said that the judge decided that the buyers could not raise the new points because it was too late to order a remission in favour of the sellers. To that extent the court considered that his decision could not be supported.

There were also other restric*tions on a party's right to raise a* new point of law on a special case when the points depended on facts which had not been dealt with by the arbitral tribunal.

It was clear that a party could not take a new point when the court was satisfied that the party seeking to take the new point had led the opposite party to believe that the point in question would not be taken, with the result that neither the opposite party nor the tribunal ever addressed their minds to the point. It would obviously be unfair to allow the point to be raised thereafter.

For the present, the court was confining itself to the position of Bremer Handels to the exclusion of the sellers. At the time of the hearing before the board it never occurred to anyone that the "unappropriated goods afloat" point in relation to Bremer Handels was one which required consideration.

There was no tacit acceptance or understanding on the part of the sellers or the board that the *point was not being taken*, since in the state of the law at that time no one addressed his mind to it. No one was to be criticized for that.

The present case was not one where the buyers had had an afterthought in the sense that they were seeking to take a point which they could, and reasonably should, have taken before the board. It was a case where everyone in the trade and in the legal profession had had to think again as the result of subsequent decisions of the courts which had changed the law.

What was the answer which justice required? It was not disputed that the court must apply the law as it now was.

The only question was whether the buyers were precluded from relying on the law as it stood. In the court's judgment, they should not be so precluded in principle. The sellers must fail on the law as it stood because they lacked the findings of fact which *were now* known to be necessary.

It was in no way the fault of the buyers — in relation to the position of Bremer Handels — that the matter remained unconsidered; it could not be said that the buyers led *anyone to believe* that they were not taking the point which they were now seeking to raise.

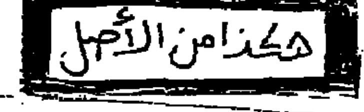
In those unusual circumstances it seemed that, in principle, the consequences *flowing from* the law as it was now known to be should fall upon the sellers, since on the facts found in the special case they failed under clause 21.

In the present case, *Mr Rokison* had explained, without challenge, that evidence had been given about the sellers' trading position at the hearing before the board and that the relevant documentary material was then available.

However, he was never asked on behalf of the buyers *if* the sellers had unappropriated June goods

In the court's view, if the buyers had wished to take the point, they should have done so on that occasion, and they could not rely on the absence of any finding in regard to it at the present stage. However, for the reasons already explained the court concluded that different considerations applied to the issue in relation to the shipper. There was nothing unfair or *contrary to* authority which precluded the buyers from taking that point at the *present* stage. On that issue the court differed from the judge.

Solicitors: Richards, Butler & Co; Thomas Cooper & Stibbard.



هكذا من الأصل

Polarization sets Belgium closer to political chaos

From Ian Murray, Brussels, Nov 9

The Belgian general election has made it more difficult than ever to find a firm Government for the troubled country. The results have shown a polarization to the right and left, with the centre-ground Social Christian parties losing heavily. Only the Ecologist Movement, which won four seats in both houses, had any real cause for celebration.

The result is that there is no dominant party to form the nucleus of a future Government, while ideological differences rule out any coalition capable of bridging the deep linguistic and economic gap which splits the country.

The Social Christians, paying the price for their indecisive election campaign after 23 years in government, now have exactly the same number of seats as the Socialists. The right-wing Liberals, alone of the three major parties, picked up votes extensively in all parts of the country and claim to represent the real movement for change. But they are still significantly behind the other two groups in strength.

It is thought that the success of the Liberal Party will lead King Baudouin to pick Mr Frans Goosjans, one of their elder statesmen, for the task of trying to find a viable coalition. If and when he succeeds it would be the sixth Belgian Government in three years and the thirty-first since the war. Its chances of success look no better than any of its immediate predecessors.

The underlying message of the 6.9 million electorate to the political parties is that they do not really believe in central Government's ability to solve the economic and social problems facing the country.

As a result, the Flemish state party, the Volksunie, proportionately had the highest number of gains, while the French-speaking Socialist Party in Wallonia — which has championed the cause of regional government — made slight gains largely at the expense of the weaker French-speaking.

The obvious temptation in forming the next Government is to create a centre-right coalition between the Social Christians and the Liberal parties, with the Volksunie also being invited to take part. The immediate problem about such a five-party coalition is that it would leave the Walloon Socialists out in the cold. The Walloon Socialists, in their own area, are the most dominant force in Belgian politics.

The Walloon Socialsts, as junior members of the last coalition, forced the general election because they were opposed to Government plans to restructure the steel industry in their area. Forced into opposition they could be expected to champion even more than before the cause of separatism.

The instrument to make this possible is already there. The election was the first for the new regional councils set up a year ago to try to satisfy some of the demands for local autonomy.

In Wallonia, the Socialist Party will hold three of the six seats and in the Francophone Council it will hold two of the three seats. The party may well seek to use its dominant position in these new assemblies to establish an increasing level of home rule.

The Volksunie are thinking very much along the same lines for Flanders. Mr Vic Anciaux, their president said this morning that his party would not join in any Government which did not agree to the formation of a Flemish state and he said so knowing that any coalition without his support would be too fragile to endure for long.

The key to the whole problem remains, as it has done since the war, in the pocket of the Social Christians. More of a movement than a political party, the Social Christians have strong trade union connexions on the left and strong conservative affiliations on the right with their church and bourgeois background.

In the past, they have been able to straddle the political spectrum, forming coalitions to the left and right as the mood of the country took them.

The ecologist success is one straw in the wind which might mean that the mood of the country is swinging left. At the same time this is almost balanced by the votes for the middle class anti-tax party.

PARTY	LOWER HOUSE (1978)	SENATE
Flemish Social Christians	43(57)	22(29)
Walloon Social Christians	18(25)	8(12)
Flemish Socialists	26(26)	13(13)
Walloon Socialists	35(32)	18(18)
Flemish Liberals	28(22)	14(11)
Walloon Liberals	24(15)	11(6)
Volksunie	24(14)	10(7)
Vlaams Blok	1(1)	—
Francophone Front/ Walloon Party	8(15)	4(9)
Communists	2(4)	1(1)
Ecologists	4(0)	4(0)
Anti-tax Party	3(1)	1(0)

COUNCIL SEATS

French Community Council: Socialists 54; Liberals 34; Social Christians 26; Others 22.

Walloon Regional Council: Socialists 48; Liberals 29; Social Christians 23; Others 6.

Flemish Council: Social Christians 85; Liberals 28; Socialists 26; Volksunie 20; Others 9.



US warns Japanese on defence

From Our Own Correspondent Tokyo, Nov 9

Japan came under new pressure to take greater responsibility for its own defence today when Mr Walter Stoessel, the American Under-Secretary of State, warned Japanese leaders that an influential section of the United States congress has linked the issue to Tokyo's trade surplus with America.

At the same time the Japanese Government announced that it has asked the United States not to increase the number of nuclear weapons deployed in Asia in view of the proposed talks on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe.

Warning Japanese leaders today that their trade surplus with the United States is expected to soar to a "staggering" level of $15,000m (about £7,900m) this year, Mr Stoessel pointed out that a new wave of anger is building up against Japan because it devotes less than 1 per cent of its gross national product to defence.

Mr Stoessel is reported to have told Mr Sunao Sonoda, the Japanese Foreign Minister, that the United States Government did not support the move in Congress to link trade with the demand for increased defence spending. But such a mood reflected the feelings of frustration and dissatisfaction building up in the United States.

Red Cross denounces Gulf war violations

Manila, Nov 9. — The International Committee of the Red Cross today accused both Iran and Iraq of violating their Geneva Convention commitments during 14 months of fighting in the Gulf war.

Mr Alexander Hay, president of the ICRC, reported to the twenty-fourth International Red Cross conference here today that in Iran prisoners of war were held for several months in places of detention that did not meet the requirements of international law.

He added that although Red Cross inspections were allowed to resume in October, delegates had for some time been prevented from visiting the prisoners without witnesses present.

In Iraq, Mr Hay said, Iranian civilians, children, women and old people rounded up in border regions at the time of the first offensive, were held in prisoner-of-war camps despite repeated representations by the Red Cross. He noted, however, that a number of them had now been repatriated.

The ICRC also expressed deep concern that it was not allowed to offer protection and assistance in Afghanistan, the Western Sahara and parts of the Horn of Africa. — AFP and Reuter.

□ Tehran: Thirty-five people, including several babies were killed today at Dezful, in Khuzistan in the south-west, when a minibus was hit by an Iraqi shell, Tehran radio reported. A dozen people were injured, some critically.

In the capital, the authorities have executed 22 left-wing Mujahedin activists and arrested 230 dissidents and an unspecified number of "capitalists who finance their activities".

Reports also said 107 Mujahedin were arrested in Tehran and 123 more in Massad, Nahavand and Khodabandeh.

Tehran newspapers said a leading writer and politician, Mr Abolfazl Qassemi, would go on trial in a military court tomorrow on charges of cooperating with Mr Shahpour Bakhtiar, the exiled former Prime Minister under the Shah.

Charges against Mr Qassemi, aged 60, leader of the Nationalist Iran Party, include receiving money from Mr Bakhtiar.

□ Vienna; Iran's exiled former Central Bank governor alleged the Islamic Government was facing imminent collapse, largely because of economic mismanagement.

Mr Ali Reza Nobari told *Die Presse* newspaper that Tehran had practically no foreign exchange reserves and had accumulated debts equivalent to two years' oil revenues.

"In the budget for the year 1980-81 $33,000m (£17,500m) in oil revenues were foreseen. In the end one third of that was received", he said.

"Oil production has fallen from seven million barrels a day under the Shah to a tenth of that level today. — Reuter and AFP.

Smugglers' paradise burnt down

From Karan Thapar Lagos, Nov 9

What is reputed to be Nigeria's best stocked smugglers' market burnt down at the weekend sending perhaps £5m worth of contraband up in smoke.

Alayabiagba market, known as Alagba, or to its vast expatriate clientele as Smugglers' Paradise, had it all: hundreds of stalls crammed with televisions, cameras, hi-fi systems, bales of Austrian lace, French chiffon, and best English worsted.

Eager shopkeepers squatted amid the profusion of wares, beds, lamps, car spare parts, pirate video films of the latest West End hits, American bubble gum and cheap jewelry as the smells of exotic kebabs and rotting vegetables permeated the hot, dusty air.

The fire is reported to have started at Alagba, 10 miles outside Lagos, at 10 pm on Friday. Newspaper accounts of what happened vary. One claims that the firemen did not arrive until 11 hours later. Another alleges that when they did, instead of putting out the blaze they joined in the looting.

The government-owned *Daily Times* said "good Samaritans" set up road blocks to stop looters making away with the stolen property. Many looters received instant justice at the hands of the mob; but some merely shared their spoils and both parties returned for more.

Premier keeps to centre line

Calvo Sotelo takes a grip on the helm

From Richard Wigg, Madrid, Nov 9

In an effort to disperse the confusion surrounding the week-old crisis in Spain's ruling party, Señor Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, the Prime Minister, insists that the party must remain anchored in the centre of the country's political spectrum.

He also said in a statement issued by his office last night that he wishes to lead the party in general elections called at a time of his choosing and not go to the country now in an atmosphere of crisis.

But the Prime Minister is still far from out of the wood because in spite of three lengthy meetings he has not persuaded Señor Agustin Rodriguez Sahagun, the party president, to step down and make way for him.

The basic conflict remains between the followers of Señor Adolfo Suarez, the former premier and brother-in-law of Señor Rodriguez, and the right-wing Christian Democratic wing, which is pulling apart the 165 — strong Centre Democratic Union (UCD) party in the lower house.

The tussle is really about what posture to adopt at the next general election which, constitutionally, must be held before March 1983 at the latest. It started when 15 Social Democrats led by Señor Francisco Fernandez Ordonez, the former Justice Minister, left the party without renouncing the centrist whip.

The "Suaristas", who control the party apparatus, insist that to avoid a political polarization that would be dangerous for Spain's new democracy the UCD must remain a broad-based centre movement. There is awareness that about two million of the votes at the 1979 general election come from the working class, there were more than six million votes in all.

Underlying the ideological struggle is the question of who will be on the five-man national committee drawing up the lists of UCD candidates at the next elections.

The right-wing Christian Democrats have business and banking interests behind them, and probably sectors of the armed forces, but the Suaristas can still call on a majority of the provincial party organizations.

Señor Calvo Sotelo's declaration last night brought an angry reaction from the conservative Democratic Coalition of Señor Manuel Fraga which already sees the Prime Minister having relinquished, under Suarista pressure, the idea of forming a pre-electoral coalition which his right-wing centre democrats favour.

But Señor Fraga's group only has nine MP's. Opposed to a rightist regrouping are the Catalan regionalists, who also have nine MP's in Madrid, and yesterday they offered the Prime Minister a deal to ensure "the governability of the country".

This is the overriding consideration. At the weekend Señor Felipe Gonzalez, the opposition Socialist leader, publicly urged the Prime Minister not to go to the country now and risk a power vacuum which he feared might give an excuse to those extreme right wingers, civilian and military to attempt another coup.

The remarks provided striking evidence of how fragile the opposition leader judges Spanish democracy to be — and his willingness to avoid exploiting the ruling party's difficulties.

Señor Miguel Delibes, one of Spain's leading novelists, breaking a habitual silence on contemporary politics, has perhaps best summed up the nature of the crisis facing the country: "All the politicians who take up Spain's problems burn themselves out. The Political situation is bad, but we must not lose hope for we are many who believe democracy must be given time to consolidate. If it cannot put down roots, God knows what awaits us in Spain."

Peking angry over Taiwan

Peking, Nov 9. — China today threatened to downgrade relations with the United States if Washington went ahead with the possible sale of advanced fighter aircraft to Taiwan.

The New China News agency condemned an article in the *Wall Street Journal* advocating the sale of advanced weapons to Taiwan as "the most bare-faced and outspoken attempt to goad the United States Administration into intervening in China's internal affairs".

The agency also issued a reminder that Peking has not totally ruled out the use of force in reuniting Taiwan with the mainland despite the moderate stance it has taken in recent years. "The Chinese Government has every right to use whatever means it deems necessary to reunify the country", the agency said in a commentary by its chief Washington correspondent, Peng Di.

It quoted the author of the *Wall Street Journal* article, Mr Edward Luttwak of the centre for Strategic and International Studies at Georgetown University, as saying: "It would be in our interest to supply Taiwan with the weapons it needs". — Reuter.

CAUTION ON HOSTAGE BARGAINING

Manila, Nov 9.—When hostages are taken and negotiations begin, members of the International Red Cross should stand aside and remain neutral, according to a policy document endorsed here today.

At their twenty-fourth conference, Red Cross delegates from 121 countries noted the sharp increase in incidents of hostage-taking during the past 10 years.

The policy paper emphasizes that International Red Cross Committee delegates may materially assist hostages and provide moral comfort but as a general rule, participation in negotiations between authorities and the perpetrators of such violations "does not come within the delegates' purview".

However, it adds that "in the victim's interest and insofar as there is no other intermediary or direct contact, the Red Cross delegates may intervene at the request of one party and with the agreement of the others".

The paper also said that the Red Cross should ignore pressure. "If, in the hope of saving the hostages' lives, the Red Cross delegates were to exert pressure on the authorities in order that they should give in to the captor's demands, the Red Cross might be blamed for being the unwitting instrument in the seizure of hostages on future occasions by persons encouraged by success." — AFP.

Burma Parliament elects general as president

Rangoon, Nov 9.—General San Yu, aged 63, a former Army Chief of Staff, was elected President of Burma today, to replace General Ne Win, aged 71, who retired after nearly 20 years in office. The vote by the 475-member parliament was unanimous. Diplomats said General San Yu had been picked by General Ne Win as his successor.

General San Yu headed the published list of candidates nominated by the ruling Socialist Programme Party. Parliament, meeting today for the first time since the general election last month, elected him chairman of the Council of State, automatically making him President of the Republic.



General Ne Win: Picked his successor

The General was a member of the revolutionary council of colonels set up by General Ne Win to rule Burma when he took over the country in a military coup in 1962. He is a nationalist who firmly believes Burma should remain non-aligned.

He is expected to lead Burma along the same socialist path as his predecessor and little if any change is expected in domestic policy.

The Parliament also reappointed Mr Maung Maung Kha, aged 62, as Prime Minister for a new four-year term. He is a technocrat and moderate and his re-election may indicate that the new Government will continue the policy of recent years under which Burma has accepted foreign aid more readily than previously. He has been Prime Minister since 1978.

General Ne Win announced his planned retirement in August at the last congress of the Socialist Programme Party, which he founded to implement his socialist policy of self-sufficiency. He said he was giving up the position of head of state because of old age and to ensure a smooth transition of power.

The elections were held a year ahead of schedule to accommodate the change and to enable a fresh government to implement Burma's new four-year economic plan

Prisoners of conscience



Taiwan

Li Ching-jung

By Caroline Moorehead

A journalist known to be highly critical of some of Taiwan's economic policies and to favour talks with the People's Republic of China is serving a five-year prison sentence for sedition. Mr Li Ching-jung was arrested in December, 1979 and convicted of spreading pro-communist propaganda.

In 1960 Mr Li joined the daily newspaper, the *China Times*. He was dismissed in 1973 after writing a series of articles in which he highlighted corruption in government circles. He moved on immediately to contribute articles to a number of opposition papers, then became editor of the political magazine *Demo-Voice*, *(Fubao Chihshang)*.

In July 1979 the magazine was banned. A month later, its publisher Mr Hung Chiliang, was arrested after a visit to the People's Republic.

Five months later, on December 26, during a month of widespread opposition arrests, Li Chang-jung was arrested and held incommunicado for over two months. During prolonged interrogation he confessed to sedition and to the spreading of pro-communist propaganda. On April 25, 1980 he was tried and sentenced by a military tribunal.

ZAMBIAN UNION LEADER FREED

Lusaka, Nov 9. A High Court judge in Ndola today ordered the immediate release of Mr Newstead Zimba, a trade union leader, the official Zambia news agency reported.

Mr Zimba, general secretary of the Zambia congress of Trade Unions, was the second of four labour leaders detained in July to be freed.

High poll expected in Trinidad

From Jeremy Taylor Port of Spain, Nov 9

Trinidad and Tobago went to the polls today to decide whether there will be any important changes after the death in March of Dr Eric Williams, the country's first prime minister, whose ruling People's National Movement (PNM) has won every general election since the granting of self-government by Britain in 1956.

Opinion polls last week suggested a comfortable win for the PNM and Mr George Chambers, Williams's successor. A survey published in the *Trinidad Express* newspaper on November 1 gave the PNM 31 per cent support, against 17 per cent for its nearest rival, the Organization for National Reconstruction (ONR), which broke away from the ruling party. It is led by Mr Karl Hudson-Phillips, a lawyer.

The survey indicated 13 per cent support for a three-party National Alliance comprising the Opposition in the last Parliament — the United Laour Front (ULF), the Tobago-based democratic Action Congress (DAC) and the Tapia House Movement. — the left-wing National Joint Action Committee polled 1 per cent.

At the last election, in 1976, the PNM won 24 of the 36 seats in the House of Representatives, while the ULF won 10 and the DAC two.

Voting is going on against a background of industrial and political tension. The country's 52,000 public servants have been protesting about the Government's failure to complete overdue wage negotiations. Last week many government offices closed and mail piled up in post offices.

Mr Chambers said the main election issue was the defence of the basic democratic freedoms which Williams established and which, he says, the ONR will erode. Mr Hudson-Phillips campaigned for better management of the economy and against corruption and inefficiency, while the National Alliance called for reform which "would for the first time make sense of the legacy left behind by slavery, indenture and colonialism."

Espionage: PM rejects need for an inquiry

LONG CASE

The Prime Minister, questioned in the Commons yesterday about the espionage activities of Mr Leo Long, explained that a person suspected of an espionage offence would not now be interviewed by the Security Service on the basis that he need not fear prosecution *unless the case had first been* referred to the Attorney General (Sir Michael Havers) and permission had been given for the interview to be conducted on that basis.

Mrs Thatcher, in a written reply about the Long case, said a number of other people had been named in the press. I believe we have to be very careful (she said) to avoid the risk of creating a climate of guilt by association.

She told Mr Dennis Canavan (West Stirlingshire, Lab) that she had seen nothing in these stories which in her judgment called for a new inquiry into the events of the past. Sir Michael Havers, when he was questioned in the House, refused to prosecute Mr Long for treason.

Mrs Thatcher's written reply was as follows: Early in 1964, Leonard Henry Long was named to the Security Service by Mr Michael Whitney Straight, the United States citizen who identified Mr Anthony Blunt, as someone else whom Mr Blunt might have attempted to recruit as an agent for the Russian Intelligence Service.

When Mr Blunt made his confession in April 1964 he admitted *to having recruited* Mr Long before the war and controlled him during it. Mr Long was then seen by the Security Service. He asked for immunity from prosecution; this was refused, but he was told that he was not likely to be prosecuted if he co-operated in the Security Service's inquiries. He then made a detailed confession.

Mr Long was an undergraduate at Trinity College, Cambridge, and a member of the Communist Party, *before the Second World War*. While at Cambridge, he was recruited by Anthony Blunt as a potential Soviet agent. From 1940 to 1944 he served in MI 14, the section of the War Office responsible for analysing German military intentions.

He had access to analyses based on intelligence derived from secret sources, but not to the sources themselves. He passed information obtained from these analyses to Anthony Blunt, knowing that Mr Blunt would pass them to the Russians.

He has said, and there is no *reason to disbelieve*, that he passed information obtained from official documents but not the documents (or copies of the documents) themselves, and that he passed all his information to Mr Blunt who was his controller.

After the war, from 1945 until his contract expired in 1952, Mr Long was an Intelligence Officer in the Control Commission in Germany. He has all along said that he did not pass information to the Russians during this period. He left the public service in 1952, and has had no access to classified information since then.

Neither the Attorney General nor the Director of Public Prosecutions was consulted before Mr Long was interviewed in 1964.

It has to be remembered that he had been out of the public service for twelve years; that, in the wake of Mr Blunt's confession the Security Service's *main concern* was to obtain as much information as they could about other possible spies, and in particular about any that might still be in the public service and have access to classified information; and that Mr Long could not have been expected to co-operate in the Security Service's inquiries, if he had believed that he was likely to be prosecuted if he did so.

It is true that a confession *obtained as a result of the sort of* indication given to Mr Long would be inadmissible as evidence for the prosecution in court; but the Security Service *did not* have any other evidence which could be used against him and which would be likely to secure a conviction. There was thus a good deal to gain and little to lose from obtaining Mr Long's cooperation in the way that was done.

As the Attorney General told *the House in the debate on* November 21, 1979, the only person who has been granted immunity from prosecution if he *confessed to espionage activities* and cooperated in the Security Service's inquiries is Mr Blunt.

I am aware of only one case other than that of Mr Long since the beginning of 1964 (records are not available before that) in which someone suspected of espionage offences was or may *have been induced* to make a confession by an indication that he was unlikely to be prosecuted if he cooperated in the Security Service's inquiries. The Attorney General referred to this matter in his reply of November 20, 1979.

I am satisfied that the present procedures of the Security Service would prevent anything of the sort happening today without the knowledge of the prosecution authorities. In my speech in the House on November 21, 1979, I set out in some detail the procedures for applying the principles governing the relationships between the Security Service and Ministers.

I can assure the House that a person suspected of an *espionage* offence would not now be interviewed by the Security Service on the basis that he need not fear *prosecution unless* the case had first been referred to the Attorney General and permission had been given for the interview to be conducted on that basis.

In the wake of Mr Long's public admission of his treachery, a number of people are being named in the press as having been *suspected of being involved* in espionage activities or as having been interviewed in the course of the Security Service's inquiries. I believe that we have to be very careful to avoid the risk of creating a climate of guilt by association.

The contacts of those who are known to have acted as agents of the Russian Intelligence Service have been extensively and exhaustively investigated; and *many people have been interviewed* over the years.

As I said in my statement in the House on March 26, the fact that somebody has been the subject of investigation or has been interviewed does not necessarily or even generally mean that he has been positively suspected.

Many people have been investigated simply in order to eliminate them from the inquiry. Others have been interviewed not because they themselves were suspected but for any information they might be able to give about those who were.

I felt able to make a statement about Mr Blunt because his guilt was known and admitted, and because there was no question of prosecuting him. I have been able *to give this answer* today about Mr Long because he has publicly admitted his guilt.

As a general rule, however, it would in my view be totally wrong for me, under cover of Parliamentary privilege, to name people who were suspected but against whom the evidence available was not sufficient to justify a prosecution; and it would be no less wrong for me to name people who were interviewed in the course of *the Security Service's inquiries*, when to do so might be held to suggest, often erroneously, that they had themselves been suspected.

I do not therefore propose to comment on, either to confirm or deny, the stories which have appeared in the press recently.

Nor have I seen anything in those stories which in my judgment calls for a new inquiry into the events of the past, which have *been very thoroughly investigated*.

None of those named or implicated in recent allegations is still in the public service, and most of them have long since retired or died. We need to concern ourselves with the future, and with making sure that the arrangements for guarding against penetration are as good as they possibly can be. That is the purpose of the review which the Security Commission are now conducting.

Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney General, when he was questioned in the House refused to prosecute Mr Leo Long for treason, and told the MP who raised the issue that the situation was now "quite safe".

Mr Christopher Price (Lewisham West, Lab) said the Attorney General would be aware that the Prime Minister had issued a long, comprehensive written answer on this issue today confirming what he said on this issue.

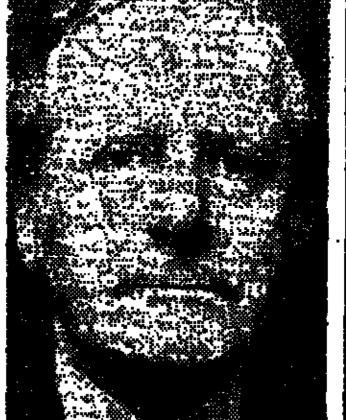
But does not the history of the Blunt revelations and now the Long revelations (Mr Price said), together with the Prime Minister's refusal in that answer to name any further names, mean that we must have very much greater super*vision over the operation of the* security services than we have had so far?

Will he raise with the Prime Minister the possibility mentioned by Mr Callaghan, the former Prime Minister, in the Blunt debate that a committee of MPs could well oversee the security services and try to make sure that this sort of thing does not happen again?

Sir Michael Havers: I think that we have *really* got to look at the present position. The Prime Minister said in the written answer today that the present procedures of the Security Service do not permit a person suspected of an espionage offence to be interviewed on the basis that he need not fear prosecution unless the case has first been referred to me and permission given by me for the interview to be conducted on that basis.

That safeguard, and other safeguards the Prime Minister set out in her speech on November 21, 1979, makes the situation now quite safe so far as what worries Mr Price.

Mr John Stokes (Halesowen and Stourbridge, C): Am I right in my recollection that the Attorney General did say in his statement on the Blunt affair that there were a few cases where inducements



Havers: Press have forgotten

had been given to particular individuals, which would have made subsequent prosecution *inappropriate*?

Sir Michael Havers: It was in answer to a written question by *Mr Dennis Skinner (Bolsover, Lab)* on November 20, when I maintained that only one case of immunity had been granted, I told the House—and this appears to have been forgotten by press and other commentators over the last ten days: "I understand that in a few cases, in interviews with *other persons, inducements* were offered which might have rendered any statements made as a result of the inducement inadmissible in any subsequent criminal proceedings."

I confirm that Mr Long was one of those to whom I was referring.

Mr John Morris, for the Opposition (Aberavon, Lab): Would he make it quite clear Mr Long's case is the only one, or were *there others, where inducements* were offered and, if so, how many?

How far was the Attorney General briefed on this matter when he took office? He told the House on November 21 that he was briefed within a few months of taking office, and he was told about all the matters that the Security Service felt he should know.

Is that not like Mr MacMillan's *famous complaint that nobody told* him anything?

Sir Michael Havers: I was told everything so far as the existing and future position in May 1979 was concerned. So far as the few cases where inducements were offered (shouts of: "How many?") there was no question of the Attorney General of the day either being told or giving his consent.

□ **Mr Robert Cryer** (Keighley, *Lab*) asked *the* Attorney General for a statement on the rules governing immunity from prosecution. **Sir Michael Havers**, in a written *reply*, said: *Immunity from prosecution* can only be granted by the Attorney General or Director of Public Prosecutions because it is only with them that there lies the power to stop any prosecution.

Each application made to either the Director or myself is treated separately on its merits and it is not possible to set out any comprehensive set of rules.

The criteria which we apply include:

(1) Whether in the interests of justice it is of more value to have a suspected person as a witness for the Crown than as a possible defendant.

(2) Whether in the interests of public safety and security the obtaining of information about the extent and nature of criminal activities is of greater importance than the possible conviction of an individual.

(3) Whether it is very likely that any information could be obtained without any offer of immunity and, whether it is also very unlikely that any prosecution could *be launched* against the person to whom the immunity is offered.

True immunities are uncommon because it is now the practice not *to go further than an undertaking* that any confession obtained as a result will not be used against the maker. If other evidence to justify his prosecution becomes available then proceedings may be brought.

□ **Mr Dennis Canavan** (West Stirlingshire, Lab), asked the Prime Minister what pensions or other emoluments from public funds had been received by Mr Leo Long since he confessed to being a traitor in 1964.

Mrs Thatcher *in a written reply* said: Mr Long has received no pensions or other emoluments since 1964 in respect of his wartime service, nor, so far as it has been possible to ascertain the details, in respect of his post-war contract with the control commission in Germany. He is entitled to *a state retirement pension as* provided for under social security legislation.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Questions: Defence and Prime Minister. Continuation of debate on Queen's Speech: main topic—financial arrangements of coal board and privatization of BNOC and gas corporation. Lords (2.30): Continuation of debate on Queen's Speech: main topic—foreign affairs and defence.

Tebbit points to signs of hope

UNEMPLOYMENT

The British Leyland pay settlement together with agreements to freeze or cut pay in other firms demonstrated a growing understanding of the facts of economic life, Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Industry (Waltham Forest, Chingford, C) said when he opened the resumed debate on the Queen's Speech, in the Commons. He added that interest rates and energy prices were a minute contribution to total industrial costs compared to wages. Mr Tebbit said it was entirely proper that they should discuss not only the problems of unemployment, but those of training and industrial relations.

He would not be able to confide today his proposals to be embodied in a Bill later this session, *but he hoped* it would not be long before he would be able to do so.

Unemployment was the dominant question of the day. It would help in all their discussions and perhaps in finding a solution to the problem if at least the Opposition could admit that high unemployment *was not a uniquely* British phenomenon. The world recession had meant that other industrialized nations were suffering too.

German unemployment rose by 100,000 last month while in France the total recently passed two million. Although the trend of unemployment was still rising in Britain at least it was now doing so far less rapidly than last winter.

Other *aspects gave cause for* some small hope as well. The trend of vacancies, uncertain for some months, now seemed to have hardened into an increasing flow. The number of redundancies being declared was down from last winter from 50,000 a month to 35,000 a month. There was some comfort *to be drawn from increasing* industrial production and more overtime being worked.

There was no point in raising false hopes. Although the actual number of people without work fell for the first time for many months in October, and this was welcome, there was still no room for complacency.

They would not see the process change until economic recovery was firmly established and they *won back the customers they had* lost to other countries. That was why the fight to conquer inflation to get the economy right must continue for the sake of the unemployed, those people still at work, those retired and those not yet at work.

Unemployment was still rising, but people were *finding* jobs as well as losing them. There was a constant dynamic turnover of jobs. Every week, more than *100,000 people did find new jobs*.

The British Leyland settlement and agreements in other firms to freeze or cut pay had shown there *was a growing understanding of* the facts of economic life. These were: no customers—no cash; no cash—no jobs.

Even *so they had a long way to* go. Ford had produced figures to show while it took 40 man-hours to build a Ford Escort at Pagenham, in Germany it only took 21 man-hours. Was there anybody who would dispute it was a likely proposition that unemployment was bound to be lower and wages bound to be higher in Germany than in Britain?

New technologies did not mean that new opportunities were not coming up elsewhere all the time. They could not afford the opportunities they provided to modernize industry and expand markets. Their competitors would not wait as they were moving now and accelerating faster than Britain.

There were fears about the effect on jobs of new technology, but this was not new as new jobs would inevitably emerge to replace the old.

The opposition to new technology today was not openly luddite but a sort of reasoned luddism, with an attempt to hide behind a cloak of reasonableness.

Trade unions would speak with greater credibility if the procedure for electing officers and ascertaining members' views clung more closely to the principle of "one man one secret vote" than was the practice in some cases.

He was not anxious completely to re-write union rule books, but begged unions to understand that their standing and authority had not been enhanced either by the scenes in the casting of votes in the election of the deputy leader of the Labour Party or the way in which some unions had handled some recent industrial disputes.

There was pressure from the public and trade unionists in many cases for reform. He was ready to assist and to offer the assistance of his department. He made no threat, but believed it was true that the unions ought to be given back to their members, not held in the hands of militant minorities. The only democratic way to do that was by free and fair elections.

The legislation which he would *be proposing would not be anti*-union legislation. It would be legislation to restore to people the rights which they had before some of them were taken away by other trades union legislation.

He admired the courage and judgment of some leading trade unionists who had not been afraid to *lead in the true interests*—not just of the hard core militant politically motivated activists—but in the true interest of their ordinary members and the nation: Their task would be much easier if Labour MPs could bring themselves to give some public support to welcome the improved strike record, to acknowledge the importance and improvement in productivity and to acknowledge the importance of moderation in wage demands.

Our proposals (he said) will fall into two main categories. Those concerned with improving the operation of the Labour market and those concerned with personal liberty—particularly the closed shop.

He knew it would be opposed by corporatists and authoritarians of the old Labour Party—perhaps after recent events it should be called the senile Labour Party.

All were agreed that the level of unemployment and its costs—in every sense—were appallingly high. If there was any better or quicker way of ending the hardship of those who wished to work and were denied the opportunity of doing so, he would take it.

He did not think any MP would fail to take it, but there was a difference in the judgment of how that was to be achieved.

All were also agreed on the need for measures to ease the pain of unemployment. The programme of special measures this year had cost £1,000m and in 1982-83 it would be more than £1,500m. This had helped 700,000 people a year and with the introduction of the vocational training scheme even more would be helped in later years.

We have to decide upon our priorities in this programme (he *said) and our first priority is* centred on the young, since it is there that the problem is at its worst.

Gilmour: Treasury quiet about recovery

Particularly badly affected were the unskilled and *poorly qualified* young. Unemployment rates had also been rising faster among ethnic minorities than the labour *force generally*.

Just as these groups were disproportionately affected, so the Government's special employment measures were *helping such groups* disproportionately. That was not discriminatory, it was responding to a need.

The Opposition appeared to have learnt nothing from its time in office and the winter of discontent. All it had to say amounted to backsliding from what needed to be done to match and beat competitors and win customers. Customers were the only true source of jobs.

If the Opposition's only message today was the same old Walt Disney refrain *Wishing Will Make It So*, they would be establishing yet again that there really was no creditable alternative to the Government's policies.

Nation's pay arrangements chaotic

Mr Eric Varley, chief Opposition spokesman on employment (Chesterfield, Lab) said the only thing Mr Tebbit was capable of doing was *behaving like a street corner* thug. The Opposition might have expected it. His appointment was an insult to all the unemployed. *(Labour cheers.)*

It is (he said) like appointing Dracula to treat a patient from from acute anaemia.

Unemployment was at an unacceptable level when Labour were in power but the Tories had made it worse. Last month's figure would have been over the three million mark but for the record number of young people joining the youth opportunities programme, the same *scheme* that Mrs Thatcher used *to talk about in such disparaging* terms when she was in Opposition. She had said these were not proper jobs.

Also, when Labour left office in May 1979 there were more people in work than when they took office five years earlier. The Tories' unique achievement was that the *worst blows had been inflicted on* the West Midlands, the region that had been the most prosperous.

The intolerable unemployment and the devastating reduction in employment are (he said) the human manifestation of the Government's uniquely unsuccessful economic and industrial policy.

*The dole queues, the fall in out*put, the rise in taxation, the rise in central government expenditure, the attack on living standards, the increasing squalor of social services and the sacrifices heaped on the people—served what the Government insisted was its principle objective—to fight inflation. But *two and a half* years after the Government came into office, inflation was still higher than it was when Mrs Thatcher walked into Downing Street.

It was no use Mr Tebbit blaming it on pay rises, as he had just done. No one bore greater responsibility than members of the present Government for trying to sabotage the attempt of the last Labour Government to achieve a rational approach to pay.

The pay arrangements across the economy now had never been more diverse or chaotic. The Government had three pay policies.

First, in the private manufacturing sector some managements believed they had got the upper hand. If workers wanted to choose between pay increases and losing their jobs, so far they had mostly voted for work.

Secondly, in the public services sector, the Government had set an arbitrary percentage norm and were prepared to face considerable disruption to the day-to-day administrative functions and tax gathering arrangements and risk politicizing the Civil Service as a whole.

Thirdly, *in the public trading* sector—in electricity, water, coal, and gas—their attitude was the cynical stance of paying what was necessary to avoid trouble.

The Government's pay policy was fear, dictat, cynicism and mass unemployment. That was no way to run a sensible pay policy or have pay negotiations or run a complex economy.

The proposed trade union legislation would provoke the trade unions on to the streets whereas Mr Tebbit should be inviting them into the conference room.

If Mr Tebbit wanted to take to himself draconian anti-trade union legislation, and with the majority which he had in the House he could do it, *it* would break in his hands just as the last trade union legislation had, when it resulted in dockers being put into prison and then having to be got out.

Mr Tebbit should also invite the *trade unions into conference to* discuss the extraordinary decline in the level and quality of industrial training.

The allowance for the youth opportunities programme should be urgently restored to its original purchasing power. When the programme was introduced by the Labour Government, 70 per cent of those in the scheme got permanent jobs. Now less than 30 per cent got jobs and the position was going to *deteriorate further. There* were 250,000 school leavers without jobs.

Against a background of falling apprenticeships, skill shortages and the demoralization of the young, the Government had plunged the industrial training boards into great uncertainty.

The industrial training boards represented for millions of workers the assurance of sound training. The threat now hanging over *them* had caused *skilled* instructors to leave schemes and confidence was ebbing away. The Opposition believed in a strong *adequately financed* training system.

Every economic commentator predicted that unemployment would continue to rise to three or four million. The Government's proposed anti-union legislation would damage industrial relations while training provisions had been plunged into doubt and despair.

Was the Secretary of States' symbol of office going to be the knuckleduster of the political mugger? The Opposition expected nothing more from him than that.

Sir Ian Gilmour (Chesham and Amersham, C) said the House deplored *the present level of unemployment*. Everybody welcomed the remark by the Prime Minister that the Government was right to be flexible within the limits of prudence. However, it was important to be flexible and prudent out of conscious choice and deliberate strategy.

In view of the dire results of the Government's policies and everybody's revulsion from unemployment, the prudent and flexible thing to do, *unless there were* overwhelming arguments to the contrary, would be to make the present policy less contractuary in *order to help employment*, and other things, too.

The claim that unemployment and recession were not confined to this country was entirely true. That did not explain or justify why the recession here was *so* much worse than it was in most places abroad. The fact that this country was *self sufficient in oil ought* to make its position relatively better, not worse.

In real terms income and output *had fallen. It was not the private sector* which was responsible. It was the Government's fiscal and monetary policies which had helped prices to rise so fast.

The present policies had not been notably successful in dealing with inflation. Despite that, any proposal for expenditure or a measure *of reflation was still* met with the contention that it had all been tried before and that the previous policies were disastrous. That involved the rewriting of history on a positively Stalinist scale.

By most criteria the performance of the British economy in the last two years had been much worse, *not much better, than in the rest of* the post-war period.

To treat any form of expenditure or reflation by Government as inherently wrong and inflationary was surely unreasonable.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer *should* explain why the Government believed economic recovery *would* take place. *Any claim* that existing policies were superior to alternative ones must be based on the belief that things were going to get substantially better, and the Chancellor should *say by what* agency, at what time and on what scale the recovery was supposed to occur.

The Government should pursue a £5,000m package he had proposed at the Blackpool conference: abolition of National Insurance surcharge; adoption of *special* measures to reduce unemployment in which employers received £70 a week for taking on each worker who had been out of work for more than six months, and any worker unemployed for more than that time given work in public *services on* a wage 20 per cent higher than his benefit entitlement; capital spending of £500m; reduction of interest rates; and joining the EMS.

Mr James Callaghan (Cardiff, South-East, Lab) said that it was intolerable to try to run the economy with three million unemployed and the Government *must* take every effort to change this.

If training boards were not currently successful, that did not *mean the answer was to abolish* them. They should be made successful, as the country needed all the training and skills for the next generation.

The Conservative Party was condemning a generation to long-term unemployment. There were three million now and he doubted whether that figure would be substantially reduced. There were different alternatives which ought to be considered. Mr Tebbit only seemed interested in *swinging* the balance of power decisively in favour of the employers.

The monetarists and the right wing in the Conservative Party were leading the Government and the country to disaster; just as surely as the militant *Trotskyists* in the Labour Party were leading his party to disaster, alienating Labour supporters as they went.

There had to be a change of attitude, especially towards the trade unions. The *Government's* attitude of hectoring and *bullying* unions and consistently dismissing them was inviting disaster.

There should be a carefully calculated and directed capital investment programme to renew industrial and social capital and to fill essential jobs.

There should be an agreement on incomes and the general level of wage increases.

The Government should accept the TUC's £24,000m plan over the next five years. But there had to be agreement on how they proceeded with wage increases and how they could be *linked* with *productivity*.

The right course was to lessen the tension in Britain and reduce the scourge of unemployment *which was a disgrace*. The Government should begin discussions wit industry and the unions



Callaghan: Parties being led to disaster

Mr Julian Critchley (Aldershot, C) said there was no hope of winning the objectives of restoring national morale and prosperity unless the Government could persuade the majority of people to support it within the next two years.

The Government should strive for higher growth and the needs of the people should be put before any *single economic or political* doctrine.

Sir Hugh Fraser (Stafford and Stone, C), said there would have to be an adjustment to prevent it being more profitable for a person to be out of work than in a job. Benefits should be taxed and the lower rates of pay should have a tax remission.

Mr David Stoddart (Swindon, Lab) said Mr Tebbit had offered nothing new and no hope to the unemployed. The Government had piled home recession on world recession causing the slump and three million unemployed.

Mr **Alan Haselhurst** (Saffron Walden, C) said he was surprised that the Government had allowed its concern with reducing expenditure *to carry it int owhat* some would call a constitutional conflict in local government. He was not sure why this confrontation was being risked.

The Government should speed up its proposals for rating reform *instead of commencing a battle it* need not fight for gains which *were dubious in the extreme*.

On trade union reform, the Government was taking risks if it brought union funds into play. It was hard to disentangle action against funds from action against the people who guarded those funds if they chose not to cooperate.

Mr **Timothy Renton** *(Mid Sussex, C)*, president of the Conservative trade unionists, said they would all welcome a further step substantially to raise *compensation for those* people sacked for refusing to join a trade union. This would deter employers from agreeing to new oppressive closed shop arrangements.

Mr Tebbit should consider invalidating commercial contracts that



Tebbit: No room for *complacency*

required union labour only. This was a backdoor method of forcing closed shops on the workforce.

At this stage in the step-by-step approach, the Government should not move towards reducing the immunities of trade unions. They should try to help unions become responsible democratically and much more accountable to their while limiting the amount of damage the *unions could do* either to individuals or to employers.

Labour MP attacks party leader

Mr John Grant (Islington, Central, *Lab) said* Mrs Thatcher's doctrine of personal infallibility and imposing on the people what *she* thought *was* good for them had a great deal in common with the blinkered sectarian approach of the hard left which was destroying the Labour Party.

Although he was not completely sold on the opinion polls he wondered how an Opposition leader could lag in public esteem behind the worst *and most lamentable* Prime Minister since the war.

It gave him no pleasure to say it, but the unmentionable had to be *mentioned. It was time to say to* Mr Michael Foot that his continued attempts to appease the unappeasable, to *placate* and accommodate Mr Benn had brought him, along with the Labour Party, into public ridicule, scorn and disprepute.

The leader of the party had to bear a great deal of the responsibility through a whole series of actions or non-actions. Too often for comfort a comparison had been made with Mr *Chamberlain. There* had been to many mini-Munichs *littering* the Labour Party's constitutional and policy making paths *in the past year or two—and they* did not appear to be ending.

he language ofpriorites had of ten been replaced in the party by the harsh shrill doctrine of intolerance and intimidation.

Sensible moderate policies of the kind pursued by the last Labour government had been abandoned or presented, *in* some cases, giftwrapped for others to adopt.

The Labour Party is being left (he said) to walk half naked into the polling booth.

Mr Foot wandered around with a first aid tin when the party needed major surgery, not sticking plaster. *There was not much sign of an* operation for the ailing patient.

Too many people in the party in a position of authority were unable, or unwilling and, *in some* cases, too cowardly, to change the situation.

M RBarry Jones, an Opposition spokesman o nemployment *(Flint, East, Lab)*, said that embarrassed heavy criticism of its economic strategy the Conservative Party had now embarked on a new offensive against the Trade unions.

The Government was preparing to construct a legal charter for vengeful, vindictive and intimidatory behaviour from every rogue and embittered employer.

Mr Peter Morrison, Under Secre*tary of State for Employment (City of Chester, C)*, said Britain was bound to lose jobs if it did not remain competitive.

This required good industrial relations, *sensible manning levels* as adaptable and flexible workforces.

To suggest that the Government did not care was wrong and not borne out by the facts. This year more than £1,000m had been spend on measures specifically designed to help those without a job and *that would be increased* by £400m next year. Every single taxpayer would contribute about £50 a year to help the special employment measures.

The Government would be taking its decisions on the industrial training boards shortly. Mr Tebbit had met at the employment policy committee of the TUC this evening to hear their views. Views were exchanged on the objectives on a wholly amicable basis.

There were good signs around. Pay settlements were half what they were in the last pay round, inflation was down by almost holf since 1980, short-time working was down and stoppages were down.

Tre debate was adjourned until tomorrow.

Loan scheme proves attractive

INDUSTRY

The response to the loan guarantee scheme so far had been extremely encouraging, Mr John MacGregor, Under Secretary of State for Industry, said during questions. He indicated that in the first five *months of the scheme, to the end* of October, 1,172 guarantees had been issued for loans totalling £41.1m, and that a further 34 *applications remained to be pro*cessed.

In addition (he added) a small number of applications have been withdrawn for various reasons and a very few have been rejected on technical grounds.

Mr Richard Page (South West Hertfordshire, C): The size of the take-up shows the value of and the need for the scheme. The speed of take-up is such that within another four or five months Mr MacGregor will have to come back for even a further increase if this is to be maintained.

Has he any idea of the split in the loans between *manufactur*ing and servicing industries? We should encourage manufacturing. Are any checks being made on the guaranteed premium percentage being charged to see that it is correct?

Mr MacGregor (South Norfolk, C): Obviously, I will review it. As a result of the first review an increase in the ceiling from £50m to £100m was announced.

Just over half of all loans at the moment have been to manufacturing industry, which is encouraging.

The premium has been set at 3 per cent to cover bad debts. We do not know what the bad debt ratios will be, so I shall review it. It is too early to do it now.

Mr Richard Douglas (Dunfermline, Lab): Why do we have a much higher premium than any other country operating a similar *scheme? Three per cent is too* high. Will he exert pressure to get the premium reduced?

Mr MacGregor: The cost to the borrower is 2.4 per cent; it is 3 per cent of 80 per cent and that makes a difference. The high demand shows that the premium is not an obstacle to people taking up the scheme.

In October the demand for loans was higher than in any other previous month, at a time of comparatively high interest rates.

We intend the scheme to be self-financing and need more experience *of it before we can* look at the level of the premium.

Mr Michael Grylls (North West Surrey, C): Will he consider *extending the maximum* amount under any one loan from £75,000 to £250,000? We have to think of medium-sized firms.

Mr MacGregor: On the ceiling, we have to take into account the high demand. His point will eventually be considered as part of a wider review I will undertake. But companies and individuals can get up to £75,000 in a loan as part of a wider financial package so we are not talking about financial deals with a £75,000 limit.

Tight regional aid policy is preferable

The evidence was that more jobs were created when regional policy was tighter and more sharply and narrowly aimed, Mr Norman Lamont, Minister of State for Industry, said. He added during question time that the Government was always ready to consider *evi*dence of a change in the long-term unemployment in an area which *was to be downgraded in assisted* area status.

Mr Jack Straw (Blackburn, Lab) asked the Secretary of State for *Industry to include within his gen*eral review of regional aids those assisted areas due to lose such status in August next year.

Mr Lamont *(Kingston upon Thames, C)* replied: The Government stands by its assurance that it will review those areas which are due to lose assisted area status on August 1, 1982, after having been downgraded by more than one step.

In addition, we have always made it clear that we are ready to consider new evidence of significant long-term change in individual areas' *circumstances* relevant to the general position.

Beyond this, the Government's policy continues to be to concentrate regional aid on areas of greatest need.

Mr Straw: That is a most unsatisfactory reply. The Government continues to refuse to undertake a general review of assisted areas which are losing their status next August.

The unemployment situation across the country is *far* worse than any minister envisaged when the policy of withdrawing this status was adopted two and a half years ago. It is an outrage that towns like Blackburn, Accrington, Nelson and Colne, where unemployment has gone up two or three times, are to lose that status while Conservative seaside resorts like Blackpool are to continue with that status.

Mr Lamont: I am not sure why he finds that an unsatisfactory answer since I made it clear, as the Secretary of State has, that we shall consider new evidence of long-term change in individual area circumstances. That has always been the position.

The rise in unemployment generally is a problem for the whole country but it does not follow that the answer is to increase the number of assisted areas.

The evidence is that more jobs are created when regional policy is tighter and more sharply and more narrowly aimed than it was when we came to office.

Mr Michael Morris (Northampton, South, C): The Public Accounts *Committee report showed that* the benefits of regional aid were minimal and that it was better spent in individual areas of industry.

Mr Lamont: I shall look at that evidence. We must also consider the effect of incentives on inward investment.

Dr Shirley Summerskill (Halifax, *Lab*) said that although unemployment in Halifax has risen 136 per rate in the country, it was to lose its assisted area status.

Mr Lamont: I will look at those points, but Labour MPs have to bear in mind that unemployment is a national phenomenon and her constituency, like others, will benefit from a general upturn in the country.

State aid to industry totals £2,900m

The weekend statement by Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Employment, that parts of British Leyland would be sold to private enterprise when they became profitable, was in line with Government policy as stated at the beginning of this year, Mr Norman Lamont, Minister of State for Industry said.

Mr Lamont (Kingston upon Thames, C), questioned about the level of state aid to industry, said the supply estimates for 1981-82 provided for support of towards £2,900m, including nearly £2,000m support for the British Steel Corporation, *British Shipbuilders*, BL and Rolls-Royce and some £900m to other industry.

Mr John Stokes (Halesowen and *Stourbridge, C)*: *Private industry* for the most part does not expect state aid. (Labour protests.) It looks to the Government for a reduction of the burdens it has to bear such as mounting rates and increasing energy costs.

Mr Lamont: I agree. The burdens that private industry is facing in *this* recession are all the more reason why it is important for the Government to control public expenditure and get interest rates *down*.

Miss Oonagh McDonald (Thurrock, Lab): The time has come to increase what the Government has *already given in investment in high* technology especially fast systems preferably from the National Enterprise Board in view of the recently announced strategy of American companies to push into this market as hard as possible. Why should this new market not go to British companies?

Mr Lamont: I will look into this. The *first priority* must be to control public expenditure to get interests rates down. As regards help with advanced technology, the scientific and technological assistance programme is already running at £197m this year, which is 40 per cent up in real terms on two years ago.

Mr Sydney Chapman (Barnet, Chipping Barnet, C): Will he ensure that aid is more selective in going to investment in sound capital projects and not just going to preserve jobs in declining industries?

Mr Lamont: A huge proportion of aid to industry has gone into the *loss making public sector*. This is adding to the burdens of the private sector by increased taxation and by higher interest rates. That is why we have to control public spending. The weekly losses of the British Steel Corporation are now half the level of those they were last winter.

Use of Bill of Indictment procedure

LEGAL

An MP was warned by the Speaker, Mr George Thomas, that it would be highly irresponsible if he referred *to cases currently before* the courts during questions about the use by the Director of Public Prosecutions of the Bill of Indictment procedure.

Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney General (Merton; Wimbledon, C) told Mr Michael Meacher (Oldham, West, Lab) that he was satisfied with the DPP's use of the procedure and did not intend to review it.

Mr Meacher: While it was quite right to use the Bill of Indictment procedure in one case where the magistrate, it would appear, got the law wrong, it is another matter to use it . . .

The Speaker interrupted him, saying: I think he is referring to a well-known case where people's rights and liberties are still at stake.

It is a long established custom here that we never seek to influence the courts when people's reputations and names are at stake. (Cheers.)

Mr Meacher: *I am not seeking to* interfere in any way. I am asking about the use of a particular procedure by the DPP which has caused public concern.

The Speaker: As long as he is not referring to any cases currently before the courts, which would be highly irresponsible.

Mr Meacher: Will the Attorney General answer the question, whether it is right for the Bill of Indictment procedure to be used in a manner which steps in before the due process of law has been completed and prevents the defendants from testing the prosecution's case? Is that not against the interests of justice?

Saying that he would choose his words carefully, Sir Michael Havers replied: The occasion on which a voluntary Bill has been used in circumstances in which the court is satisfied that the *defendants are deliberately delay*ing the committal proceedings is that operated on a number of occasions over the last few years.

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Party Fashion by Suzy Menkes

It is hard to believe that only five years ago it was smart to look poor. Frayed jeans, peasant patchworks and Third World hand weaves have now been overwhelmed by a tidal wave of rich velvet, ritzy brocade and grand glitter.

It is now fashionable to look very, very rich. This is naturally rather easier if you *are* rich. But so swift has been the change of mood, that fake rocks already sparkle in the costume jewelry counters and swags of nylon taffeta have brought ball dresses into the High Streets.

The mood for dressing up seems to have emerged simultaneously with both the upper and low crusts. In the pop world, the dead-end decadence of Punk was replaced by the swashbuckle and glitter of the New Romantics. Since the beginning of this year, social diarists have been charting the quickening pace of the foxtrot, waltz and disco bopping at deb's dances, and those parties are now filled with glamorous ball gowns and mummy's jewelry.

The poor may always be with us, but so are the rich, and the tinsel glitter of the rest of us seems to have inspired them to come out of the closet.

Last week I had an appointment at Asprey's to see an exceptionally beautiful diamond star ring and earrings selling at £47,000 apiece. It was spoken for by the time I arrived. I hesitated, even for the purposes of art, to photograph Grosvenor Furs' £37,500 Russian sable coat in Harrods Central Hall. They sold it on the day the exhibition opened. In the trade they say that there is no price resistance at all to expensive clothes; only the cheap end is slow to move.

It is easy to pontificate about parallels with the 1920s, a re-run of Brideshead on the dole money of the unemployed. I feel genuinely uneasy when I sit in a Bond Street boutique and watch women buying £2,000 worth of clothes. Some of it is still Middle East money. A lot of it is true British.

But the resurgence of extravagance is not a sign of some British social sickness. It is a fashion world-wide phenomenon. The new administration in America has cut a swathe of luxury across the social life of the capital. This new spirit, with Nancy Reagan herself as its nerve centre, was already in evidence in the New York designer shows.

In France, opulence was the keynote of the couture collections, in spite (or perhaps because of) the arrival of the socialist regime.

If you close your mind to the implications of extravagance and accept the glamorous clothes at *face value, you see a very pretty picture.* The most important fashion feeling is for fabric. The ruffled blouses, cavalier frills, dashing knickerbockers and swinging skirts are reflections of daytime styles. But they are made up for evening in more gold lamé than we ever saw in the days of the Silver Screen. Gold lace spotlights black velvet. Brocade jackets, tapestry trousers and rustling taffeta suggest a Restoration royal court.

The clothes on this page are expensive, although you will find the same glittering looks going right down through the price spectrum. The furs are sumptuously real. The jewelry is fake.

I think that I first grasped the significance of Ritz-chic when costume jewellers, Corocraft, showed me the paste replicas of the real thing that they had reproduced for the first time since the 1950s.

Throw out the worthy wooden bangles. No-one wants to look poor any more.





Above: Glittering silk lamé jacquard-patterned Russian tunic £80.50, yoked and pleated trousers £100, both by Monica Chong from Harrods, Lucienne Phillips Knightsbridge, Whistles shops and Corniche Edinburgh. Monica Chong's braided velvet feathered and bejewelled Russian hat £55.20 at Lucienne Phillips. Paisley lurex shawl worn as sash by Roland Klein from 26 Brook Street W.1. Paste and mirrored cross and matching ring by Andrew Logan. Diamanté drop earrings by Corocraft. Bukhara jacket £2,950 by Grosvenor Canada at Harrods.

Left: Gold silk lamé ruffled blouse £105, black velvet knickerbockers £78 both by Caroline Charles at 9 Beauchamp Place, Harrods Designer Evening dept., Simpsons, Jermyn Street, Chic, Hampstead, Moselle, Watford, Piaf, Buckhurst Hill, Rebecca, Maidenhead, Angie's, Weyridge, Joan Ponting, Birmingham, Young Ideas, Ashbourne, Derby, Welwyn Department Store, Julie Fitzmaurice, Harrogate, Helen Frank, Leeds, Pauline, Newcastle, Monks Dormitory, Coggeshall, Elizabeth Elliot, Aberdeen, Private Lives in Brown Thomas Dublin, Campus shops in Nottingham, Oxford, Glasgow and Edinburgh, Black velvet curved cavalier jacket with gold pattern and gold lace edging £95, by Lumière from Roxy, Kensington Church Street, Taylor and Hadow, Beauchamp Place, Squash St., Christopher's Place W.1. Gold leather sash belt £10.95 from Fenwicks of Bond Street. Diamanté drop earrings by Corocraft £2.95 from Selfridges, Harrods, Debenhams and major stores. Glitter tights from Fenwicks. Swashbuckling hooded lynx cape £21,500 by Grosvenor Canada from Harrods.

Below: Black and gold brocade jacket £172, pleated gold lamé strapless dance dress £172, both by Terence Nolder from Harrods Designer Room, Whistles shops, Frends, Dublin, Judith Taylor, West Didsbury, Blanche, Altrincham, I. W. Robertson, Glasgow. Diamanté necklace earrings and bracelet by Corocraft. Gunmetal striped chinchilla jacket £10,500 by Grosvenor Canada at Harrods.

Make-up by Christina Saunders for Estee Lauder.
Hair by Martin at Hari and Friends, 30 Sydney Street, SW3

Photographs by Serge Krouglikoff



Beauty snippets

■ All that glitters . . . need not cost a gold bar. Skilful make-up can also give you a ritzy sparkle.

In our pictures, visagiste Christina Saunders used Estee Lauder's shimmering bronze face powder over the basic Polished Performance foundation. The model's eyelids gleam with Gold-lit copper and Gold-lit bronze shadows. Both the Rose Gold streaker on the cheeks and the Crystal Gold lipstick add to the shimmering effect, which reflects the glamour of the clothes.

■ The major beauty houses have all gone on to the gold standard, especially Max Factor whose Shimmering Copper highlighter emphasizes the metallic thread running through their Colorfast collection. Frosted lipsticks, and blushers in a range of fashion colours are all packaged in gold to emphasize the point.

The Russia of the Tsars and the glamour of the East are the twin themes of Outdoor Girl's Folklore Fantasy collection, which has irridescent pearly eyeshadows and a shimmering face powder.

A quick uplift for the eyes would be a trio of shadows from Boots No 7, matt brown with two shades of gold.

Princess Marcella Borghese, who has the right aristocratic pedigree for the currently fashionable look, has introduced her Rococo range, with opulent shades of plum, royal purple and antique golds and coppers for the eyes. The eyes have it too in Ultima II's Fantasy collection, which uses opalescent tones and vibrant colours with gleaming copper and gold.

Pewter as well as silver, bronze, and copper are the young and exciting looks from Miners, although I am not sure I warm to cheek colour called Beaten Copper. Revlon's Gypsy Gold, as its name suggests, has a gold thread running through the range, with a pretty pale pearl called Moonlit White as one of their eye colours.

■ Jewels also make beauty news for those who prefer gems to gold. Elizabeth Arden's richly-coloured range is *divided into diamonds* and rubies, with the paler sparkling colours for the eyes contrasting with deep rich reds.

Ivory is teamed with gold for Helena Rubinstein's duo eyeshadow set, which also has a burnished copper and a sparkling highlighter romantically called Dancing Star.

Party pirates seem to be in mind for Mary Quant whose new Red Admiral make-up look includes a studding duo eyeshadow Blue Tattoo in navy and gold and a lip pencil called Goldeon Galleon. You can scatter sparkle over your eyes with Miss Selfridge's gold shadow and their body glitter Sweet Gleam is for all over — including the hair.

■ The eyes are the focal point for the new glitter, but as it is now fashionable to blend in all the face make-up, you might be wise to invest this Christmas in a discreet all-over glitter.

Many of the beauty houses describe their sparkling make-ups as giving the effect of a face seen by firelight. And I had always thought that it was by candlelight that I looked my best.

Smoking, and the battle over the chew cure

Rachel Cullen

Smoking is extremely harmful to those who do it, unpleasant and probably dangerous to those forced to inhale other people's smoke, and costs the country a fortune in the treatment of smoking-related diseases.

Thus far the Government and the medical profession speak with one voice. The introduction, therefore, just over a year *ago of a prep*aration which would help large numbers of cigarette smokers to give up the habit should have been welcomed by all.

The product is the nicotine chewing gum Nicorette. Extensive trials at the Addiction Research Unit of the Institute of Psychiatry since 1975 have given extremely promising results: early this year their research was published in the British Medical Journal and showed that 38 per cent of those who had used Nicorette were still non-smokers a full year later. Now this may not seem a very startling success, but the best results for the only other method to have been examined — counselling and support — hover around the 14 per cent mark. The results of Nicorette in these trials are also impressive for the reason that the gum has helped patients attending a smoking clinic: people who, though undeniably with a strong motivation, have tried and failed repeatedly to give up smoking.

Nicorette was granted a product licence by the Committee on the Safety of Medicines in June 1980. This committee exists to examine both the efficacy and the safety of new drugs. Its licensing of Nicorette was felt to be a breakthrough by the team at the Addiction Research Unit, led by Martin Jarvis, since for the first time general practitioners were being given something other than encouragement to offer to addicted smokers trying desperately to give up.

However, only four months later another committee from the Department of Health and Social Services pronounced very differently. The Advisory Committee on Borderline Substances determines whether various toilet preparations and foods may be prescribed on a National Health Service prescription. *Their opinion was* that Nicorette could not be granted this status, since there was "insufficient evidence that its widespread use would give telling benefits to patients". In effect, despite rigous clinical evaluations which testify to its usefulness, the gum was lumped together with all the quack remedies which claim on no evidence whatever to help in the anti-smoking battle.

Nicorette thus came to occupy an anomalous position which appears to be unique: not even a "borderline substance" in the eyes of the advisory committee, it yet is tacitly recognized as a drug in that it is not available over the counter but only on prescription. And on any commonsense criteria it must be considered a drug. The active constituent is a potent, even poisonus substance which reduces an addict's craving for nicotine by delivering small measured doses through *the lining of the mouth. And* though the name is indisputably frivolous and the presentation as chewing gum may seem unduly pleasure-oriented, in fact the formulation is essential, since the nicotine has to be absorbed by the tissues before it is swallowed and inactivated by digestive processes.

Moreover, there is an interesting comparison to be made with official reaction in Eire, where the gum has just been introduced. The Irish equivalent of the NHS is the General Medical Services Scheme, under which some 40 per cent of the population qualify for free prescriptions. Within this system, perhaps because there is no committee to advise on "borderline substances", Nicorette will be prescribed normally as a drug.

This Irish decision, of course, throws into question the status of Nicorette in Britain. Its distributors estimate that about 100,000 smokers this year alone will attempt to give up smoking with the help of Nicorette, and the evidence from the Addiction Research Unit makes it likely that up to 40,000 of them will succeed. Can a product that may, without hyperbole, be expected to save up to 40,000 lives in a single year be justifiably considered by the DHSS as of less medical value than shampoos and suntan creams?

The argument against Nicorette, such as it is, would appear to be more moralistic than scientific. A civil servant from the DHSS pointed out to me, somewhat austerely, that stopping smoking was "only" a matter of willpower and so there was no reason why smokers should be helped by the NHS. This was expressed as personal rather than official opinion, but it is probably widespread.

Now leaving aside the tremendous difficulty experienced by any addict in curing himself, both the morality and the economic sense of this point of view are pretty suspect. Morally, has the DHSS the right to refuse treatment to any weak-willed and fallible beings trying to put right the results of their own shortcomings? Economically, would the cost of a three-month supply of Nicorette to the health service, £25.20 at the moment, not be a better investment than the £115m a year estimated to be spent on treating smoking-related diseases?

It is an inescapable factor, in considering these figures, that the Government receives nearly £2,600m each year from taxes on tobacco and that the pro-tobacco lobby in parliament is a powerful one. More significant, though, is the lack of political kudos in preventative medicine, especially preventative medicine presented in the apparently inconsequential and pleasureable form of chewing gum. The Government may not dare to face the storm it might expect if it allowed prescription of Nicorette on the NHS.

Also difficult to avoid is the issue of whether the puritanical attitude of the DHSS really matters. Surely, it may be argued, people who have been paying nearly £1 a packet for cigarettes can afford the private prescription cost of the gum at about £6.30 for 10 days' supply. Indeed, they have in a sense proved that they can.

All the same, there are serious reasons why Martin Jarvis and his colleagues, working at the sharp end in the struggle against smoking, regard the Government's attitude to Nicorette as tragic. Not only is there an inexplicable refusal to support people fighting a real battle against a real crippling addiction which costs the country such vast sums, but even more importantly the staff at the Addiction Research Unit are already finding that GPs do not take seriously a product which is regarded so lightly by the Advisory Committee on Borderline Substances.

Further trials of the gum at the Addiction Research Unit have been completed and will shortly be published: preliminary examination of the data suggests that the success rate may be even more heartening than previously thought. *Another study is in progress* under the aegis of the British Thoracic Association.

As the amount of positive evidence for the benefit of nicotine chewing gum increases, the Government agencies may decide to brave possible bad publicity and allow its prescription on the NHS. One must hope so. For while willpower alone may be enough for some to give up smoking, a scientifically proven remedy for the rest is certainly not a luxury.

I went to prison for espionage . . . if only I'd gone to Cambridge!

by Ormond Uren

On Sunday morning my name was brought out of the obscurity in which it had lain for 40 years and connected with the giant wave of interest in wartime spying for Russia. Readers of *The Observer* learnt from an article by Nigel West that I was a "Cambridge educated linguist" who had had "five meetings" with the organizer of the British Communist Party from which secrets of the Special Operations Executive had been passed to Moscow. I felt some relief that the story had come out into the open. But I felt extreme anger at being associated with the Cambridge mafia of spies. I was not at Cambridge. It strikes me all too forcibly that if I had been I might now be in possession of immunity from prosecution or be drinking vodka and Georgian wine in a luxury KGB ghetto in Moscow. Instead, I was tried by court martial, cashiered and sentenced to seven years penal servitude.

The bald facts of my case are as follows: in 1943 I was a 23-year-old officer in the Highland Light Infantry working in London in the Special Operations Executive. I committed a breach of the Official Secrets Act by communicating secret information on two occasions, to the best of my recollection, to Douglas Springhall, who was the National Organizer of the Communist Party of Great Britain. Exactly how and why this happened is not so easy to explain.

Before the war, unlike many people of my age, I was not particularly attracted to communism. Nor was I a communist during my first year or so in the army in 1939-40.

My "conversion"— the word could perhaps be used without inverted commas — took place after I had been commissioned as an officer in 1940. I was extremely depressed about the state of the world and, reading some communist literature while in this state of mind, I "saw" with the force of a blinding illumination that communism was the only solution to the world's problems.

It suddenly became vitally important to me to participate in this movement by joining the Communist Party. I had communist friends in Edinburgh whom I saw whenever I was home on leave and I asked them to tell me how I could become a member of the party. As a serving member of the armed forces, open membership of the party was naturally out of the question.

After some time — by now I had been detached from my unit and was working in SOE in London — I was told that the person responsible for organizing people like myself was Springhall, and that a meeting would be arranged.

I no longer remember how the message came to me, but it was to the effect that at a certain time on a certain day I should go to the Pop-Inn restaurant in the Charing Cross Road and that there I should meet Springhall. I have forgotten how I was meant to recognize him, but I did.

I told him I was very keen to be considered a member of the party and to work for it. I also told him about the sort of work I was doing and my department.

It is obvious to me now that he was amused by my starry-eyed enthusiasm. However, he told me to put this information in writing and another date was fixed when I was to meet him in a mews near Baker Street. These are the only times I recall meeting Springhall and they were certainly the only times that any important information passed between us. This information, about my work and my department, was all I gave him. My impression is that at this stage he was more concerned with "establishing my credentials" than with anything else.

For my part, however incredible this may seem even to myself today, I had managed to persuade myself that at that time what I was doing was the right thing.

Shortly after this Springhall was arrested and sentenced to seven years penal servitude in connection with another case involving a woman in the Air Ministry. At first I was extemely frightened, but as the months went by and nothing happened I began to feel more and more relieved and to hope that I could look on the episode as closed.

One day in November I was called in by the security officer and introduced to another officer who asked me a few questions. His first words were: "On — he named a date in April — you met Springhall."

It never occurred to me to do anything but confess to the whole thing. After the tension I had been living under for the past months it was also a tremendous relief. To my surprise I was not immediately placed under arrest but was able to spend my last free evening for four years at the theatre with a girl friend. The play was *Arsenic and Old Lace* and Anthony Eden was sitting in the row in front of us.

At my court-martial the statement I had made was the only evidence brought against me. It contained essentially what I have said above. For the next four years I sampled a representative selection of His Majesty's Prisons, starting at Wormwood Scrubs and moving via Wakefield, Leeds, Durham and Saughton, in Edinburgh, to Peterhead, in Aberdeenshire. There was a brief stay in Dumfries and I was finally sent to Barlinnie in Glasgow for release in December 1947.

I returned to Edinburgh University and completed the degree in French which I had started in 1936. I also began to find out that an important part of the punishment of imprisonment only begins when you come out.

I now learn from Nigel West's *Observer* article, not only that I was a "Cambridge educated linguist" and that I had "five meetings" with Springhall but that it was unfortunate that no one in MI5 enquired into Uren's Cambridge background. It would have been better if Mr West had investigated my "Cambridge background" before writing his article.

I am left with the peculiar impression that Mr West is talking about someone else who just happens to have the same name as myself, or — a favourite theme in science fiction — that he has access to some parallel universe where things happen almost, but not quite, the way they do in this one.

More seriously, I feel it is grossly unfair to blur the difference between my case and that of the "Cambridge group" in this way. I do not wish to justify myself or minimize the importance of what I did. Whatever my motives, I committed a serious offence and can hardly complain at being punished.

The Cambridge spies, men considerably older than myself, worked consistently for Russia over a long period of time and have remained, almost to a man, immune from punishment. Had I been the Cambridge linguist that Mr West refers to I would almost certainly have been in a position to pass on much more important secrets to the Russians and the chances are I would have got away with it.

On a number of counts I can, I suppose, reckon myself fortunate. The paper I passed to Springhall was not, I think, important as information. There can have been little in it that the Russians did not know anyway. It did, though, provide a means of putting pressure on me that would very likely have been used if MI5 had not got in first.

And although I have doubts as to the necessity of Mr West's dragging up a 40-year-old case, I can also be grateful to him. Having spent the best part of 40 years thinking that most of the people around did not know about "my past" the likelihood is that now most people will know. It is reassuring to realize that most of them do not give a damn.



Ormond Uren (above), the Edinburgh University man who went to prison for passing secrets to the Communists; and (right, from the top), Anthony Blunt, Leo Long and Kim Philby, the Cambridge men who got away.

The City smell will never be the same again

You can smell Billingsgate fish market half a mile away, beyond the financial palaces of King William Street as far as the Bank itself. The smell is as crude and incongruous among the institutional granite and glass as that of a farmyard would be. The market opens before dawn, and iced lorries have taken the fish away long before the banks open their doors, but the smell hangs around all day, as it has done at Billingsgate for at least 700 years.

Not for much longer, though. In January the market moves out to a modern site in the Isle of Dogs. The schemes of planners over the last 60 years will triumph, and the City markets where the money and merchandise of all kinds change hands in the form of paper will no longer be affronted with the smell of wealth on the slab.

Billingsgate at a drizzly 5 am is an immeasurably more animated spectacle than the floor of the Stock Exchange, even in the throes of one of its headline-catching panics. This is so even though most of those taking part in the spectacle are quite dead. There are porters and buyers by the hundred, but fish by the hundred thousand, whole and dismembered, rigid and thawed, open-mouthed round-eyed and woebegone. The imagination grows fishy-eyed at the idea that there will be as many new faces here tomorrow, and plenty of fish in the sea after that: I had not thought death had undone so many.

Ever day 200 tons of fish pass through the draughty market hall, trundled on metal-wheeled trolleys which clatter incessantly on the wet flagstones, with an urgency that bespeakes piecework rates.

Most of the porters are big men with big voices, and they need them in this din. They stamp over the ooze and crushed salt in wellies and waders, clapping fishy arms across broad shoulders to exchange Billingsgate jokes, whose flavour, like medical humour, reflects an ambience of offal and cadavers.

They take a sturdy satisfaction in being a public spectacle, and are given to outlandish and swashbuckling details of dress, over or under the obligatory reeking white coat. Only one or two still wear the traditional armoured black hat, resembling a tin helmet beaten flat, adapted for carrying loaded crates, 20 stone at a time. Old porters could once be recognized by the permanent groove above the eyebrows where the wooden rim pressed down. All this has been made unnecessary by the noisy trolleys, though many porters still habitually carry smaller loads overhead, using an assortment of yellow sou'westers, baseball hats and saturated tartan caps to cushion the weight.

With its strange hours and family businesses, Billingsgate is a world of its own, where everyone knows everyone. At the tea-stall out in the rain, where four mugs (and half the counter) are filled with one flourish of an iron teapot big enough to boil a lobster in, they do not need telling that Ken takes sugar and Ted does not.

There are always a few early tourists around, queasy from the hour and the smell, jumping nervously at every sudden cry of "M'ya backs!" or nudge of the ankle with a crate of Lowestoft cod fillets. The market is full of notices saying "Members of the trade only served", so visitors wishing to take a whiting home as a souvenir have to cast around to find a curate of shoals prepared to relax the official rule that in death they shall not be divided.

The place is congested and dilapidated, but now that the move to the Isle of Dogs is imminent, many who work in the market are beginning to feel nostalgic about it, apart from their confident expectation that the move will lead to endless cock-ups. But like other national institutions, Billingsgate is not what it was. A generation ago, when fishing boats still came up river to unload their catch, 450 tons of fish would pass through the market in a morning — the equivalent of three big whales. Nowadays, fry innumerable swarm straight to the fish finger factories. "I blame the housewife," grumbled a porter. "Show her a haddock today and she wouldn't know what to do with it".

Many of the victims are still alive. Dozens of wire baskets as big as dustbins brim over with live crabs. They square up to one another feebly in the pan while being weighed. Tubs of crab or winkles are trundled off alive and trundled back shortly after, cooked and deliciously steaming in the cold air. Six-pound Hebridean lobsters 50 years old stretch dainty legs as blue as lapis. Oysters travel first-class in wooden tubs, packed in seaweed to help them feel at home.

There are zinc filing cabinets head high, every drawer seething with eels. Some slither out and swim off across the wet floor, too slippery to pick up. Eels never give up hope. But nearby two eel-thin lads in cylindrical rubber aprons stand in perpetual streams of blood, one filleting eels at the rate of one every seven seconds, the other keeping pace, chopping them into segments ready for jellying.

The market can never have been a prime piece of Victoriana, and the decision by Mr Michael Heseltine, the Environment Secretary, to make it a listed building might seem dubious if there were not so many specimens all round of the sterilized offices which would certainly replace it. The site, between Tower Bridge and London Bridge, overlooking the river so relentlessly abused by London architecture, is a fine one.

The City was furious at the listing, as the Corporation had intended to finance the move by selling the site to a developer. But it has not lost hope, for it is predicted that the whole building may collapse once the market leaves. Its entire foundation is an immemorial cold-store, a series of dusky catacombs with snowdrifts underfoot and a lace of ice-crystals covering the vaults two or three feet thick, the suspended breath of generations of porters' oaths. Blackened lost fish as rigid as fossils, ostracoderms or lunaspids, clatter underfoot, genuinely a century old, for all one can tell.

Once this foundation of ice melts — which may be some years after the archaic ammoniacal freezers are turned off — everything may subside into Thames mud. The way to baffle the City, of course, is to retain the permafrost. The glittering vaults are one of the strangest spectacles in London. The market at ground level will no doubt be given over to pricy boutiques, damsels with dulcimers and so on, as Covent Garden has been. Down below, the frost should reign. 'Twould be a miracle of rare device, a City pleasure-dome with caves of ice.

George Hill

On the good side of the bad boys of tennis

John McEnroe, Jimmy Connors, and Ilie Nastase, who are all competing in the Benson and Hedges tournament starting today at Wembley have one remarkable quality in common. At different times each has been the game's best and worst advertisement. As the finest player in the world, playing tennis exceptional in its standard and exciting in its nature, each in turn has been exemplary — lighting fires in the aspiring young. Simultaneously each has caused deep offence with coarse behaviour transgressing the social and sporting conventions.

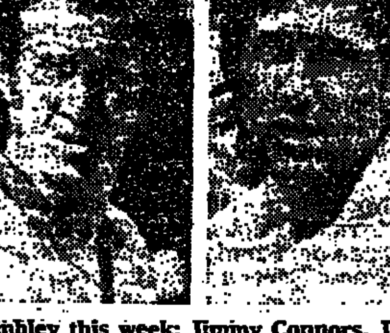
A game's best players are usually among its best sportsmen because of the self-discipline both roles demand. That remains true. Tennis has acquired a distorted image from Nastase, Connors, McEnroe, and a few of the supporting cast. The players are primarily responsible but some blame also lies with court officials who are too chicken-hearted to apply the rules (especially to celebrities) and with the publicity media's preference for bad news.

It was at Wembley, a few years ago, that Roy Emerson asked why bad behaviour was given more publicity than good tennis. A short answer is that a reporter would not be doing his job if he took the blinkered view that nothing mattered except technique and tactics and results. Moreover, news is equated with the exceptional: and bad behaviour is exceptional and can therefore be a cheap publicity gimmick.

The era of expanding open competition has also made tennis a full-time job for teenagers who mature as competitors before they mature as people. Champions used to be men and women. Nowadays more and more are emotional adolescents trying to cope with fame and fortune and intense professional stress while still growing up. That explains bad behaviour but does not excuse it.

It also explains why Nastase and Connors — disciplined by marriage, fatherhood, and advancing years — have become much more discreet, even consciously charming, in sharing their impish sense of fun with those around them.

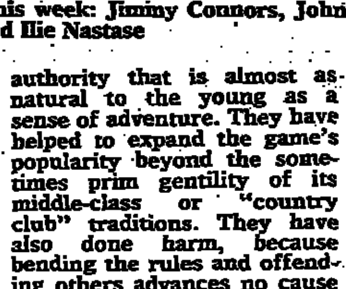








Three to follow at Wembley this week: Jimmy Connors, John McEnroe and Ilie Nastase



The younger, comparatively shy McEnroe has an on-court disposition that, except for his temper, is closer to the norm in tennis players.

"I find it very hard to relax on court. I was brought up to be serious. If I joked around, did things that are pleasing to the crowd, maybe I wouldn't do as well".

At different times Nastase, Connors, and McEnroe have all become cult figures representing that rebellious attitude towards convention and authority that is almost as natural to the young as a sense of adventure. They have helped to expand the game's popularity beyond the sometimes prim gentility of its middle-class or "country club" traditions. They have also done harm, because bending the rules and offending others advances no cause except that of anarchy.

In all communities social stratification is inevitable. In tennis, which has the additional topographic hazard of a generation gap, the stratification is most strongly marked at Wimbledon. Is it too much to suggest that the antithesis of Wimbledon is New York and that a mixture of the two must always have explosive possibilities?

Never mind the fact that McEnroe was brought up in an attractive, affluent, Wimbledon-type suburb. Never mind the fact that Connors is a New Yorker only by temperament. On the one hand we have an English club ignoring the principle that although everyone is important, no one is very important. On the other we have a breed ignoring the principle that if a man has to shout to attract attention, he is probably not worth it. The cultural roots common to Wimbledon and New York are no more obvious than those between Margaret Thatcher and Tony Benn.

McEnroe, Connors, and Nastase are neither saints nor villains. Half that statement is self-evident. As for the other half, it should be more widely known that all three have unusually long memories for small kindnesses and are loyal, considerate, and generous (not merely with money) to those they respect. Many examples could be listed. Let it merely be said that Nastase's impulsive, self-effacing philanthropy has made him lifelong friends in some odd places; and that last December, on a day when McEnroe could have earned a small fortune by playing Bjorn Borg in a two-man South African promotion, he and Connors were playing for nothing to raise funds and publicity for a campaign to relieve world hunger.

Such qualities would be taken for granted in most people. They assume a possibly disproportionate importance as unexpected facets of three men who sometimes seem to play the role of "heavy" in rotation. On and off court, the game would be less fun and a less exciting spectacle without them. All three have a gift for comedy. McEnroe's has yet to surface on court, but it will. The man enjoys tennis so much that sooner or later it has to show. He needs enemies but like the rest of us he needs laughter too.

Rex Bellamy

Diplomatic optimism among the East-West glitter

An unexpectedly optimistic mood about East-West relations emerged yesterday from diplomatic circles in Washington and London following the receptions given by the Soviet embassies in both capitals to mark the 64th anniversary of the October revolution.

Senior diplomats, who were still nursing hangovers from the ocean of vodka provided at the two glittering receptions, told me it is premature to suggest a nuclear holocaust has been avoided. But I am heartened by reports still reaching me.

In London a sumptuous do was attended by Lord Trefgarne, Parliamentary Under Secretary at the Foreign Office with special responsibility for East-West relations — as senior a government representative as any the FO has sent in recent years.

Sir Harold Wilson and Michael Foot were also welcomed by Victor Popov, the Soviet ambassador, to the embassy in Kensington Palace Gardens for an evening which press attaché Nikolai Ouspenski described as a reception aimed at improving relations.

Table fare fit for a Tsar marked the reception just a few blocks from the White House in Washington. Soviet ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin, dean of the Washington diplomatic corps and an amiable professional who has served some 20 years there, greeted hundreds of guests as they wound their way up a carpeted circular staircase to the main ballroom of the mansion, built by railroad sleeping car baron George Pullman.

The guests swarmed to ante-rooms where tables laden with caviar were constantly restocked.

Both receptions were marked, however, by the absence of the Swedish ambassador following the recent Soviet submarine incident. Mr Per Lind, the London ambassador, stayed away after the Swedish government notified its missions abroad to boycott the receptions, and Count Wilhelm Wachtmeister, his opposite number in Washington, was said to have played indoor tennis during the celebration.

Suez seven

A very select band of MP's and former MP's is meeting for dinner tomorrow evening to mark an anniversary that most of us might prefer to forget — the 25th anniversary of the Suez debacle.

Michael Brotherton, the Tory MP for Louth, has invited the seven conservative MP's who resigned the party whip as a protest against the British withdrawal to Locketts Restaurant in Westminster.

The "magnificent seven", as he describes them, include the Rt Hon The Earl of Lauderdale, Rt Hon Sir Angus Maude, MP, Sir Victor Raikes, Sir John Biggs-Davison, MP, Anthony Fell, MP, Victor Montagu and Paul Williams.

Marshall 'music'

That old English folk song *There's a Hole in My Bucket* — always peculiarly susceptible to vaguely satiric contemporary interpretation — was given a new lease of life yesterday on the boards of the Players' Theatre, in Villiers Street, London by former parliamentary under-secretary of State for Industry, Michael Marshall.

The Conservative M.P. for Arundel cited a new version of Michael Flanders and Donald Swann's classic variation on a theme.

In 1953, you may recall, their original rendering ran: "There's a hole in my budget, dear Winston, dear Winston, There's a hole in my budget, dear P.M., my dear. Then mend it, dear Rab (as in Butler — my italics), dear Rab, dear Rab, Then mend it dear Rab, etc . . ."

Yesterday Marshall declaimed his up-to-the-minute version of the song — substituting Margaret, as in Thatcher, and Geoffrey, as in Howe, for Winston and Rab — at a special performance of dramatic and comic monologues to launch his new book, *The Book of Comic and Dramatic Monologues*, published this week by Elm Tree Books.

Marshall, who was very much brought up in the Victorian tradition which required every member of the family to be able to participate in an evening's home entertainment by playing a musical instrument or singing a song, used to do his bit by contributing the odd monologue.

Having already compiled two books of Stanley Holloway's monologues his latest venture has been to collect more than 250 monologues dating from the turn of the century to the present day and featuring the work of such masters as Arthur Askey, Joyce Grenfell and Cyril Fletcher.

Over the years the identity of the main characters of *There's a Hole in My Budget* who are described as dancing round the stage in ever-inflationary circles, has changed to keep up with the new faces appearing at Nos 10 and 11 Downing Street.

Yesterday Marshall told me that he had sought special permission from Michael Flanders' widow to update the song. "It would be wrong to make the present prime minister and chancellor feel out of the act", he said.

THE TIMES DIARY

What's the going price for a village idiot? Author and journalist Peter Johnson tells me it's £70, or thereabouts. He knows how much Hitler can fetch, too — about £60. But for that, they have both got to be in mint condition.

Hitler and the idiot were two gaps in the million-dollar toy soldier collection which Forbes, *the leading American business magazine, houses as a public museum in a gleaming white palace at Tangier. It is the world's biggest private army — the 70,000 pieces include Hannibal, Napoleon and the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh — and it is owned by Malcolm Forbes, the American millionaire.*

Mr Johnson and his wife, Anne, are curators of the collection. He has just written a book about it — Toy Armies *(Batsford, £9.95p). The missing Führer, he says, has a spring-loaded heiling arm. He was eventually tracked down to a private collection in the hills of Maine. The idiot proved harder to find. Ironically, he was eventually found lurking at the bottom of a box at the Johnsons' home, a job lot assortment of farm animals and bucolic figures, snapped up at a country auction.*

It was, apparently, thanks to King George V that the idiot entered Britain's toy soldier catalogue in the 1920s. The monarch was visiting a vast farm and village scene at a British industries fair. "But where's the idiot?", he wanted to know. "No English village is complete without him."

Soon afterwards, straw-chewing idiots came pouring out of the model-making factories. But, after a decade, production stopped. The gormless chap was thought to be incompatible with good taste.



Eye, Eye, Mackay

In an attempt to win new readers I understand that the *Daily Express* has lured diary writer Peter Mackay away from the *Daily Mirror* to be their executive in charge of features.

Mackay, whose talents have taken many forms over the years, is the author of *Sir Jonah Junor*, the *Private Eye* version of Sir John Junor's *Sunday Express* column, which is almost as masterly a parody as the original.

Mackay, aged 39, lightly heckled Sir John recently at the luncheon to launch Sir John's collected works. "Don't listen to Sir Jonah Junor over there", Sir John advised us guests. "Over here is the real Mackay", he added, pointing to himself. Well, the real and unreal now have the same employer.

We scholars of these matters differ among ourselves as to whether Mackay is also the author of the offensive name by which Lord Matthews is known in the *Eye*. This uncertainty is just as well since Lord Matthews is the *Daily Express* Chairman.

Shuffling Lynn

The long-awaited return to the London stage of former top dramatic ballerina Lynn Seymour, who forsook the Royal Ballet in January to form a company devoted to presenting dance with rock music, will raise a few eyebrows in the ballet world.

She will be appearing with Olympic figure skating champion Robin Cousins in a soft shoe shuffle at Riverside Studios in a charity concert with Susannah York, Fenella Fielding, Rula Lenska and Frances de la Tour aimed at raising cash for the threatened studios.

Balletomanes have grown accustomed to Miss Seymour's eccentricities — her appointment as artistic director of the Bavarian State Opera Ballet was less than successful and her performance as a neurotic housewife in a gala at the London Palladium last November inspired some dreadful reviews — but I still fear for her Riverside performance.

Miss Seymour (CBE 1976), who is organising the event said yesterday: "I don't see why anyone should be perturbed. Robin is removing his blades. It should be marvellous fun."

Meanwhile Miss Seymour, 42, whose defection from the Royal Ballet was regarded as misguided, admits she is having difficulty forming her rock dance company.

"There have been money problems", she said. "We are talking of about £100,000. But I'm not giving up. Life is full of ups and downs."

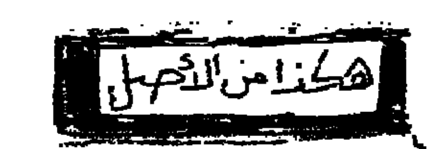


Lynn Seymour

Not amused

The *Sunday Telegraph* may expect to hear from solicitors representing Sir Dick White, former head of the security services. He tells me from his home in Arundel that he is not amused by the ST's report of his death. Nor does he relish its report last Sunday that he spied for the Germans during the last war. Sir Dick said: "It's scandalous, but I hope the matter will be settled in an orderly fashion."

Michael Horsnell





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MR FOOT'S LEADERSHIP

The serious question concerning Mr Michael Foot today, the anniversary of his election as leader of the Labour Party, is not sartorial but political. It is not a matter of whether at the Cenotaph he looked like an out of work navvy, as cruelly suggested by one of his backbenchers, but whether he begins to look like an ex-Party leader. Making every allowance for the horrendous difficulties which he inherited, Mr Foot's record so far is disappointing to his supporters and his prospects are bleak. While the Prime Minister and her Government are less popular with the electorate than any Cabinet predecessors in polling history, Mr Foot and Her Majesty's Opposition are totally failing to capitalize on this opportunity; he is personally even less popular than Mrs. Thatcher.

During his brief reign — though with origins and causes long before it — the Labour Party has begun to disintegrate electorally and internally. So recently a mighty political force, having won four in the last six general elections and governed Britain for eleven of the past seventeen years, it now trails far behind the Alliance, and in some polls behind the Conservatives. The flow of defections from Labour shows no sign of diminishing: were the Left to triumph at next year's conference this flow would become a flood. Throughout this calamitous year, from his personal humiliation at the Wembley Conference through the formation of the SDP to his party's humiliation last month at Croydon, Mr Foot has never given any indication that he grasped the true nature of the crisis facing him and the Labour Party. He seems to believe that a leadership stance and rhetoric somewhat to the left of centre — a weak mixture of George Lansbury and early Harold Wilson — is sufficient to hold the Party together. This alone can explain why he recently used his casting vote to defend the Left's control of the key committees covering home policy and party organization; why he is positively promoting Mr Benn's membership of the shadow Cabinet; and why he has been so reluctant to fight extremist organizations such as the Militant Tendency which operate independently within and against the official party organization. Presented as a strategy for unifying the whole party, it is in fact mere appeasement of the left.

Mr Foot seems rooted in his own experience of twenty years ago when he led a minority left wing which was firmly within the democratic socialist mainstream of Labour ideals. Now the Left is sectarian, intolerant, anti-parliamentary. It would prefer to drive out the moderates in order to control a smaller Marxist party than to share power in a bigger broad church party. It is well advanced in securing that control. Changes in the rules for electing the leadership and for re-selecting MPs have shifted power to party activists on the left. These latter number no more than 50,000 over the country as a whole and do not pretend to represent the views of millions of moderate Labour voters, but they have been able to take over the party's organization because it is in fact rotten. Its individual membership has declined precipitately to barely a quarter of a million — the worst ratio of members to voters in any major party in western Europe. Its network of full-time agents has withered to only a few dozen — ironically little more than the full-time network run by the Militant Tendency. Indeed the stage has almost been reached when it is unfair to imply that the various sects of the far left are insidiously infiltrating the Labour Party: they are now openly joining it as their natural and convivial base of operations. Moderate MPs are being squeezed out or leave the party just before they are pushed; some others will get the message of intimidation which was the true purpose of re-selection and will, sadly, play the left wing game to keep their place at Westminster. Thus the PLP is itself slipping leftwards and the forces which from enthusiasm or cynical calculation support Mr Benn renew their advance after temporary setback at the Brighton conference.

Mr Foot presides over this depressing state of affairs rather like a pilot on the flight deck of his plane who has not been told that a hi-jack is taking place. He should pause a while from marching and declaiming against the sins of the Prime Minister to take note that the most immediate threat comes in fact from his enemies to the left. They may well destroy his hopes of winning the next election. If he does win with them in control, he will be forced to govern — assuming, unlike in the GLC, they condescend to allow him to continue as Leader — on principles and with priorities far removed from those which have guided his own distinguished political life.

Mr Foot is not young at 68 and if he does not feel the urgency or determination to rescue his party and his reputation, he should hand over to another.

Mr Hattersley, Mr Healey, Mr Shore and Mr Varley (in alphabetical order) have each shown the necessary courage. If he is prepared to fight, he has perhaps one more year, until the next conference at the latest, in which to roll back the tide of extremism. He should launch and vigorously pursue a full enquiry into the activities of the Militant Tendency. Prior to the conclusions of that inquiry he should oppose the endorsement as a parliamentary candidate of Mr Patrick Wall or anyone else from that or similar organizations. He should campaign for greater participation by the membership in the affairs of their constituency parties, including the operation of the principle of one man one vote to which Mr Healey has become a belated supporter. He should openly join with those in the party and especially in the trade unions who are working to secure a moderate majority on the National Executive Committee. He should aggressively defend the Parliamentary Party from all its detractors on the left. He should announce now his total support for Mr Denis Healey as deputy leader and make it clear that if Mr Benn successfully contests for this post next year he will himself resign.

It may be tactless in view of past history to ask Mr Foot to emulate Mr Gaitskell twenty years ago by fighting and fighting again to save the party which he and many British citizens love, or once loved. But it is not too much to suggest that he avoids the role and mantel of Mr Kerensky.

THE TWO BELGIUMS

The Belgium election has served to demonstrate the difficulties the country faces, but done little to solve them. Once again the spotlight is on the differences between those who speak Dutch and those who speak French, aggravated this time by the effects of the recession. So whatever government is eventually formed — and the process could take a long time — will have a dual task. It will have not only to take measures to deal with the country's economic troubles, but to try to do so in a way which will not drive the two parts of the country further apart. It was a task which the previous government was unable to accomplish, and it is hard to be confident that its successor will be able to do better.

Belgium's linguistic differences have always been intertwined with questions of economic development. In the last century the French-speaking Walloons in the south of the country were dominant both economically and politically. But since the Second World War their coal-mines and steel mills have been in decline, and the new industries, many of them foreign-based, have been set up in Dutch-speaking Flanders in the north. Over the past year or two even these new industries have suffered from the harsh economic climate, adding to an already high level of unemployment. And at a time of financial stringency, each side tends to be resentful of the other on the grounds that it is getting more than its fair share from the central government. The last government fell because the Social Christian Party, whose main strength is in Flanders, would not agree to a demand from the Socialists, whose main strength is in Wallonia, for more aid for the steel industry.

In Sunday's election the Liberals did best of the three main parties, winning seats both north and south of the language line. They have proposed a tough "Thatcherite" approach to public expenditure. They still have fewer seats, however, than either of the other two, and there would be difficulties about a coalition with either of them. An alliance with the Social Christians would be the more logical politically; but that would put the Socialists in opposition, and they would be likely to give their resistance to government policies a specifically Walloon twist, by dwelling on resentment of the Flemish and pressing for greater Walloon autonomy. The French-speaking wing of the Socialist Party has already moved in that direction, and was rewarded by an increase of seats.

In recent years, when times were better than they are now, Belgium has prospered in spite of the instability of its governments. Many Belgians are contemptuous of their politicians and try to conduct their affairs with as little reference as possible to them. There has even been some slow progress on the linguistic issue, with the setting up of regional councils for Flanders and the French-speaking areas which will have funds of their own to spend. But now hard economic decisions do need to be taken, and they are made more difficult by the cross-currents of animosity between the two language groups.

FIRST AND SECOND CLASS SPIES

For the third time in less than two years, Mrs Thatcher has been obliged to make a statement to the Commons about persons named by the press as having been linked with pro-Russian espionage activities during the war and the immediate post-war period. On all three occasions she has in comparison to some of her predecessors, appeared to have provided frank answers, although the suspicion can never totally be erased that the security authorities themselves have kept information back, even from the Prime Minister. In the case of Sir Roger Hollis, her statement was necessary to exonerate him from complicity in espionage after he had been revealed as a suspect. Mr Blunt and Mr Long, in contrast, had confessed to their treasonable acts and Mrs Thatcher's function was that of making public what had been known to a select few for many years.

For all Mrs Thatcher's candour, there are still unanswered questions, unallayed suspicions, and continuing areas of disquiet. The Prime Minister refused yesterday to comment on other names that have been mentioned in the press over the last few days. No doubt further names will become public in due course. Every new development opens up further leads, and results in new revelations. It is a process that can continue indefinitely.

It is time for the government to consider providing a fuller explanation of the relevant events than it has hitherto done. Piecemeal explanations, however frank, lack a context. Without a context the public cannot judge the scale of penetration of the intelligence services in that period, or get a clear idea of the form it took, or be confident that it is all in the past. It can hardly be thought that disclosing further details of the espionage network then would endanger national security today. This course would not necessarily damp down speculation and journalistic investigation; it might well have the opposite effect, but the speculation could at least be set against a less uncertain background.

One area of disquiet which cannot be remedied, though it should be explained, is the unfortunate fact that the more heinous the spying, the less likely the prosecution. Mr Blunt, the spymaster, whose treachery to Britain was of the most extreme form, received immunity from prosecution. Mr Long did not receive formal immunity, but was led to understand that he would not be prosecuted if he confessed. Minnows, like Mr Uren, who tells his story on the opposite page, were sent to prison. In 1968, an aircraft technician, Douglas Britten, was sentenced to 21 years imprisonment for passing on relatively unimportant and almost certainly already known technical information to the Russians. Mr Long's loss of his pension and Mr Blunt's loss of his knighthood seem, by comparison, to offend natural justice.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

'Pax Sovietica' an illusion?

From Professor Adam B. Ulam

Sir, Professor Lipson, in his letter printed in your columns on October 28, suggests that the only two practical alternatives facing Britain (and presumably the rest of the West) are Soviet domination and a nuclear war. It is incredible that anyone conversant with the history of the last 36 years should fail to realize that in a *communist*-dominated world the likelihood of war would be immensely increased, and that Pax Sovietica is a fatal delusion.

Have chances of war between the USSR and China increased or decreased as a consequence of the latter finding itself under communist rule? It is mainly the presence and power of the United States which has kept the antagonism between the two *communist* states from erupting into an actual, and probably nuclear, war.

"More quickly dead if red" is a much more realistic prospect than "Better red than dead"

Yours faithfully,
ADAM B. ULAM,
Gurney Professor of History and Political Science,
Harvard University Russian Research Center,
Archibald Cary Coolidge Hall,
1737 Cambridge Street,
Cambridge, Massachusetts.
November 4.

Russian Jews

From Mr Yosef Mendelevitch

Sir, The October 28 edition of *The Times* contains an article, with photograph, giving the reasons for my journey to Britain. Unfortunately, my words were so shortened as to give a wrong impression of the content of my journey.

I came here from Israel not only to fight for my close friends, Feodorov and Morzenko, who were with me in the 1970 Leningrad trial and are still languishing in a Russian concentration camp, but primarily, as I said in my interview, because Russian Jews are in a very serious situation, the like of which has not been known since my friends and I were put on trial 11 years ago.

The exit of Jews from Soviet Russia has virtually ceased. Nine Jewish activists have been arrested in recent months and sent to camps, this being the largest number in a short period since our own Leningrad trial in 1970. In addition, the Jewish seminars have been stopped and the teaching of Hebrew prevented, with the teachers threatened with severe punishment.

May I add that in 1970 our struggle was not to leave Soviet Russia for the West, as mentioned in the article, but rather to leave in order to go to Israel?

I am, yours faithfully,
YOSEF MENDELEVITCH,
c/o 741 High Road,
Finchley N12.
October 29.

Exported plutonium

From Mr F. J. L. Bindon

Sir, I assume your correspondent R. V. Hesketh (October 30) is expressing personal views on this subject, because they cannot be those of the Central Electricity Generating Board. Under succeeding electricity Acts, the generating board's sole task is to provide bulk supplies of electricity safely, with security and at the most economical price.

The CEGB cannot and must not expound views of any political nature. Thus what happens to the irradiated fuel discharged from the commercial reactors is the concern of British Nuclear Fuels Ltd, and the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority at Sellafield under Government directive.

I, too, have been a member of the UK commercial nuclear programme since its inception and I have no single doubt that my responsibility is solely to assist as an employee in the generation of electricity as decreed under the Act.

Wylfa, one of the power stations mentioned, will shortly have generated 50,000 million units. What those units have been used for is not the concern of the electric supply industry.

We do not differentiate between supplying electricity for the home or for the factory which may be producing military equipment.

Yours faithfully,
F. JOHN L. BINDON,
Llecyn Braf,
Bron-y-Felin, Llandegfan,
Isle of Anglesey, Gwynedd.

Child death case and moral imperatives

From the Headmaster of Prior Park College

Sir, Anyone with the least familiarity with the distinguished thinkers of our time would hardly be surprised by Professor Ayer's exposition (article, November 6) of the difficulty in providing a logical basis for moral imperatives. Indeed, in citing Russell, he might have gone on to repeat Russell's admission that, in the last resort, it was impossible to prove logically that there was any compelling reason for men to behave well at all.

Nor did he refer to some of the less pleasing consequences of leaving men and women entirely free to make up their minds. This, for a man whose lifetime includes the atrocities of Hitler and Stalin and the regimes of President Amin and the Khmer Rouge, not to mention the scandal of our contemporary arms race, is little suprising. These disasters or crimes were not the work of robots but of fellow humans. They were commissioned by men who, like parents or doctors, had the fate of others in their hands.

If there are to be no overriding moral considerations for parents confronted by the problems of parenthood, does it follow that there are likewise no moral restraints on the state when it decides whether it wishes to feed its hungry or support its old? If self-interest is indeed the only criterion then the weak and the deprived had better look out.

That said, I would accept his comment that "one still has to make the independent judgment that what the (religious) authority in the case enjoins is right." However the implication that this is not a view shared by, say, Catholics is somewhat puzzling. It is after all well over a century since Newman successfully asserted his belief in the ultimate primacy of conscience, nor would any Catholic involved in today's affairs deny that men have sometimes to choose between evils, a point specifically advance by Archbishop Hurley of Cape Town, and exemplified by Count Stauffenburg's leadership of the 1944 officers' bomb plot.

What frightens me is that, in proportion as today's parents indulge in their benign if rather shallow scepticism, their children grow up devoid of any feeling of obligation whatever. The most common teenage mood is a jocose, unembarrassed profession of naked self-interest. I fear that much of the teenage involvement in the nuclear disarmament movement stems less from altruism than from their terror of the holocaust. We seem indeed to be entering a Hobbesian age in which the only cement left for society is the fear of violent death.

I do not know what guidance is to be provided for the next generation by contemporary philosophy and often wonder whether the main achievement of Professor Ayer is to have made philosophy irrelevant to the serious issues of mankind, but all Christians should recognize the vital importance of teaching moral values to the young of today, whatever the philosophers say.

It would be sad if the acquittal of Dr Arthur, at which I was myself relieved, led only to the further erosion of any concern to establish principles governing the fate of fellow humanity.

Yours faithfully,
P. F. TOBIN, Headmaster,
Prior Park College,
Bath, Avon.
November 6.

From Miss Betty Collins

Sir, Having spent several years nursing in a hospital for severely mentally and physically handicapped children I have been appalled at the way in which an eminent doctor such as Dr Leonard Arthur has been treated. I agree with Mr A. J. Ayer's article (November 6) that a doctor who acts in certain circumstances from purely humane motives ought not to be morally or legally condemned.

I think all the "condemners" should spend some time in a hospital, as I have, watching poor little children grotesquely handicapped, most of whom have been rejected by their parents and who would spend each and every day in pain were they not in a constantly drugged stupor, but who are immobile, incontinent, and, in fact, living vegetables; the only bright spot in their day being when friendly nurses offer them some modicum of affection.

Only when one has had this moving experience can one have the right to any sort of judgment of Dr Arthur's situation.

Yours faithfully,
BETTY COLLINS,
Cobdene, Common Road,
Ightham,
Sevenoaks, Kent.

From Mr and Mrs Ivan Knops

Sir, As the parents of a 21-year-old mongol son we wish to make comment on the recent case of the doctor acquitted of the attempted killing of a three-day-old mongol baby.

The verdict in this case leaves the way open to the killing of other mongol babies. After the first shock, our son, the fourth after three perfectly healthy normal children, has been a joy and inspiration to us. He requires care and protection but he also inspires love and compassion in all who know him. This is common to most mongol children.

The parents of the baby in the case did not have time to adjust to the fact that their son was handicapped and maybe had no idea that such a child can be a joy and a blessing. Even if they had nevertheless rejected him he had the right to his life, however limited.

Life is God-given and a mongol suffers very little if treated with dignity and compassion and can add to the joy of life in those around him.

Our son has contributed to the experience of love and tolerance in our family: we would not be without him for anything. We earnestly hope that those parents who have a mongol child will not be influenced by the outcome of this widely publicized case.

Yours sincerely,
IVAN KNOPS,
K. J. KNOPS,
Woodlands, Warren Row,
Wargrave, Berkshire.

Crimean honours

From Mr Alan Hankinson

Sir, Twice in the past fortnight your paper has repeated the canard that it was the dispatches of William Howard Russell that induced Florence Nightingale to go to Scutari to bring order to the British military hospital. It was not.

Thomas Chenery, a later editor of *The Times*, was your man in Constantinople in 1854 and it was his reports on conditions at Scutari which brought about the reforms there. Russell was on the other side of the Black Sea at the time, describing the incompetence of the British army commanders on campaign.

Russell was too great a journalist to need credit which is not rightly his — and too honest a man to want it.

Fortunately, the record is set straight in a new biography of Russell, written by me, which will be published next year.

Yours sincerely,
ALAN HANKINSON,
Low Melbecks, Bassenthwaite,
Keswick, Cumbria.
November 4.

East Timor

From the Indonesian Chargé d'Affaires (a.i.)

Sir, Lord Avebury in his letter (November 3) dramatises a so-called "new offensive" in East Timor as if this were a fact. There is no truth whatsoever in his description of a quite normal military exercise, carried out as a matter of routine.

Indonesia is a large country and it has to undertake military exercises to be ready to defend itself — manoeuvres such as are carried out in most countries. It so happens that, this year, Timor was chosen as the area in which the annual manoeuvres were staged.

There is no true ground for Lord Avebury's statement that "virtually the entire surviving male population is being conscripted in an operation aimed at forcing all resistance fighters into the open". By using the emotive words "resistance fighters" he is trying to suggest that there is an opposition force. Nonsense — the people of East Timor are trying to work together to develop the country.

A second implication is that Indonesian troops are incapable of carrying out their own military operation. If this were really the case then Indonesia would have collapsed during the days in which it had to struggle for its independence.

Yours sincerely,
AGUS TARMIZI,
Indonesian Embassy,
38 Grosvenor Square, W1.

Swedish decision on submarine

From Judith Lady Listowel

Sir, What an opportunity the Swedish Government has missed by its handling of the Soviet submarine affair.

The man who in the second half of 1944 saved the lives of close on 100,000 Jews in Hungary, Raoul Wallenberg, has been held by the Russians in various prisons and camps for 37 years and 10 months. Although the Russians have consistently maintained that Wallenberg died in Lefortovo prison in 1947, a large number of fellow prisoners (who have been allowed to leave the Soviet Union) have met him and talked to him since 1945. Most recently a reliable source reported that Wallenberg was seen, alive, in a Soviet Gulag last September.

The Swedish Government should have treated the Soviet submarine captain as the Russians treated Gary Powers when this American pilot was caught spy-flying over Russia — ie, had him arrested, tried and sentenced to long imprisonment. Then it should have told Mr Brezhnev (who was political commissar of Marshal Tolbukhin's army in 1944-45, and may well have been responsible for Wallenberg's arrest in the first place): "You can have your submarine captain back and we will cancel his sentence, if you hand back to us Raoul Wallenberg." The Russians would have released Wallenberg.

Instead, the Swedish Foreign Minister, when it was suggested that he should exchange the Soviet submarine captain for Wallenberg, replied: "We do not react to one violation of the law by another violation." This noble-sounding phrase has made it quite certain that Raoul Wallenberg will never be released.

Yours, etc,
JUDITH LISTOWEL,
9 Halsey Street, SW3.
November 6.

Student grants anomaly

From Mr Denis Henry

Sir, An anomaly exists in the assessment of further education awards by local authorities which may cause serious and unforeseen hardship to parents who have, or are about to have, children at universities.

Awards relate to maintenance for students during the academic year, a year beginning in October. The amount of an award in relation to the parental contribution is calculated on parental income for the financial year, ie the year beginning six months earlier, in April. Parents who retire or are made redundant at any point between April and October will suffer a drop in income, maybe considerable, which will not be reflected in the assessment for October.

To avoid hardship the year for assessment purposes should surely correspond with the academic year for which the assessment is made.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
DENIS HENRY,
9 White Road,
Blackburn,
Lancashire.

Those lost days

From Mr William More

Sir, Like everyone who wants to see a prosperous Britain, I was delighted to read that only 3.2 million days were lost through strikes in the first nine months of this year.

Can I draw your attention to the other record-breaking achievement which seemed to miss the headlines? In the first nine months of this year at least 550 million working days were lost through unemployment.

Yours faithfully,
WILLIAM S. MORE,
Project Director,
Job Change Project,
Birmingham Settlement,
318 Summer Lane,
Newtown, Birmingham.

Mandarin English

From Professor Michael de Havilland

Sir, Dr Burchfield (report, October 22) takes us to task over our standards of English and, so far as I am concerned, as a specialist in linguistics, how right he is when it comes to the department of spoken English.

In China, where I have spent over two years lecturing to teachers and students, many speaking much better English than a great many people in this country, I recorded some 500 Chinese voices speaking English but the gem of this collection is the voice of a five-year-old girl who, in a 60-second, on-the-spot and totally unrehearsed conversation, speaks with what I can only describe as impeccable BBC English. She was taught by grandpa.

So often Chinese students, who are all deeply concerned with the battle of pronunciation, would ask why it was that they were unable at times to understand what some of their English teachers were saying! And they would remind me that their own leaders had exhorted them to set aside dialects and learn Mandarin Chinese, which is spoken by the Pekinese and has been adopted as standard Chinese everywhere, and then ask: "Why don't you learn Mandarin English in your country?"

At the rate they are going (up to 14 hours a day, six days a week) the Chinese will, in less than 20 years, speak better English than a good half of the people in this country and all the people in the rest of the world. Unquestionably.

Very truly yours,
MICHAEL DE HAVILLAND,
(Professor in Linguistics,
Shanghai Maritime
Transportation University),
12 St Mary's Road.
Eastbourne.
October 29.

Malaysian displeasure

From Mr Algy Cluff

Sir, The Malaysian Prime Minister, Dr Mahathir (report, October 3), has elected to take umbrage at what he perceives to be a deliberate and political act on the part of the London Stock Exchange authorities to frustrate his Government's "dawn raids" on companies whose shares are registered in the United Kingdom but whose assets are in Malaysia, his intention being to repatriate those assets to Malaysia. Dr Mahathir has, I believe, misunderstood the Stock Exchange authorities' attitude, which was simply designed to provide protection to the small investor, be he Malaysian or British.

Regardless, however, of whether Dr Mahathir's indignation is justified, the fact is that he is upset. In fact he was upset anyway, largely on account of the British Government's parsimonious policy regarding overseas student grants. Malaysia has traditionally sent 20,000 students a year to Britain and our new education policy is seen to be unfriendly, mean and discriminating.

In addition our High Commissioner, Mr Bentley, scarcely endeared himself to the Prime Minister in a statement he made earlier this year in the course of which he, inter alia, reminded Malays that they had good reason to thank the British, many of whom had not only invested money but in some cases had laid down their lives for the country. Virtually since then it seems that Mr Bentley has been on a leave of absence from the country of positively pre-1914 proconsular duration. (I wrote to him two months ago and still no reply. Maybe his mail is not being forwarded.)

Now a United Kingdom trade mission to Malaysia, led by the distinguished Chairman of Tate and Lyle, Lord Jellicoe, has been cancelled.

The Malays, therefore, are demonstrably angry and little is apparently being done either to mollify them or to determine why they are angry. The misunderstanding over the Stock Exchange can easily and rapidly be explained to them, but the question of student grants is more complex and worthy of re-examination by our Government.

These foreign students who train at our universities not only learn our ways but also presumably develop a love or a loathing for us. Evidence still suggests that the former emotion predominates. The students we are training now will return not to colonial appendices but to independent countries bursting with energy and, in the case of Malaysia, resources. It is fundamental to our own future that we can count on these embryo leaders and managers to look to us when the contracts of tomorrow are being placed. The Treasury saving in this matter is paltry; the goodwill to be engendered by reversing the policy is incalculable.

The cancellation of Lord Jellicoe's mission is a distressing manifestation of the disturbed condition of Anglo-Malaysian relations. In the light of this cancellation I believe it is not unreasonable to suggest to our Government that they firstly undertake to review the student grant question urgently and secondly dispatch a political team led by someone of national standing — Lord Soames and Sir Anthony Duff, for example (an excellent team in Zimbabwe) — to demonstrate to Dr Mahathir what neither he nor the British community in Malaysia believes, that the United Kingdom is very concerned indeed to restore our previous excellent relations with that country.

Yours faithfully,
ALGY CLUFF,
Kuala Lumpur Hilton,
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
November 9: The Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall, this evening attended the Central District Annual Audit Dinner at the Manor House Hotel, Moretonhampstead, Devon.
The Hon Edward Adeane was in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
November 9: The Duchess of Gloucester, as Patron of Association for All Speech Impaired Children, was present this evening at the Opening of an Exhibition of works by contemporary artists, Seven Dials Gallery, Covent Garden, London.
The Hon Mrs Munro was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
November 9: The Duke of Kent, Honorary President of the Royal Geographical Society, was present this evening at the Anniversary Dinner which was held at the Savoy Hotel.
Captain Mark Bullough was in attendance.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
November 9: Princess Alexandra, Patron, and the Hon Angus Ogilvy this evening visited the Hellenic College of London.
Lady Mary Fitzalan-Howard was in attendance.

A memorial service for Lady Birley will be held at St James's, Piccadilly at 11.30 am today.

A memorial service for Sir Henry William Barnard, a Master of the Bench of Gray's Inn, will be held in Gray's Inn Chapel today at 5.30 pm.

A service of thanksgiving for the life and work of Colonel Sir Stuart Mallinson will be held in Wesley's Chapel, 49 City Road, London EC1 (opposite the HAC) on Friday, November 13, 1981, at 4 pm. Inquiries should be made to Mrs V. Carter, telephone 01-739 7654.

A memorial service for Viscount Hood will be held at St Margaret's, Westminster, today at noon.

There will be a service of thanksgiving for the life of Nigel Patrick at St Paul's Church, Covent Garden, WC2, at noon on Thursday, November 12.

The Royal Anthropological Institute announces that the Huxley Memorial Lecture for 1981, "Some Observations on the Transformation of Rural China", will be delivered by Fei Hsiao-tung, of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Beijing, at 6 pm on Wednesday, November 18, in the Old Theatre, London School of Economics, Houghton Street, WC2. Admission is free without ticket. The lecture will be followed by presentation of the Huxley Memorial Medal.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr A. J. Hirst and Miss L. M. Campbell
The engagement is announced between Allan, son of Mr Harold Hirst and Mrs Anita Ahrens Garcia, of Baltimore, United States, and Louise, daughter of Mr and Mrs James Campbell, of Balcombe, Sussex and Eaton Square, SW1.

Captain N. M. Jacobsen, RGJ and Miss S. E. Clark
The engagement is announced between Neil Marius, son of Captain J. Jacobsen, RN, and Mrs Jacobsen, of Torpoint, Cornwall, and Susan Elizabeth, daughter of Mr R. J. C. Clark and the late Betty Clark, of Beckley, Sussex.

Mr A. B. White and Miss C. Chaloner
The engagement is announced between Anthony Britten, younger son of Colonel and Mrs R. L. White, of Lymington, Hampshire, and Caroline, elder daughter of Professor and Mrs W. G. Chaloner, of Barnes.

The Rev A. R. Wood and Miss J. A. Schooling
The engagement is announced between Roger, son of Mr I. E. Wood, of Franklin, Victoria, Australia, and Ann, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Nevil E. Schooling, of Hove, Sussex.

Marriages

Brigadier J. Constant and Mrs D. Davies
The marriage took place quietly on November 4, 1981, between Brigadier John Constant and Mrs Ann Davies, widow of Denzil Davies.

Mr E. J. G. Young and Mrs J. A. F. Hindle
The marriage took place quietly on November 4 between Mr Edward Young and Mrs Judy Hindle.

25 Years Ago

From The Times of Thursday November 8 1956

An immediate cut of 10 per cent. in oil consumption was announced by Mr Aubrey Jones, Minister of Fuel and Power, as a "precautionary measure" in view of the Middle East oil situation. In a later appeal to private motorists to cut their petrol needs by at least that amount, the Minister said that if there were not a good response to this appeal they would "proceed to severer measures."

Overshaded by events in the Middle East and the continued fighting in Hungary, President Eisenhower was re-elected for a second term with a huge majority over Mr. Adlai Stevenson.

University News

Nottingham gets £250,000 from drug firm

From Our Correspondent
Nottingham

Boots the Chemists is to give Nottingham University £250,000 and 10 acres of land towards its centenary appeal. The money will be used to build a conference and assembly centre.

The company has been a benefactor of the university since Sir Jesse Boot, the firm's founder, said that his native city should have a place of learning as fine as those in other large towns. By 1928, when the present university college buildings were opened, Boots had given land and money totalling £450,000.

A university spokesman said they were extremely fortunate to receive such a donation when many universities were experiencing cuts.

Oxford
Elections
[illegible]

Cambridge
KING'S COLLEGE: The Rev J H Drury, MA, lecturer in religious studies, Sussex University, has been appointed dean of chapel.

Wales
Grants
Dr Peter S. Harper, a reader in medical genetics, has been appointed to a personal chair in medical genetics at the Welsh National School of Medicine.

Open
Nuffield Foundation: £37,200 to Dr Vincent for project on computer generated synthetic speech for blind students.
Science Research Council: £40,315 to M. A. Newton and R. N. Maddison for research on query languages for structured databases.

Seminar on music in broadcasting

A one-day seminar to discuss music in broadcasting and the responsibility of broadcasting organizations towards the listener, composer and performer, will be held in London next January by the National Music Council of Great Britain.

The speakers will include Mr Jeremy Isaacs, chief executive, Channel 4, and Joseph Horowitz, the composer. The fee will be £20. Applicants should write to the National Music Council, 10 Stratford Place, London, W1.


Princess Marie-Astrid of Luxembourg meeting the world with her fiancé, Carl Christian of Habsburg-Lorraine, the Archduke of Austria, at the official announcement of their engagement yesterday in the Colmar Berg Luxembourg Royal Palace. The marriage will be on February 6 next year.

Dinners

Prime Minister
The Prime Minister and Mr Denis Thatcher were hosts at a dinner given at 10 Downing Street yesterday in honour of Signor Giovanni Spadolini, President of the Council of Ministers of Italy. The other guests were:
Minister Emilio Colombo, the Italian Ambassador and Signora Cagiati, Ambassador Bruno Bottai, Ambassador Maurizio Bucci, Signor Luigi Fontana Giusti and Signora Fontana Giusti, Minister Sergio Berlinguer, Minister Enzo Perlot, Minister Luigi Guidobono Cavalchini, Dott Stefano Folli; Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, Lord and Lady Carrington, Mr Denis Healey, MP, and Mrs Healey, the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of London, Lord and Lady Thorneycroft, Lord and Lady Hastings, Baroness Elles and Mr Neil Elles, Sir Charles and Lady Forte, Sir Michael and Lady Edwardes, Sir George and Lady Jefferson, Mr Frank and Lady Katharine Giles, Mr and Mrs Peter Preston, Mr Kenneth Marks, MP, and Mrs Marks, Mr Richard Ryder, Sir Robert and Lady Armstrong, Sir Michael and Lady Palliser, Sir Ronald and Lady Arculus, Mr Michael Alexander and Miss Caroline Stephens.

Royal Geographical Society
The Duke of Kent, honorary president of the Royal Geographical Society, was a speaker at a dinner of the society held yesterday at the Savoy Hotel. Professor Michael Wise, president, presided and the other speakers were Lord Peart and Professor Ralph Dahrendorf, Director of the London School of Economics and Political Science. Guests and fellows present included:
The Ambassador for China, the Ambassadors for Venezuela, Lord and Lady Butler of Saffron Walden, Lord Shackleton, Lady Melchett, the Hon Sir Clive and Lady Barbara Bossom, the Hon James and Mrs Tennant, Dr and the Hon Mrs Richard Bernel, Sir Gilbert Laithwaite, Professor and Mrs Eric Brown, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs David Hall, Mr Harold Gould, Rear Admiral Sir Edmund and Lady Irving, Sir George and Lady Bishop, Dr Andrew Goudie, Dr and Mrs John Hemming, Colonel and Mrs N. A. C. Croft, Sir Rex and Lady Niven, Surgeon Vice-Admiral Sir James Watt, Count Christian Orsaich and Mr R. G. Searight and Dr Teresa Clay.

Lady Rowlandson
Sir Graham and Lady Rowlandson gave a dinner party yesterday at 47 Lowndes Square in honour of the Austrian Ambassador. Others present included:
The High Commissioner for St Lucia, the Hungarian Ambassador and Mme Bányász, the Earl and Countess of Bessborough, Jaqueline Lady Killearn, Lady Greenway and Lord and Lady Brimelow.

Chartered Institute of Transport
Mr L. S. Payne delivered the Henry Spurrier Memorial Lecture, entitled "Distribution and Society", to the Chartered Institute of Transport in London yesterday evening. The series of lectures commemorates the life and work of Henry Spurrier (1868-1942), pioneer of road transport. The president of the institute, Mr J. G. Davis, entertained Mr Payne at dinner afterwards. Other guests were:
Sir James Duncan, Sir Robert Lawrence, Sir Reginald Wilson, Brigadier D. N. Locke, Mr L. F. Aldridge, Mr K. V. Balding, Mr J. M. Banks, Mr T. L. Beagley, Mr M. Defriend, Mr H. R. Featherstone, Mr J. P. MacArthur, Mr R. M. Mays-Smith, Mr G. E. Moore, Mr F. J. Plaskett, Mr K. Rogers, Mr K. J. Rose and Mr J. M. Silbermann.

Norwegian Chamber of Commerce
King Olav V of Norway was the guest of honour at a dinner held at Fishmongers' Hall yesterday to mark the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Norwegian Chamber of Commerce in London. Mr Ole Sig Kverndal, president, presided. Other speakers were Mr Svenn Stray, Norwegian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Hon Douglas Hurd, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs. Among the guests were the Norwegian Ambassador, the Prime Warden of the Fishmongers' Company and representatives of commercial organizations in the United Kingdom and Norway.

Durham University
The Vice-Chancellor and Warden of Durham University Professor F. G. T. Holliday, and Mrs Holliday gave a dinner in honour of the President of the Royal Society, Sir Andrew Huxley, and the Leeuwenhoek Lecturer, Professor F. Gibson, in Durham Castle yesterday. Others present included:
Sir Kingsley and Lady Dunham, Professor and Mrs G. Rochester, Professor and Mrs K. Burton, Professor and Mrs D. H. Whiffen, Sir James and Lady Baddiley, Dr and Mrs A. G. Ogston, Professor and Mrs M. H. P. Bott, Professor and Mrs A. W. Wolfendale, Professor and Mrs D. Barker, Professor and Mrs D. Boulter, Dr and Mrs P. W. Kent and Dr and Mrs E. C. Salthouse.

European-Atlantic Group
The European-Atlantic Group held a dinner-discussion last night at St Ermin's Hotel, when Sir Reay Geddes, International Chamber of Commerce, spoke on the recent Cancun Summit on the Brandt Report. Sir Frank Roberts, president of the group, presided and Lord Layton, chairman of the group, was among the speakers. Others present included Shaikh Nezam Khazal Amery and Mrs Amery, Lord Banks, M Jean Bosson, Lord Bridges, and other representatives of Government Departments and international chambers of commerce.

Inter-Parliamentary Union
Mr John Page, MP, chairman of the British group of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, was host at a dinner held at the Athenaeum Hotel yesterday in honour of a parliamentary delegation from Sweden, led by Mrs Ingegerd Troedsson, Deputy Speaker of the Riksdag.

Luncheon

Prime Minister
The prime Minister was host at a luncheon given at 10 Downing Street yesterday in honour of Senator Giovanni Spadolini, President of the Council of Ministers of Italy. The other guests were:
Minister Emilio Colombo, the Italian Ambassador, Ambassador Bruno Bottai, Ambassador Maurizio Bucci, Minister Sergio Berlinguer, Lord Carrington, Sir Ronald Arculus, Mr Julian Bullard, Lord Bridges and Mr Michael Alexander.

Meeting

Royal Over-Seas League
Mr Hugo Herbert-Jones, director of international affairs, Confederation of British Industry, was the guest speaker at a meeting of the discussion circle of the Royal Over-Seas League held last night at Over-Seas House, St James's. Miss Madge Gill presided.

Latest wills

Sir Nicholas Godfrey Morrison, of Clare, Suffolk, former Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Scottish Office, and chairman of the Local Government Boundary Commission, left estate valued at £266,949 net.

A further grant of probate in respect of settled land valued at £3,158,450 has been issued in the estate of Mrs Margaret Hamilton Sinclair, of Stroud, Gloucestershire, and Ontario, Canada, who left unsettled estate already valued at £512,973, making a total of £3,671,423.

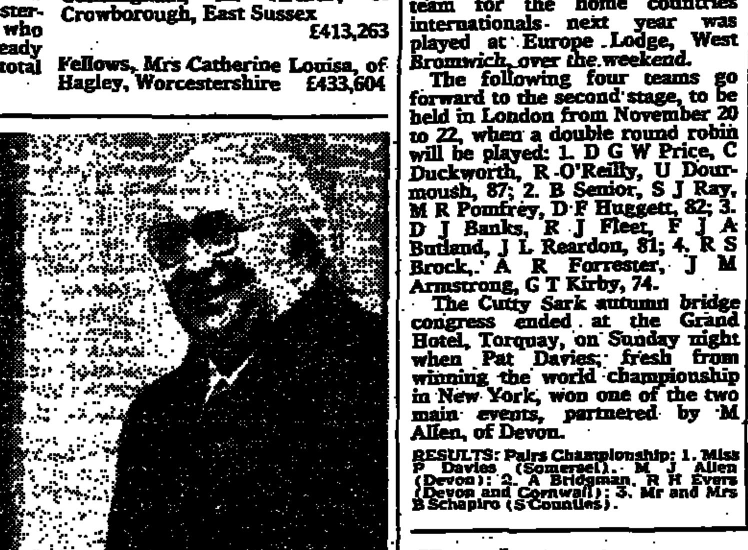
Mrs Marjorie Elizabeth Spence, of Canterbury, left estate valued at £109,569 net. After small personal bequests she left the residue to the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury Cathedral.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):

Blundell, Mr Frank Bryan, of West Wittering, West Sussex £521,922

Cunningham, Mr Arthur, of Crowborough, East Sussex £413,263

Fellows, Mrs Catherine Louisa, of Hagley, Worcestershire £433,604


Mrs Margaret Thatcher greeting Signor Giovanni Spadolini, the Italian Prime Minister yesterday at 10 Downing Street, at the start of his two-day visit to Britain.

Four teams through in bridge trial

By a Bridge Correspondent

The first stage of the final trial to determine the England bridge team for the home countries internationals next year was played at Europe Lodge, West Bromwich, over the weekend.

The following four teams go forward to the second stage, to be held in London from November 20 to 22, when a double round robin will be played: 1. D G W Price, C Duckworth, R O'Reilly, U Dourmoush, 87; 2. B Senior, S J Ray, M R Pomfrey, D F Huggett, 82; 3. D J Banks, R J Fleet, F J A Butland, J L Reardon, 81; 4. R S Brock, A R Forrester, J M Armstrong, G T Kirby, 74.

The Cutty Sark autumn bridge congress ended at the Grand Hotel, Torquay, on Sunday night when Pat Davies, fresh from winning the world championship in New York, won one of the two main events, partnered by M Allen, of Devon.

RESULTS: Pairs Championship: 1. Miss P Davies (Somerset), M J Allen (Devon); 2. A Bridgman, R H Evers (Devon and Cornwall); 3. Mr and Mrs B Schapiro (S Counties).

Birthdays today


Mr Richard Burton, the actor, who is 56

Mr Harry Andrews, 70; Sir Peter Baldwin, 59; Miss R. L. Cohen, 75; Dame Frances Coulshed, 77; Sir John Davis, 75; Air Vice-Marshal A. L. A. Perry-Keene, 83; Mr Tim Rice, 37; Sir William Ryland, 68; Sir David Serpell, 70; Vice-Admiral Sir William Staveley, 53.

Church news

Appointments

Canon J M Free, Priest in Charge of Lydiard Millicent with Lydiard Tregoz, and Honorary Canon of Bristol Cathedral, diocese of Bristol, to be Residentiary Canon of Bristol Cathedral, same diocese.
The Rev B R Glover, Vicar of St Aidan, New Parks, Leicester, diocese of Leicester, to be Vicar of Fleckney, same diocese.
The Rev M N F Haig, Vicar of St Michael, Byker, diocese of Newcastle, to be Vicar of Benwell, same diocese.
The Rev C J Hatcliffe, Vicar of St Thomas, Clifton Green, Swinton, diocese of Manchester, to be Priest in Charge of Condover, Acton Burnell with Pitchford and Frodesley, diocese of Hereford.
Father G E Holroyd, SSM, to be Priest in Charge of Willen, Milton Keynes, diocese of Oxford.
The Rev R N H Holyhead, Rector of St John the Baptist with St Martins, Winnall, Winchester, diocese of Winchester, to be Priest in Charge of Holy Trinity, Millbrook, Southampton, same diocese.
The Rev T Husband, Rector of St Philip, Gorton, diocese of Manchester, to be Vicar of Belford, diocese of Newcastle.
The Rev M D Jeffrey, Rector of Durrington, diocese of Salisbury, to be Vicar of Colehill, same diocese.
The Rev C P M Jones, Principal of Pusey House, Oxford, diocese of Oxford, and Canon Emeritus of Chichester Cathedral, diocese of Chichester, to be Rector of Lowick with Sudborough and Slipton, and Priest in Charge of Islip, diocese of Peterborough.
The Rev R G Knight, Rector of Clipston with Naseby and Haselbech, and Priest in Charge of Kelmarsh, diocese of Peterborough, to be Team Rector of St Peter and St Andrew, Corby, with Great and Little Oakley, same diocese.

Moreover... Miles Kington

An unexpected report from on board Photocopier III, our entry in The Observer Transatlantic Boat Race.

This is my first dispatch to you since July 1. To those of my readers who had given me up for lost, and to those of my sponsors who had given me up as unviable, may I just say this: I have been held totally incommunicado by my captors.

Yes. You have read correctly. For the last four months I have been in the hands of the Irish Secret Police. You may remember that on July 1, thanks to the total incompetence of my crew "Evoe" Knox-Johnston, we made landfall on what I hoped would be America but turned out to be Ireland. A quarter of an hour after telephoning to The Times another instalment in my forthcoming book Before Me The Ocean, I was arrested and taken before two Irish policemen.

"So, it's a spy you are, is it?" said one roughly.

Appalled, I realized that they suspected me of the kind of activity that Russian submarines have recently popularized off Sweden.

"Certainly not", I said. "I am a writer, on his way to America aboard Photocopier III, sponsored by Wizzamatic the machine that solves all your office problems. Why not ask for a free demo..."

"A writer, is it?" said the second policeman, cutting short my nautical explanation.

"By God, you're in trouble now. You'll soon wish you were a spy."

Not ten minutes after he had made a hurried phone call, the door burst open and in walked the man I came to know as Flynn.

"Irish Secret Police", he said, flashing a badge.

"Begob", said one of the policemen. "I never knew we had a Secret Police."

"Sure", said the second, "and what would be the point of having one if people knew about it?"

"Out of here, you two stage Irishmen", said Flynn angrily. "Leave me to interrogate this man."

I thought I would be ready for any kind of interrogation, being a writer and therefore used to lying. One lies mostly to publishers who ring up and ask questions like, "How is the book coming along" or, "How do you justify a further advance?" But Flynn put me through an ordeal which called on my deepest resources.

It seems that writers are allowed to live in Ireland tax-free, if permitted to enter. Those not permitted to enter often try to sneak into the country by small boat and go to ground. Flynn thought I was one of those. He therefore put me through a series of tests designed to see if I were a genuine writer or not.

He filled me full of Guinness, with a stopwatch in his hand.

He gave me five new novels and demanded a review within 24 hours.

he took me on all-night literary pub-crawls round Dublin.

He made me give ten reasons why I could have written Ulysses better than James Joyce.

He challenged me to get advances from five different publishers for the same book.

He got me to destroy the reputations of ten writers I secretly admired.

And after four months of this non-stop ruthless examination he declared that I would now be permitted to take up residence in Ireland. He was, I think, nonplussed for the first time when I declared that I wanted nothing of the sort and would sail straight on to New York, as soon as they had released Knox-Johnston.

"Oh, your fellow Knox-Johnston has been at liberty all this time", he said. "We never suspected him of authorship. He has many relations here, with whom he has been having a rare old time. Apparently his forefathers went over on the Mayflower."

"That doesn't explain why he has relations here", I said icily.

"Apparently they didn't like the look of the place and came straight back."

So now I am ready to sail on, as soon as "Evoe" has properly installed the cask of stout his relations insist on giving him. I shall not, I think, now win the race, but what a chapter in my book it will all make! Now for the open sea, at last.

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☐ Begins today! Times 5 Card Stud Poker!

Yes, if you sent in your £100 stake over the weekend, you can now start playing poker against the Features Editor.

Today you both get your first two cards.

His first card is face down. His second is the Ten of Diamonds.

Your first card is the King of Hearts. Your second is the King of Spades.

Well done! You certainly seem to be ahead of him at the moment. He, of course, has no idea what your cards are and has no way of finding out, except in the rather remote eventuality that he actually reads The Times.

If you wish to continue playing, send another £100 and get another card tomorrow.

OBITUARY

PROFESSOR B. C. J. G. KNIGHT

Pioneer work in microbiology

Emeritus Professor Bert Cyril James Gabriel Knight, who held the founding chair of microbiology at the University of Reading from 1951 to 1969, died in Cambridge on October 29, aged 77. A microbiologist and scholar of international distinction he was prominent amongst the early pioneers studying the nutritional requirements of microbes.

Jonathan ("Gabe") Knight, as he was known, was born in 1904 and educated at Reigate Grammar School and University College London. He graduated in chemistry in 1925 and gained a DSc in 1938. A fruitful association began in 1929 when Knight, then in J. C. Drummond's department of biochemistry at UCL, was invited by P. G. Fildes to study the special environmental conditions required for the cultivation of the obligate anaerobe, Clostridium tetani. Later the emphasis changed to the problem of cultivating aerobic bacteria in chemically defined media.

In 1934 he worked as Halley Stewart Research Fellow in Fildes's new Medical Research Council Unit established at the Middlesex Hospital for the study of the nutrition of bacteria of medical interest. In 1940 the War Wounds Committee invited Knight, now at the Lister Institute, and W. E. van Heyningen, to investigate the bacteria causing gas gangrene by toxin production. Knight and Marjory Macfarlane showed that one toxin (from Clostridium welchii) was an enzyme (phospholipase) and thus made history by being the first to identify the chemical action of a bacterial toxin.

In 1943 Knight and van Heyningen at the Wellcome laboratories produced a combined toxoid for immunization against gas gangrene and tetanus. This was delivered to the army shortly before D-Day, but too late to be distributed and tested in battle.

He was Visiting Commonwealth Professor at New York University Medical School and gave the Harvey Lecture in 1947 and the William Henry Welch Lecture in 1948. He had now published many papers on bacterial nutrition including two major reviews, Bacterial Nutrition in 1936 and Growth Factors in Microbiology in 1945.

As Professor at Reading, Knight introduced microbiology as a unified subject. Based on biochemistry it extended beyond it into microbial physiology which he defined as "the functioning of the whole organism in its environment". Also at this time he extended his work on nutrition by initiating research on mycoplasmas.

He was a founder member of the Society for General Microbiology and, having edited the Biochemical Journal, he was joint editor of The Journal of General Microbiology, from 1946 to 1970. In 1962 he gave the society's Marjory Stephenson Memorial Lecture.

He was a learned francophile known and respected in France among the devotees of the novelist Stendhal, whose autobiographical Life of Henry Brulard he translated into English with Jean Stewart in 1958, and on whom he wrote articles for Le Divan and Stendhal Club. He was also, during the great days of the provincial second-hand bookshop, a bibliophile with a diviner's instinct for the rare unnoticed first edition. His library of Stendhaliana and of 18th and 19th century French philosophy and literature is a remarkable collection and a monument to his erudition.

As a man Knight was highly colourful and entertaining and he detested humbuggery. He had an imposing figure and a daunting manner and was noted for his pungent interjections often delivered with devastating effect. But behind his bluff exterior he was very shy and very kind. He was held in the highest esteem. He aroused great affection and enriched the lives of those fortunate enough to know him.

He is survived by his wife Frida and five children, of whom one is by his first marriage to Doris Kemp.

PROFESSOR PHILIP ABRAMS

Professor Philip Abrams, Professor of Sociology at the University of Durham since 1971, died suddenly on October 31, at the age of 48.

He graduated in 1956 with first class honours in the Historical Tripos in the University of Cambridge. He obtained his doctorate in the same university in 1961 for a thesis on John Locke. After a year as assistant lecturer in sociology at the London School of Economics he returned to Cambridge first as assistant lecturer in political sociology and from 1965 as lecturer in sociology and Fellow and Tutor of Peterhouse. He played a leading part in the introduction of Sociology to Cambridge and between 1968 and 1970 was chairman of the committee which established and administered the Social and Political Sciences Tripos. In 1970 he was appointed to the chair in sociology in Durham and under his chairmanship the Department of Sociology and Social Policy there became one of the leading centres of research and postgraduate study in the country.

Philip Abrams's early work was in the fields of political sociology and civil-military relations. In 1968, after a year as visiting Fellow in the University of Chicago, he published The Origins of British Sociology, and the development of the discipline, and its use, remained an active interest. In Durham he was director of the Rowntree Research Unit and responsible for a series of major research projects in the general area of the sociology of social policy. He published Communes, Sociology and Society (with A. McCulloch) in 1975 and was currently working on reports of research on various aspects of community and neighbourhood care. His interest in the relationship between history and sociology was always strong and a book on this subject is in the press.

His work for sociology nationally was substantial and varied: as editor of Sociology, the journal of the British Sociological Association from 1976 until 1981, and a member of the association's executive committee for many years; as a member of the sociology and social administration committee of the SSRC from 1968 to 1971; as president of the Association for the Teaching of Social Sciences, 1972-6; and this year as president of Section N of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. He had been a member of the editorial board of Past and Present since 1964. He convened conferences for the Past and Present Society, and for the BSA, and in both cases edited, together with others, the resulting volumes of paper.

The variety and quality of Philip Abrams's contributions to sociology will be greatly missed by all who worked with him and by many others in this country and abroad. He was an increasingly influential figure in the profession in Britain, and his contributions to debates on social policy were deservedly attracting greater and very favourable notice. His death deprives the world of scholarship of someone with major achievements who still had much to give and leaves a gap which will be very hard to fill.

He leaves a widow and two children.

MR WILL DURANT

Mr Will Durant, the American author who was widely known for his works of popular history and philosophy, died in Los Angeles on November 8. He was 96. His death took place only two weeks after that of his wife who was the collaborator in many of his works.

William James Durant was born in Massachusets on November 5, 1885. For many years he taught and wrote, publishing, in 1917, Philosophy and the Social Problem. But his reputation was established with the publication of The Story of Philosophy in 1917. This book, which was to go on to sell over two million copies enabled him to devote himself to writing full time.

His only novel, Transition, appeared in 1927 and he then embarked on his life's major task, the immense The Story of Civilization, a cultural history which ran into 11 volumes, the last appearing in 1975. Volumes One to Six bore only Durant's name but in the remainder the research of his wife, Ida, whom he had married in 1913 (but who wrote under the name of Ariel Durant), was acknowledged in the attributing of co-authorship to her. The 10th volume of the history, Rousseau and Revolution (1967) won a Pulitzer Prize.

MR REG BUTLER

Mr Richard Calvocoressi writes:

May I correct a small misprint in your otherwise admirable obituary of Reg Butler?

The "Unknown Political Prisoner" competition was held in 1953, not 1973. Butler's own account of the controversy, in which he discusses his pacifist beliefs (the reason for his working as a blacksmith during the Second World War), will be published for the first time in the Tate Gallery's forthcoming Catalogue of acquisitions 1978-80.

It is sad that his death deprived him of the pleasure of seeing his prize-winning model exhibited once again, alongside other entries to the competition, at the Whitechapel Art Gallery's exhibition of post-war British sculpture which opens on November 27.

Reg Butler was an intelligent and articulate artist whose generous interest in the work of young sculptors at the start of their careers was widely appreciated.

University of Strathclyde

The West of Scotland, like the English Midlands, was a cradle of Britain's industrial revolution. Great manufacturing industries have been associated with great export and import business and it was the wealth created by these enterprises that sustained not only the British Empire but much of Britain's cultural heritage. Notwithstanding that the great city of Glasgow no longer supplies the ships, the railway locomotives, the coal and the steel to the four corners of the earth, it remains a centre of engineering excellence, based on the native skills of Scottish craftsmen.

At every level these skills have been encouraged by Glasgow's two universities. Both have continued to support strong departments of science, applied science, technology and engineering; both have extended their compass to include micro-electronics and microbiology and their attendant developments of micro-computers and biotechnology. Scotland now contains the greatest density of micro-electronic activities outside Silicon Valley.

All Scots boys and girls are potentially "lads o' pairts", young people who, from the humblest of origins, work hard and make good. It was in line with this tradition that in the latter half of the 18th century John Anderson, Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Glasgow, publicly deplored the remoteness of existing universities from the real world of the burgeoning industrial revolution; he vigorously asserted his belief that universities should teach men "the principles of the arts they practise".

Strathclyde University was the fruit of such beliefs. Its foundation in 1796 as Anderson's University was rapidly followed by the foundation of the Mechanics Institute by the University's professor of medicine, George Birkbeck. Anderson's University became first the Royal College of Science and Technology and then the University of Strathclyde. Such changes in name and status did nothing to interrupt the constant tradition of encouraging the studies of the useful arts and sciences, especially by those who for one reason or another failed or declined to follow a more orthodox university career. Its crest bears the inscription *mente et manu*, and its full-time and part-time courses have always conformed with the Scottish egalitarian tradition. David Livingstone, Lord Reith and John Logie Baird are among its most distinguished *alumni*.

The application of scientific knowledge now extends to the social sciences. The Scottish Business School derives many of its courses from Strathclyde. Deparments of economics, accountancy, marketing, administration and industrial relations are woven into the school of business and administration, and their expertise is grafted on to engineers and other technologists who are required to marry considerations of what can be made with what can be sold.

Both Glasgow University and Strathclyde take their students predominantly from the West of Scotland. Both are local universities, serving their local community, and both have peopled the old Commonwealth and elsewhere with skilled graduates of every kind. Their present role is to sustain the prosperity of Scotland and its manufacturing industry. Long may that be so.

Lord Todd of Trumpington,
Chancellor



Lord Todd confers a degree at last month's graduation ceremony in Glasgow City Hall

The Doctor's new approach

by Willis Pickard

Dr Graham Hills, still in his first year as principal of Strathclyde University, is increasingly propounding radical ideas which may dismay some of his more conservative colleagues among the principals of the other seven Scottish universities.

He is against the higher-education establishment which he sees entrenched in Oxford, Cambridge and Whitehall. It places too much emphasis on erudition at the expense of practical competence, and that leads to the kind of academic complacency which has helped to land universities in their present crisis.

Dr Hills is a self-admitted "disloyalist" when it comes to academic nostrums. The long traditions of liberal education dating back to Victorian times are not for him. In the mould of his new university and of the city whose industrial innovation gave it its original purpose, he is a utilitarian, almost a disciple of Samuel Smiles. Staff and students at Strathclyde will have to work for their success.

Only half-jocularly he gives his reason for applying for the Strathclyde job and so leaving Southampton University, where he had held a chair in chemistry since 1962, as wanting to get farther away from the enemy, that is, the establishment. Scotland and Glasgow in particular he finds refreshing: the classlessness for one thing, and the tradition of a broad education instead of the premature specialization which the English A levels impose and which undergraduate courses reinforce. Strathclyde students may be a rough and ready bunch, and the fact that most of them come from the immediate area of Strathclyde and treat the university as a 9 am to 5 pm existence, depresses university life beyond the classroom, but the challenge of straight speaking and of a vocational commitment obviously appeal to the new principal.

He would like to encourage the tradition of a general three-year degree which has been largely overlain in Scottish universities by the specialization of the extra honours year, with the result that the "ordinary" degree has come to be second-best. So he is anxious to redraw courses, especially in science and technology, so as to restore status to the ordinary BSc degree.

That ties in with Dr Hill's view that universities are not for high-fliers alone. Individual excellence is conventionally preached as the goal of the university-educated man or woman. But what about individual competence, asks the principal? This country has not lacked scientists and engineers of creative imagination. Our industry suffers from a shortage of high-quality technicians, and that is what he believes the science and engineering faculties at Strathclyde should produce.

He repeats a story told him by a recent Strathclyde graduate who was working on a drilling ship in The Gulf, when all activity had to be suspended because of a failure in the ventilation system. From the bowels of the vessel was brought up a young graduate in ventilation engineering who was told that this was his finest hour; he could repair the fault and save the company thousands of pounds of lost working time. In despair the young man has to admit that he knew the theory but had never actually worked on a ventilation system.

At research level Dr Hill's practical approach continues. There is, he believes, no incentive for young researchers with ideas to do more than go off and have another idea. There is a lack of follow-through, and he would encourage collaborative research where the creativity of one member of a group was balanced by the practicality of another. Research ideas must be developed, and it would be good for scientists to have to sell their ideas in the market place in order to attract their research money.

Strathclyde must play to its strengths, according to the principal. No university should nowadays try to play the whole field, and since the consequence is specializing, Strathclyde must go back to its traditional preoccupations of science and engineering, supported nowadays by other practical disciplines such as business studies and economics. These were the areas concentrated upon by the former Royal College of Science and Technology from which the university was born, and Strathclyde can make its mark in the world of education and industry by showing off the three or four departments which can be its flagships.

Since such departments would all be in science and engineering, what of the substantial component of arts and social sciences now in the university? Dr Hills accepts their role provided it, too, is utilitarian. English, for example, is as much a tool of the engineer as of an arts specialist. It has an important place in a science-based institution, and indeed Dr Hills was instrumental in persuading his colleagues to invite the controversial Cambridge "structuralist" Colin MacCabe, to the chair of English. MacCabe's discontent with the traditional English curriculum at Cambridge and his desire to innovate at Strathclyde coincide with the principal's own academic views.

Despite his ardent utilitarianism, Dr Hills is a staunch supporter of academic freedom. Indeed, he sees his practical [illegible] University [illegible] of the Department [illegible] cation and [illegible] reform [illegible] paper, [illegible] direct his own [illegible]

arguing that [illegible] should be [illegible] economic [illegible] entitled to [illegible] awards payable [illegible] authorities [illegible] Education Department [illegible] UGC would [illegible] ory role [illegible] only a part of [illegible] income and so would [illegible] stilling.

Dr [illegible] a new [illegible] he has [illegible] challenging [illegible] although at [illegible] customary [illegible] pal's appointment [illegible] that time is not on [illegible] he is to implement [illegible] some of his plans [illegible] best 10 years [illegible] retirement [illegible] embrace [illegible] the professorial and academic staff.

In seeking to [illegible] at a time when the [illegible] system is contracting [illegible] both lucky and unfortunate. The Government [illegible] are forcing even [illegible] traditionalists to [illegible] long-established ideas [illegible] eral education. On [illegible] hand when a [illegible] to protect [illegible] ments, will there be [illegible] innovation [illegible] establishment which [illegible] challenges [illegible] skill at politely neutralising its opponents? In 10 years or maybe five, we shall know.

The author is editor, The *Times Educational Supplement Scotland*.

Putting Scottish science in the park

The old university buildings lie in the heart of Glasgow close to George Square. They are forbidding inside, with white tiled corridors and a warren of Victorian rooms, many of them ingeniously converted into modern "suites" that house the latest in scientific equipment. Broad stone steps have been hollowed by the footfall of several generations of young engineers and technicians. Near the main entrance stands a statue of James Watt, leaning against a stone-carved pressure vessel. Some wag had strengthened the great engineer's languid air by slipping a cigarette between his fingers.

The building with its huge engineering laboratories and places for fashioning scientific minds is set into a steep hill below the modern part of the university that spreads in a tight formation of brick and concrete northwards.

Sir Sam Curran, the first principal, made no bones about wanting Strathclyde to be an essentially scientific establishment when it changed from Royal College of Science and Technology to university.

The University Grants Committee at the time was against such a single focus and insisted on a more eclectic approach, grafting arts and social sciences on to the hard technological core of the college to provide a wider curriculum. Ironically, it is these departments that the UGC now suggests should take the brunt of the cuts.

The universtiy has maintained a close connexion with Glasgow's industry; town and gown have an historically strong association although Strathclyde's connexions spread beyond the city to many parts of the world either directly via research projects and contracts or through training engineers and scientific technicians from many other countries.

It is clear that this association will increase as the university is obliged to earn more and rely less on grants from central government, although the university would argue that this shift carries with it the obligation to allow universities, or certainly the University Grants Committee, more freedom from the dictat of central government. It is in the nature of Strathclyde and the strong bias of courses towards engineering, medicine and management that its work should be of practical value to the world outside the university.

Strathclyde, in association with Glasgow University, the Scottish Development Agency and Glasgow District Council, has agreed to cooperate in setting up a science park in Glasgow. The £6m project will draw on the skills of the two universities in research and development activities that could lead to new industries in either the service sector or with new products. Strathclyde's particular contribution is likely to be in pharmaceuticals, electronics and biotechnology, but marketing and management could also make a contribution. The West of Scotland Science Park, as the centre will be called, is a logical extension of university service. "The universities have the skill to develop and research ideas, they even have the ideas. The park will be a place where they can be put into production. It is an arrangement that works superbly well in America and other parts of the world," a head of department declared.

One part of the university which has been earning its living in a substantial way for the past four years is the Fraser of Allender Institute, set up on January 1, 1975 to carry out research on the Scottish economy and beyond that to analyze the characteristics of small economies. It receives 70 per cent of funding from outside the university in research contracts, forecasts short-term trends in its Quarterly Economic Commentary and for the medium term has developed a model of the Scottish economy for up to 10 years ahead.

The Institute has also agreed to construct and run a model of the British economy as part of the inforum exercise to produce a multisectoral world forecasting model under the leadership of Professor Almon of the University of Maryland. The material collected by the Institute constitutes an important central source of information on Scotland and has been stored on disc and tape to form the Scottish Economic Data Bank. This gives a quick service to researchers and companies in search of market information.

As a university with such a weight of science and technology behind it, how do the arts flourish? Inevitably they are overshadowed; the university's music adviser is in fact attached to the mathematics department and the university's theatre group operates from a building which is technically classed as a laboratory. "Doc" Watson, who runs the centre, admitted that most of the audiences come from outside the university. "It is very much a nine to five place. People have their university lives and their separate social lives because so many of the students live locally and commute from home."

Mrs Fiona [illegible], curator of the Collins Exhibition [illegible] in the Livingstone Tower, [illegible] better success [illegible] university and [illegible] of the annual [illegible] visitors to the exhibition, one [illegible] came from outside the university and the rest were [illegible] and students. "Doc" [illegible] admitted: "It can be [illegible] ing in a technically-oriented university to try to run an arts centre. People [illegible] come here just to get a degree and that is all." Someone [illegible] to show that there was [illegible] to life than [illegible] engineering and marketing strategies.

Donald [illegible]

UNIVERSITY OF STRATHCLYDE

Last week, the university's Centre for the Study of Public Policy, directed by Professor Richard Rose, announced that the Social Science Research Council is to sponsor a five-year, £288,000 research programme designed to monitor the growth of Britain's "governmental octopus". This is only the latest of numerous research projects — scientific, technological and social — in which Strathclyde is engaged. Here, and on the next page, Ronald Faux interviews the directors of six others.

Monitoring the traffic tangle

Motorists driving through the centre of Glasgow are under unseen surveillance by the Strathclyde University Department of Electronic Science and Telecommunications. One of the contracts secured by the department from the Transport and Road Research laboratory has been to help ease the traffic flow through the city centre which at rush hour often reaches the transport equivalent of a thrombosis. Dr Colin MacLeod has a computer terminal at one hand in his office and a cartoon on the other declaring: "The world can't end today because it's already tomorrow in some countries."

Does he follow this delightful logic through to Glasgow's traffic tangle? The traffic can't be stuck on the Monklands Motorway because it's still flowing across the Kingston Bridge, perhaps? Dr MacLeod explained: "The aim has been to minimize delay by using on-line computer control. From a centre near the Broomielaw we monitor the flow of traffic at road junctions throughout the city by micro-processor sensors set into the road.

"The computer analyses the information it receives and operates the lights accordingly to give as smooth a traffic flow as possible. The system treats traffic equitably but avoids heavy delays at certain intersections."

The calculation is that delays are reduced by between 5 per cent and 10 per cent which in terms of total time, friction, fuel and car wear for the whole of the city must represent a significant sum. Other research contracts have been undertaken for the Post Office, the Ministry of Defence, British National Oil Corporation and the Science and Engineering Research Council. The same signal processing techniques that help Glasgow's traffic to limp a little more quickly are being used in geophysical analysis to extract information about mineral resources using data supplied by the British National Oil Corporation. "The project is still in its infancy but we are confident of producing a much more effective interpretation of the BNOC data than is available now. The same sort of technique has been used successfully to monitor the reactivity of nuclear power stations," he added.

Another important application of the micro processing system that the Department is developing is in non-destructive testing. Before it folded up and sank disastrously without warning, the oil platform Alexander Kielland was almost certainly



Dr Colin MacLeod

"The world can't end today because it's already tomorrow in some countries"

emitting a high-pitched warning sound of metal under a dangerous level of stress. The sound would have been undetectable to the human ear but might have been picked up by an acoustic monitor being developed by the department and designed to sound the alarm in good time.

Dr MacLeod admitted there were some problems in the system still to be ironed out but he was confident that an ultrasonic watch of offshore structures that are subjected to the constant destructive thrust of wind, sea and tide will be developed.

At present visual inspection backed up by magnetic particle analysis is the method used to detect a likely collapse but the objective is to preempt the problem long before it can be seen by the human eye and becomes catastrophic. The department is shortly to launch what will be known as the Strathclyde Shoe, a device which the diver takes down and uses to inspect any critical "nodes" in the structure.

A project on underwater navigation is also in commission to assist divers operating in the difficult conditions and bad visibility around the submerged legs of an offshore structure. It is concerned with investigation acoustic techniques exactly to locate and navigate divers and diving equipment within the cone of the offshore platforms. The most advanced system developed so far has become to fix transponders on the structure and use pencil beam sonar systems for location and tracking.

Mr David Morrell, Registrar at Strathclyde, said the university was convinced that Scotland could and must become a world centre of microelectronic research, development and industry, offering a worthwhile future to the ablest young people. He said: "It is an area in which women engineers are expected to have much to contribute and to thrive especially well."

A leg up on the ladder

When the entrepreneurs who founded the wealth of Glasgow first started out, business management relied on common sense and instinct. Those qualities may remain essential but they are now formalized into an academic qualification. The Strathclyde Business School treats its students to rather more executive surroundings than the white-tiled austerity of the main university block. The prime qualification is the MBA (Master of Business Administration) course, which may be taken full or part-time. The school's second sphere is with post-experience programmes for executives in British-based or overseas companies and from public sector corporations. In addition the school helps in the retraining of redundant executives.

Professor Neil Hood one of three professors at the school, said that about 1,000 post-experience executives went through the courses each year, including many who already held some formidable qualifications in various sectors of business.

The third side to the school's operations was in research and research training where there was close cooperation with both government departments and private business. The two main focuses for research were on pay and rewards and the policies adopted by international business. Of the 150 full-time MBA students, two-thirds come from Britain and the rest from overseas and the regard in which the qualification is held may be measured by the high number who apply for the course and the relative few who are accepted.

"It runs at 20 to one on the full-time course", Professor Hood explained. "A high proportion of students have international experience and are people in mid-career, usually with at least five years' industrial experience behind them." An MBA (Strathclyde) usually proved to be a powerful assistance up the management ladder.

In the near future the business school will be merged with the university's School of Business and Administration, a much larger partner responsible for a general BA degree programme, the BA in Hotel and Catering Management, the LLB degrees and a wide portfolio of specialist postgraduate programmes. The single "enhanced" business school will have nine subject departments amounting to a formidable teaching resource.

They will be: Accountancy and Finance, Administration, Economics, Industrial Re-

Professor Michael Baker

"We admit students on academic merit and on a basis of maturity and experience"

lations, Law, Marketing, Office Organization, Operational Research, Scottish Hotel School — and at least three research units — Fraser of Allander Institute for Research on the Scottish Economy, Health Services Operational Research Unit, and the David Livingstone Institute of Overseas Development Studies. Between them, these departments and research units will command the skills and experience of 18 professors, three readers, 30 senior lecturers, 99 lecturers, and 34 research fellows and assistants, and will be responsible for almost 2,000 full time equivalent students.

Teaching and research in business studies are characterized by a high level of relevance to the wealth-creating sectors of the economy, with more than two-thirds of graduates gaining employment in industry and commerce. To this end Strathclyde has pioneered and developed many innovative courses including, at the undergraduate level, Marketing and Modern Languages, and joint degrees in Technology and Business Studies, which have now been copied in several other universities and polytechnics.

At the postgraduate level vocational courses are offered in Careers Guidance, Tourism, Secretarial Studies, Marketing, Personnel Management, and Operational Research, together with numerous post-experience courses for practising managers in both the public and private sectors. Noteworthy among these are the police "command courses" run by the Department of Administration, courses for senior managers in Scottish local authorities, and a course in University administration sponsored by the British Council, which attracted "students" from 18 countries.

Professor Michael Baker, head of the Department of Marketing, said the merger would produce the biggest grouping of university departments of its kind in Britain, one of a small number of centres selected by the UGC for substantial growth. The university pioneered the part-time MBA course and has already turned out more postgraduate business managers than London and Manchester business schools put together.

There is a thread of hard-nosed reality running throughout the courses. "We admit students on academic merit and on a basis of maturity and experience — even though they may lack normal entrance qualifications. Some are frankly rough diamonds but they show they have the ability. Employers are growing to accept that the content of our degree produces business managers better suited to success than perhaps the better rounded, superficially presentable Oxbridge people," Professor Baker declared.

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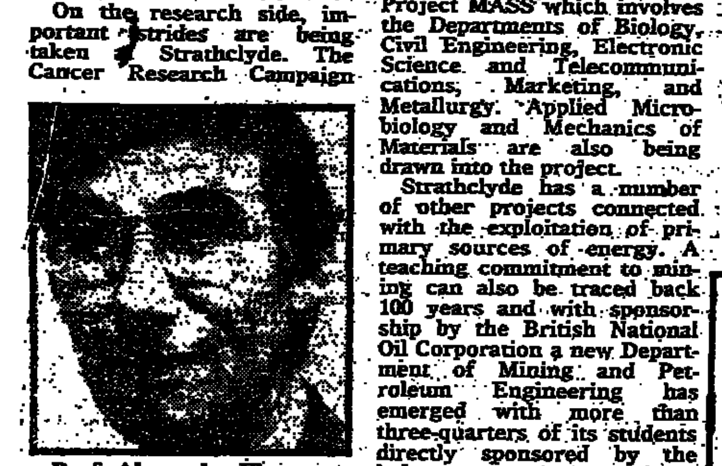
Scribblers are not wanted

Strathclyde University has one of the largest schools of pharmacy in the United Kingdom and strong links forged with the principal hospitals in the West of Scotland. The aim of the university is not to produce the scribblers of prescriptions but rather what they prescribe and the research work is contributing significantly to a deeper knowledge of drugs and how to administer them Professor Alexander Florence, head of the Department of Pharmaceutics, said there had been difficulties, understandably, with the pressure from the public to have well-publicized so-called "wonder" drugs made widely available particularly for the treatment of cancer.

"People have been most anxious to get these new substances; Interferon is a classic example, but not enough attention has been paid yet to optimising their activity in the body. We are finding in fact that some drugs are being used that are positively unsuitable or impure", he said.

An inter-disciplinary group of chemists and clinicians has been set up to monitor and control the attack levels of particular drugs "at the bedside."

On the research side, important strides are being taken at Strathclyde. The Cancer Research Campaign awarded £110,000 between Strathclyde and Glasgow universities over a five-year period to improve both clinical pharmacy and chemotherapy for cancer patients. The joint appointment by the two universities of Dr James Stuart, a pharmacist and doctor of medicine, is aimed at strengthening the links between the two disciplines in their search both for more effective anti-cancer drugs and preparation of exact dosages delivered to precise areas of the body with minimum side-effects.



Prof. Alexander Florence

"Some drugs being used are positively unsuitable or impure."

Strathclyde has been in the forefront of research into new methods of medication. Professor Neil Graham, head of Chemical Technology, has developed a method of controlling the release rate in the patient's body at predetermined periods varying from a few hours up to a year or more. The new method is to incorporate the drug in a polymer hydrogel which causes a controlled release of a drug into the patient's system. This extends the active life of a single dose and maintains a steady level of effect, avoiding extreme peaks and troughs.

The Department of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, after years of research, has recently produced a neuromuscular anaesthetic, the first to reach clinical trial from a small university research group for many years. The drug Atracurium is designed to be broken down rapidly in the body, and the clinical tests allow Professor Florence to claim that it has distinct advantages over existing agents. The Wellcome Foundation has spent £1m on taking the new drug through its pilot stage and the Strathclyde pharmacists expect it will have a successful future.

The challenge offshore

With the long association between Glasgow and shipbuilding it is not surprising that the Department of Ship and Marine Technology should have roots that reach back 99 years to the time when the subject was first taught in the former technical college. The department introduced a degree course in 1964 and there are 100 students studying naval architecture and a select number from many parts of the world on the post-graduate courses in marine technology and ship production technology.

The importance of the department has been strengthened by the development of North sea oil resources and the opportunities that have opened up for universities in terms of technical research. Professor Chengi Kuo head of the department, describes offshore technology as a tremendous challenge which made it even more important to produce graduates not only with the right knowledge but also with the ability to communicate what they know.

"The approach in the past has been to making engineering degree courses 95 per cent technical and the rest was regarded as waffle. Now it is 75 per cent technical and the rest non-technical which is an important balance. Naval architecture had to be wider than the design of ships. "How many ships do you design these days?" Professor Kuo asked ruefully.

Professor Chengi Kuo

"The broad philosophy . . . if it floats, we will be involved."

Six departments at Strathclyde, including ship and marine technology, are contributing to the project MASS (Maintenance Activities Subsea Surface) to tackle the problems of underwater maintenance. The university was one of six centres in Britain to receive special support from the Marine Technology Department of the Science and Engineering Research Council to carry out the research and since 1976 £2m has been invested by the Government into marine projects.

Professor Kuo is the coordinator of the research work on Project MASS which involves the Departments of Biology, Civil Engineering, Electronic Science and Telecommunications, Marketing, and Metallurgy. Applied Microbiology and Mechanics of Materials are also being drawn into the project.

Strathclyde has a number of other projects connected with the exploitation of primary sources of energy. A teaching commitment to mining can also be traced back 100 years and with sponsorship by the British National Oil Corporation a new Department of Mining and Petroleum Engineering has emerged with more than three-quarters of its students directly sponsored by the industry.

The Department of Applied Geology carries out research on the safe disposal of nuclear waste and on geological hazards connected with nuclear power plants. The Department of Thermodynamics and Fluid Mechanics is a major centre for research into the safety of water-cooled nuclear reactors.

Catching up with microbes

An important strength of the university lies in the biotechnology unit, now one of Britain's leading institutions in this area which may prove as significant to the next decade as the computer chip has been to this. The philosophy has been to link biotechnology into other disciplines with biochemists, microbiologists and chemical engineers joining forces. Earlier this year the university founded Monotech, a company owned by Coats Patons, which carries research work on to a commercial scale.

Professor John E. Smith, head of the department of applied microbiology, pointed out that what was now a formalized science had been carried on for years at Strathclyde under other names such as fermentation technology, but there had been a great deal of excitement ever since the full potential of combining pure bioscience with applied ioscience had been appreciated.

Britain fell sadly short of the American effort in this area of harnessing microbes for practical purposes and more than a hundred companies had been established to exploit genetic engineering. "The old story is repeating itself. The innovation and early experimentation has been here in Britain but the commercial development will take place abroad. We are training bright young people; some will go into British industry, only a few can be kept in the university sphere but a considerable number will be forced to emigrate.

Biotechnology is a massive sophistication of the ancient arts of the brewer and distiller who harness organisms to manufacture a product. The important areas for development include medicine and a whole range of compounds that provide greater control over disease, particularly viral infections.

Strathclyde is trying hard to impress the importance of the subject, but the Government has been slow to respond, even though in Europe there is a swift awareness of the implications of the subject. The annual Strathclyde course in fungal biotechnology for industry alone attracts two-thirds of its students from Europe. The university offers a special course in business studies in biotechnology unique in Britain since it produces a business studies graduate with a considerable awareness of both bio and engineering technologies.

Professor John Smith

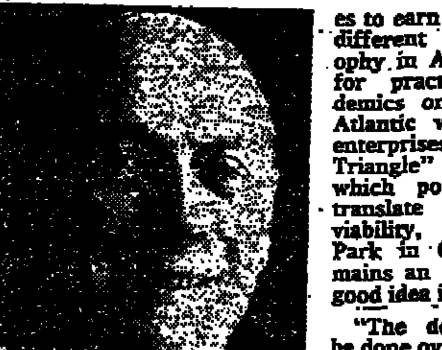
"A repeat of the story of the micro-chip — Britain is losing out."

Another Scottish coup lies in the research into the problems created by filling up holes in the ground with rubbish. Professor Smith explained: "It is possible to treat these holes and create the conditions that will produce methane gas. Simply expressed it is the technique of placing a gas holder over the local refuse dump so that anaerobic fermentation, which takes place in the absence of oxygen, can produce a product that can be used for local heating schemes".

From sauce to manhole covers

Soy sauce for the Orient might seem a close second to coals for Newcastle as an example of a market that is thoroughly saturated, yet Strathclyde's Centre for Industrial Innovation ranks its sauce project as a good example of how the university is transforming theory into hard business practice. With an £88,000 Wolfson grant, the centre has used research by the Department of Applied Microbiology into the nature of soy sauce, and reduced the production process from the traditional time of up to three years to about six weeks.

The commercial implications are promising. Production of soy sauce and the related miso is second only to alcohol in the world league of commercial fermentations. The Japanese produce 1,400,000 tonnes of soy sauce a year and beyond that one item lies a broad range of fermented products to which the Strathclyde techniques can be adapted.



Professor James Harvey

"The lead-in time between 'Eureka' and arrival is always longer than one thinks."

Professor James M. Harvey, head of the Department of Mechanics of Materials and deputy principal said the university had taken a lot of the initiative in encouraging industry to develop many inventions. The CII had to earn its living and at the start of 1981, the university had secured £8m in research and development sponsorship, a 32 per cent increase on the previous year.

"There is a whole range of practical services rendered to industry by the university; advice on manhole covers for the GPO and on the design of containers for the whisky industry, and a colossal list of other examples of consultancy work," Professor Harvey said.

The centre was opened in 1968 with government funding for three years, since when it has relied on its own resources to earn a living. The vastly different investment philosophy in America is daunting for practically-minded academics on this side of the Atlantic who compare such enterprises as the "Research Triangle" in North Carolina, which pours out ideas to translate into commercial viability, with the Science Park in Glasgow which remains an empty space and a good idea in search of funds.

"The development cannot be done overnight. The lead-in time between the inventor crying out 'Eureka' and the arrival of something at the end of a production line is always longer than anyone thinks", Professor Harvey added.

Inevitably in a university with such a strong scientific bias, the graduates will be practical people. "That should not be looked down upon. It is vital for the future wealth creation of the country that the knowledge acquired here should be applied in a practical way", the professor said.

Strathclyde was one of the first universities to run a sandwich course, although the definition has now changed so that what was "sandwich" no longer ranks as such. The essential element of allowing students to learn from outside industry remains, however, and this process has even become two-way. The "Teaching Companies Scheme" involves postgraduates working part-time in industry and the rest of the time in the university on projects of benefit to the company and the student's understanding. The Science and Engineering Research Council funds the scheme as an effort to improve the mutual exchange between industry and the university.

Ronald Faux writes on the legacies; Charles McKean on the future

Cutbacks and a return to the Curran concept

Strathclyde has emerged from scrutiny by the University Grants Committee less bruised than many other centres of learning. The proposal is that there should be a reduction of 250 students, 200 from the arts and social sciences and 50 from science and technology. This represents a paradoxical change in the university which the first principal, Dr Sam Curran, might have welcomed. When Strathclyde was founded in 1964 from the Royal College of Science and Technology, Dr Curran (now Sir Samuel Curran) pressed for a university that was entirely devoted to science and technology.

The UGC refused this concept, insisting that a university establishment, even one so scientifically inclined as Strathclyde, should offer a broad range of courses. The new principal, Dr Graham Hills, reflects wryly on this return towards the concept held by Curran and before him by John Anderson, whose Institute, opened in 1796, was the university's foundation stone.

The financial cutback, over which there is no choice, means that the present grant of £17.1m will be reduced in 1983-84 to £14.69m. The university has 5,500 undergraduates, 900 post-graduates, 750 academic staff and some hard decisions to make about how the economics should be achieved without disrupting too severely the important commitments already undertaken. The administration has been perplexed by some of the recommendations made by the UGC, particularly the suggestion that business studies should be increased and management studies reduced.

One university official said: "That is rather like insisting that the car engine should be increased and that a smaller driver's seat should be fitted. There are large areas of ambiguity in the UGC's recommendations."

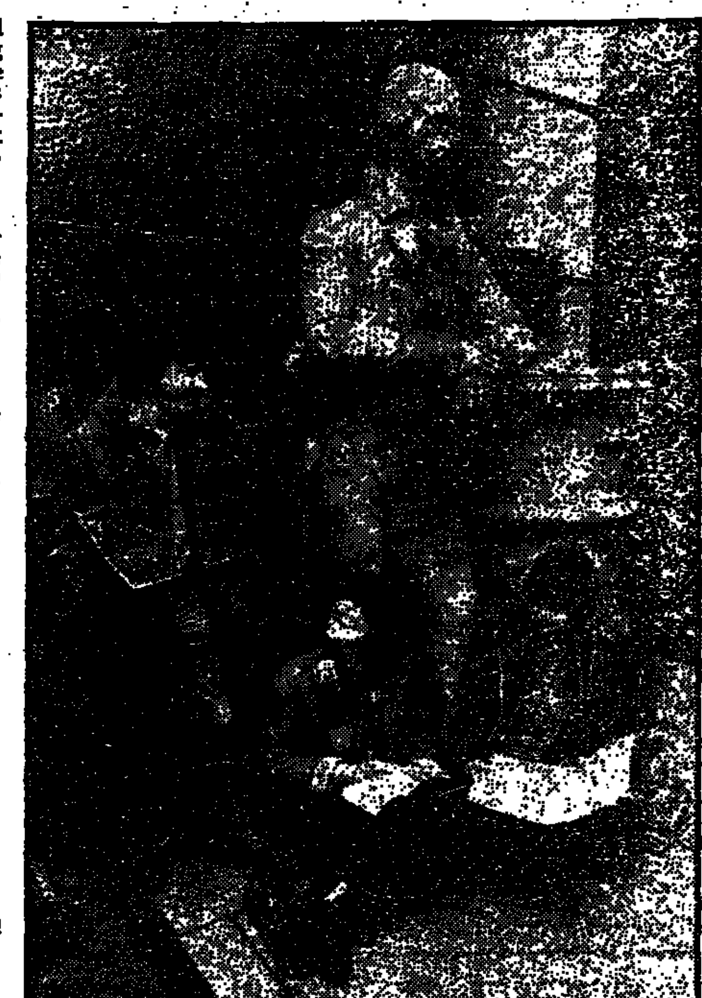
Professor Alexander Florence, head of pharmacy, complained about a lack of balance in the UGC so far as his own department was concerned. "Because Britain produces only 1,000 graduates a year and the medical schools turn out many more than that, we are up against an enormous power group. Even though the pharmaceutical industry is the most successful in Britain and health care is of increasing importance because people are living longer, the sciences allied to medicine and pharmacy have been singled out for the most savage treatment.

This is in spite of the record of full employment for graduates and the fact that we have 800 applications for 70 places each year. The UGC ordered an arbitrary increase in areas that are still trying to get new students." The cuts and the way they have been designed have raised grave doubts among university staff about the value of a grants committee that is so closely fettered to central government.

Dr Graham Hills, the Principal of Strathclyde, strongly resists this development and believes it is essential to restore the independence of the UGC. "Central government is not well informed and has a poor record in planning of all kinds. The Establishment is, by definition, incapable of sustained innovation. Autonomous bodies are better able to provide for their own future and universities should at once seek to strengthen their independence and that of the UGC."

They could only do this by attaining greater financial independence. It was proposed that by stages universities achieved that independence so that they might better serve the country. It was just possible, said Dr Hills, that in applying the present Government's logic to our own affairs, universities might be encouraged to do so but it was doubtful whether any government would readily agree to greater independence of the UGC. At worst, they should be able to enter discussions with government on different terms than those of a supplicant.

The first step towards greater independence would be to indicate to government an intention to charge fully economic fees to all students, home and overseas. Such fees would cover all recurrent expenditure. Since all home students registered at British universities were entitled to mandatory awards to cover agreed fees, irrespective of parental income, the immediate burden of university costs would be transferred to the local authorities (or the Scottish Education Department) who would immediately, via the Rate Support Grant, transfer the same cost to the Treasury.



Students cluster at the foot of a statue of James Watt in the Royal College building. Watt was a close friend of John Anderson, founder of the university, and is believed to have collaborated with him in the development of the steam engine.

It would be a book transaction but it would eliminate one unnecessary link in the present chain of direction, namely the Department of Education and Science. The discrimination against overseas students would fall away and it would be open to universities to admit the needy and the deserving home or overseas student at the deemed marginal cost or less.

The principal role of the UGC would be to oversee these arrangements and to levy universities for such centrally distributed funds as for new buildings, minor works and other non-recurrent items. "The 'new' UGC would, therefore, continue to perform its present functions of overseeing the system and handing down informed opinion and recommendations. It might seek to establish agreed student numbers and to stifle unseemly competition. The total student quota would be subject to negotiation with the DES or any other government body responsible for the financing of students through mandatory grants. Clearly, agreement would be required as to the total level of financial provision if that continues to come from central government funds", Dr Hills declared.

The Government should not be resisted if it preferred to impose a negotiated cash limit. Any shortfall below the estimated cost of maintaining an agreed student population would be met by supplementary fees, to be charged by individual universities to individual students according to local needs and possibly differing from subject to subject. The supplementary fees would initially be small and might, where necessary, be loan-financed along Swedish lines.

"It is unlikely that the Government would be eased cheerfully even along this path and it might wish to suggest equally acceptable alternatives", he added. A second stage might be to introduce a new scheme of shared responsibility which would guarantee an increased measure of independence for the UGC.

If the Government resisted that, universities would need to consider total independence, charging economic fees and expecting government to provide loans to students and tax allowances to parents so that student demand could be met.

Dr Hills thought it might be argued that universities did not deserve a separate, independent and possibly privileged status. "it has been argued persuasively that they have failed the system and brought their fate upon themselves. That is certainly widely believed and is a reason why greater independence should only be sought within a framework of greater opportunities for the student population of this country", he said. It should be remembered also that no medical practitioner, few lawyers and few other professional people could take their place in society without a university's imprimatur. "If we have not that degree of confidence in ourselves as a semi-independent estate of the Realm, then we might as well become resigned to be civil servants".



The stones of Callanish, a notable feature of the university campus. Sculpted in steel by Gerald Laing, they were inspired by megalithic stones near Stornaway and are popularly known as Steelhenge.

Let the plumbers plumb

One legacy from the days when Strathclyde was the Royal College of Science and Technology is the nickname given to its school of architecture by the other schools: the plumbers. The other schools, with longer artistic pedigrees, looked patronizingly at Strathclyde's involvement with building science, with advanced techniques, and with computers. "Let the plumbers plumb," they seemed to say, "and leave the design to us".

Perhaps as a result, the department explored and developed areas untouched by the more traditional establishments. One notable example of such innovation was the impetus to rehabilitate Glasgow tenement buildings at a time when the official policy was to knock them all down. That impetus derived, originally, from technical work by Peter Robinson, followed by further development and practical research by Raymond Young in Govan, both whilst students.

The department built on that success by establishing a teaching architectural practice based in a community shop in Govan. The practice was called Assist. In its nine years of operation, under the leadership of Jim Johnston, who is still a Strathclyde tutor, Assist has continued to develop its work in tenement rehabilitation, its university base giving it an opportunity to fuse the requirements of research with those of practicality.

However, the session 1980-1981 — for no particular reason — has also shown that the "plumbers" title no longer holds good: indeed, it became a kind of *annus mirabilus* for the department.

For the first time, the same architectural school won both the Urban Design Prize and the Building Design Prize from the Royal Institute of British Architects.

Furthermore, one student — David Page — was joint winner of the Rowand Anderson silver medal, a prize awarded by the Royal Incorporation of Architects in Scotland, for the best student of the year throughout the country. In addition, a team consisting of David Page, James Nicholl and Brian Park were awarded the Kenzo Tange prize at the International Union of Architects conference earlier this year in Warsaw. They were also judged to be one of the most outstanding of 300 entries.

Their entry was the only one so honoured from the United Kingdom. On their return to Britain, they discovered that they had also been awarded the third prize in a "Design for Energy Management" competition organized by the British Gas Corporation.

Clearly, it was an exceptional year for the department and one which should put Britain's 37 other schools of architecture on their mettle. It is also the case that the majority of the above prizes were awarded for just two schemes: a detailed and thorough examination of the Kite area in Cambridge, and proposals for its upgrading.

The scheme was exhibited in Cambridge and has aroused considerable interest. The other is a scheme for the revitalization of Robert Owens' famous milltown of New Lanark.

Excellent as both schemes are, neither needed to tackle, nor did they, the problem of pure design untrammelled by existing buildings or historic environments. Perhaps that will be the only opportunity open to architects in future.

Television

Rays of little hope

You can always tell when you have not understood quite as much as you would wish of a programme: you scribble down more questions than answers. "Is there a separate military economy in the Soviet Union?" I read in my notes on Jeremy Taylor and Jon Palfreman's second film for **Horizon** (BBC 2) on the comparative quality of scientific research in the United States and the USSR. An expert from Birmingham University thought not, but nobody else offered a view.

The Race to Ruin bristled with questions. Were the Russians still bluffing on space technology as they had bluffed their way through the Fifties and Sixties? *Had* they been bluffing their way through the Fifties and Sixties? Could it not have been a double bluff? The achievements appeared *spectacular* enough. Can a laser beam weapons system be set up in space to obliterate in a flash any missile that rises off the earth? George Keegan, former head of US Air Force intelligence, is convinced the Russians are years ahead in the field right now, planning a kind of Pax Sovietica to encircle the planet. And then there was acceleration and thermal blooming; *Horizon* took us through it all with characteristic care and concern but innumerates really had to pay attention and sit up straight.

Rival political imperatives poison the heart of the game, of course, and took up the last part of the programme. Yet more questions: is the American tax-payer getting value for money? Do the Russians show off their hardware before it is safe? Can the unholy alliance of America's arms industry — government services and giant corporations — ever be broken when the slightest signs of molecular stress within it may be corrected by the men who cry "the Russians are coming"?

It was very depressing. That the two powers are "locked in a vicious spending spiral" because neither is quite sure what the other is up to came across loud and clear, but the future of the beam weapons system itself remained vague. Expensive, cumbersome, dangerous to use and impossible to defend, said a scientist from MIT denied access to secret government data. Arms race propaganda, declared the front man in Moscow.

Michael Ratcliffe

Galleries

Disappointing muddle of motives

Splendours of the Gonzaga

Victoria and Albert Museum

The Benevolent Millionaire: Paintings from the Thomas Holloway Collection

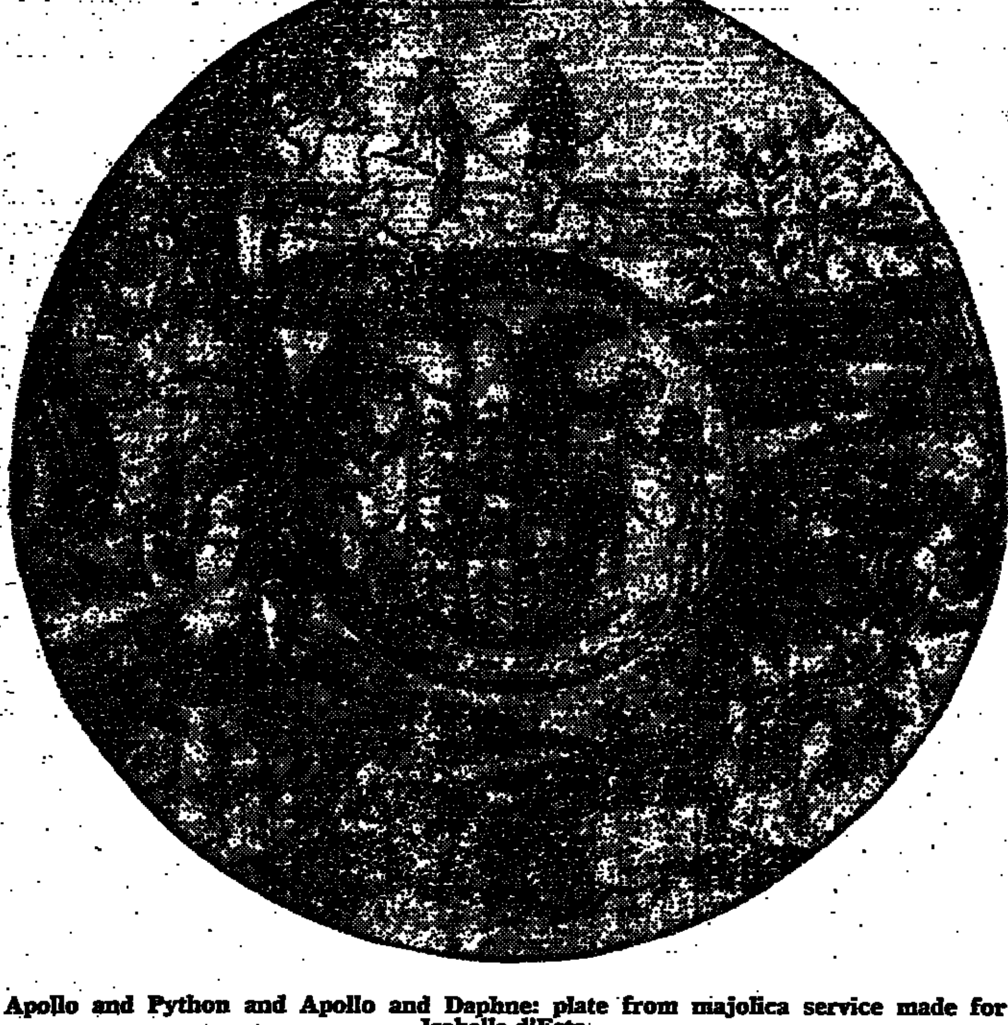
Thomas Agnew and Sons

Art in the City

Maclean Gallery

When a new genre seems to be defining itself, it generally takes us a little time to retool our responses in order to fit its specific critical requirements — or, for that matter, to decide whether it is worth our while to do so. Take the form of historical exhibition which has suddenly become the fashion all over Europe in the last two or three years. During this time we have seen — or at least heard tell of — giant exhibitions devoted to such subjects as *The Wittelbachs and Bavaria, Maria Theresa and Her Time, Austria in the Age of Joseph II, Augsburg from the Renaissance to the Baroque, Florence and Tuscany in the Time of the Medici* and so on, right up to Berlin's present huge celebration/dissection of Prussia. They are new only in a certain sense: the Victorians, with their insatiable thirst for miscellaneous knowledge, would have had no difficulty in dealing with them. But we, in this age of specialization, just have to ask what audience they are directed at, who is best qualified to judge them, and what sort of standards he should apply.

All these questions arise with the new winter show at the Victoria and Albert Museum, *Splendours of the Gonzaga* (until January 31). One would not necessarily expect them to. It sounds like a straightforward, traditional art show, since after all the splendours of these Renaissance lords of Mantua were primarily artistic. Though for the non-specialist they spring less readily to mind than the Medici or the Borgias, such associations as we do have are almost all with art patronage. We remember that Isabella



Apollo and Python and Apollo and Daphne: plate from majolica service made for Isabella d'Este

d'Este was one of history's grand acquisitors, of works both antique and contemporary. We possibly recall that the Gonzaga's eventual loss, with the sack of Mantua in 1630, was also Britain's gain, since Charles I had just previously acquired for his own art collection the cream of the movable Gonzaga treasures, including most famously the Mantegna *Triumphs of Caesar* now at Hampton Court.

Nor was Mantegna the only major artist to receive a lavish commission from one or other of the Gonzaga. Titian was a favourite, and later Rubens found an enthusiastic patron in Duke Vincenzo I, producing one of his largest schemes for the Church of the Trinita in Mantua, dispersed since the end of the eighteenth century. Plus many outstanding sculptors, architects, goldsmiths, illuminators, potters — the list seems almost endless. So, one might expect that this show would be entirely up the art critic's street, assembling artistic treasures connected with the Gonzaga and leaving it at that. But no — or not quite. The organizers seem to have been infected with the passion for filling in the historical background which has dominated the big historical and dynastic exhibitions elsewhere. There the background has been brought to the fore: like it or not, the art works in the Prussia show play a thoroughly subordinate role, representing just one more kind of evidence. Here, in a much smaller exhibition, the mixed motives of the great historical shows become all too distracting and destructive.

Often, threading one's way through the jumble, one cannot help wondering if the tail is not wagging the dog — or indeed which is the tail and which is the dog. For one thing, such an exhibition anywhere but Mantua requires too many of the untransportable things to be represented by reduced photographic reproductions and reconstructions. Even London's main advantage — the proximity of the *Triumphs of Caesar* — is more apparent than real, since they cannot be removed from their present controlled environment, and figure mainly in related drawings and engravings by followers of Mantegna. The reassembly of known parts from Rubens's dismembered *Adoration of the Trinity* is interesting as an art-historical curiosity, but in its present state is not exactly going to wow us with the wonder of Rubens's art. The partial reassembly of Isabella d'Este's famous majolica plate service is very nice, but too small to stir the imagination anything like as well as ecstatic early descriptions of it.

Historically considered, the exhibition is much too small: we are whipped from generation to generation without punctuation enough to take in unfamilar names and dates. Clearly the enormous size of the recent continental exhibitions is not entirely megalomania, but serves a genuine purpose as well. And, whether we consider the show primarily in an artistic or an historical perspective, there are altogether too many items like the picture worriedly labelled "*A Woman, formerly believed to be Isabella d'Este, holding a Portrait of a Man.* Attributed to Bernardino Licinio". Though it is a pleasant enough painting, if it does not have the historical interest of representing Isabella d'Este or the artistic interest of being more than hazily attributable to an admittedly minor artist, what is it doing there except to fill up a bit of wall? There are, in compensation, a handful of superb Titians and Rubens, and a case of very fine classical bronze statuettes by Antico. But any hopes that this will be the knockout show of the season are doomed to disappointment.

By no stretch of the imagination could Thomas Holloway, pill and ointment tycoon and founder of Royal Holloway College, be made to stand in as a nineteenth-century equivalent of the princely patron. Yet his collection, assembled in two years in his eighties as an additional benefaction to the college and an educational aid to the young ladies studying there, is quite remarkable. While the picture gallery at the college, where they usually live, is being redecorated, 44 of the 77 oil paintings are on show at Agnew's (until December 11) in aid of the Victorian Society — and to the pleasure, one would imagine, particularly of Victorian Society members. They offer a fascinating cross-section of conservative artistic taste in England in the 1880s, both for living painters and for those of the fairly recent past.

Obviously Holloway's taste — or that of his advisers — went mostly towards pictures that tell a story. Even with Turner, it is a picture with a story, *Van Tromp, going about to please his Masters*, which claims pride of place. And among the later works there are examples of most of the popular genres: panoramas of everyday life like Frith's *The Railway Station*, historical set-pieces like Maclise's *Peter the Great at Deptford Dockyard*, modern dramas like Frank Holl's *Newgate: Committed for Trial*, bits of discreet fancy-dress erotica like Edwin Long's *The Babylonian Marriage Market*, picturesque glimpses of foreign parts like John Burgess's *Licensing the Beggars in Spain*, plus a number of rather glum landscapes and the required ghillies, fisherfolk and other deserving poor. Nothing distressingly advanced, of course: not even a Pre-Raphaelite unless, like Millais in *The Princes in the Tower*, he had thoroughly forsworn his dangerous ways. It is a comfortable, rather fusty and second-rate collection, in other words. But what it loses in artistic excitements it more than makes up as an extraordinarily vivid document of a particular period, a specific habit of mind.



Detail from Correggio's sketch for his painting "Allegory of Vice", also for Isabella

What the modern equivalents of Holloway have been doing when investing their spare cash in art works is admirably (and I think flatteringly) documented in a small loan exhibition, *Art in the City*, at the Maclean Gallery in St George Street until November 18. The range of styles represented is astonishing, and while one can see some natural tie-ins with the subject-matter — of course Matheson, with their Hongkong connexions, would have Chinnerys — or with the nationality of the painter — Robert Fleming Holdings specialize in Scottish artists, for instance — the choices seem to have been made with discretion and even flair. Who would have suspected that City offices were hiding excellent Ginners and Nevinsons and Brangwyns and Cadells, not to mention Tom Phillips and after? This tip of the iceberg makes one long to explore the lower depths.

John Russell Taylor

London debuts

Character and refinement

The lutenist David Parsons treated his audience to a beguiling variety in his Wigmore Hall debut, encompassing over two centuries of characterful music and showing something of the refinement of his teacher, Jakob Lindberg, in the way he executed his programme.

Three Ricercars by Francesco da Milano, doyen of early sixteenth-century lute composers, were given with a sure touch, the first warmly euphonious, and the last pair dazzling in their technical demands, confidently met. Mr Parsons's playing of three ballad settings by Thomas Robinson, full of charm, were followed by music by Dowland, Robinson's successor as lutenist to the court of Christian IV in Denmark. Here the elaborations of the final Fantasie were harnessed to an admirable sense of rhythm. Equally encouraging was the eloquence in his playing of later music, by Gaultier, Reussner and Weiss. A deeply felt, sonorous Sarabande and a nimble Gigue in Weiss's A minor Suite, representing the floriated baroque style at its pinnacle, confirmed Mr Parsons's promise.

Giving an enterprising Purcell Room debut recital were the clarinettist Victoria Soames and the pianist Julius Drake, like Mr Parsons both recent Royal College of Music students. They included the first performance of a commission from Phyllis Tate, *Prelude-Aria-Interlude-Finale*, typically reserved yet pleasingly lyrical and convincingly played. Elizabeth Lutyens's *Valediction* (1953), written as an address to Dylan Thomas after his death, was more of a challenge musically, although there seemed little here to differentiate the Lento appassionato movement from the Lento tranquillo.

In both of these pieces, as in Debussy's *Première Rhapsodie* and a rather inflexible Brahms F minor Sonata, op 120 no 1, Miss Soames was cool and confident. Her sound, though, tends to a fashionable unrelenting intensity, and there were times when I yearned for the clarinet's soft hollowness to provide a final ingredient to her undoubtedly excellent musicianship. Mr Drake was an able partner indeed, his crisp, alert playing responsive to every nuance of Miss Soames's well moulded phrasing. And he came into his own with a dynamic, precise reading of Schumann's flighty *Papillons*, op 2.

The outstanding qualities of the playing of Margaret Mills, the American pianist who made her Wigmore Hall debut, were wit, shown in three of Chabrier's Satie-like *Pièces pittoresques*, and beauty of tone, in Brahms's song-like Schumann Variations, op 9. Her view of Mozart's A minor Sonata, K310, was perhaps too broad, too controlled, but she had at her command all the varieties of touch and sound demanded by Debussy's Prélude "Ce qu'a vu le vent d'Ouest."

There were two silver linings to the dark cloud of the Sabbioneta Festival Ensemble's dismal St John's, Smith Square, concert, "Music in the Age of the Gonzage," timed nicely to coincide with the opening of the V & A's exhibition. It was short; and it highlighted dramatically the advance made in the last twenty years by British performers in the field of early music.

Stephen Pettitt

Dance

Confrontation rather than contrast

Tufnell/Greenwood

Almeida

Between two works produced and performed by Miranda Tufnell and Dennis Greenwood for their programme at the Almeida theatre on Sunday night, there was another with choreography by Tufnell for two other dancers, which was so different in its approach as to give the evening not just contrast but a positive confrontation of styles.

In the discrepant piece, *Fall Out*, Laurie Booth and Sue Maclennan (who have both presented their own shows earlier in the Dance Umbrella season) perform dances based upon imbalance. Separately, they push their poses to the point where gravity intervenes; together, they push or pull each other in or out of balance with a hand, shoulder, rump or whatever other part of the body proves most convenient.

Presumably, as with the other works given, *Fall Out* includes improvisation within a set framework. It provides, for 20 minutes or so, a gentle flow of movement that is interesting and pleasing to watch.

The two longer pieces which Tufnell and Greenwood themselves perform contain nothing so seductive. They prefer to spend 30 or 35 minutes walking, standing, sitting, crouching, or lying and stretching. They carry out those activities competently and impassively.

During *Night Pieces*, they also switch on and off the lamps which hang low at various points of the stage and provide the only illumination. They are accompanied in this piece by an actor, Chris Cheek, who also walks or sits while reciting a monologue or what would sound like random nonsense if it did not include some presumably delicate repetitions.

There is a little byplay with a hand-held lamp in *Other Rooms*, too, but the variety in that is provided mainly by having coloured photographs of rooms projected some of the time on to the back wall or, often, on to the dancers in their white overalls or the tabletops which they manoeuvre about.

If you were to object that such activities have no obvious connexion with dancing I would not be disposed to argue with you, although some must think they do. There is another performance tomorrow if you want to judge for yourself.

John Percival

Opera

The middle way

The New York City Opera, which began Beverly Sills's general managership with éclat last year, found the going more difficult this autumn, at least in the matter of new productions. An aura of comfortableness and the middle way has replaced the spirit of adventure, and the one adventurous operatic choice, Verdi's *Nabucco* (production borrowed from Miami), is beyond the capabilities of the company.

The season began with two items of musical theatre (Sills is anxious to create a niche in the company for these works): *The Student Prince* revived from last year and *Song of Norway*. The latter was a Broadway musical of the war years fashioned from the music of Grieg, and its naively romantic "plot" — based at several removes on the composer's life — is but an excuse for the Grieg tunes. These climax on a potted version of the Piano Concerto, choreographed on this occasion for the Feld Ballet. The production was traditional; the audience enjoyed seeing this extinct species returned to the stage.

Nabucco led off the strictly operatic season, conducted with more finesse than fire by Imre Pallo and staged by Ghita Hager in what seemed an attempt to revive the Cecil B. De Mille monumental, in acting as well as in scenic design: surging masses of chorus, crashing idols and the tableaux of murder and rapine. Grace Bumbry attempted the impossible role of Abagaille, to some vocal result, but she was not nearly commanding enough to make one forget the tessitura.

For some inexplicable reason, City Opera chose to retire its celebrated Frank Corsaro production of *La traviata* for a new one. This was straightforwardly presented in a production by Lou Galterio, with sets that were essentially drop curtains on a turntable. Diana Soviero's Violetta is well-schooled and Italianate in voice and makes all the right dramatic moves, but with precious little inner conviction or urgency. Barry McCauley, as Alfredo, has a particularly freely produced tenor with a degree of lyricism — he made a notable debut last year in *Pêcheurs de perles* — yet everything seems to pour out of him in much the same way, so that the result is more vocalism than attention to any specific dramatic character or moment. Under Mario Bernardi's background conducting, *La traviata* became a repertory run-through, acceptable enough but more than a little dull.

Weber's *Freischütz*, as everyone knows, is an opera more beloved than heard on stage, and one that rarely succeeds outside Germany. City Opera sought to combat this situation by presenting it in a fluent English translation by Andrew Porter, and in a production by John Copley which stuck pretty much to the specifics of the libretto. It did not work, primarily because, although Copley set the story line with clarity and force, he presented the "magic scenes" on another level.

Copley's solutions — playing the magic with strobe lights in "slow motion", and the central Wolf's Glen scene with flapping birds (it seemed an aviary was released), someone in a wild boar costume, explosions and blinding lights and a huge figure of Samiel rising up — are indeed attention-getting in their bravura, but they do not penetrate the heart of Weber's masterpiéce, and in fact detract from its very strength.

Jacques Trussel sang a stalwart Max, if effortful of voice, and Ellen Shade tried to flesh out the character of Agathe with broadly-phrased singing, but her voice spreads under pressure, and too often the purity of Weber's line is lost. Faith Esham was excellent as Aennchen; David Cumberland needed more vocal and histrionic presence as the villain Caspar. Christopher Keene did what he could with the undernourished orchestra, but its lack of weight and sonority was particularly evident in the Wolf's Glen, when the sounds it made came in a distant third against the booming amplification of Samiel and mumbo-jumbo onstage.

The best performance I heard was the revival of Bellini's *Puritani*. This was neatly staged by Jack Eddleman, conducted with flair by Theo Alcantara, and sung forthrightly with great if unsubtle beauty by Pablo Elvira as Riccardo and Paul Plishka as Giorgio. Gianna Rolandi's Elvira glowed. She has obviously studied the role with care and can portray its various vocal facets with taste and an ability to make that contradictory figure if not believable understandable. If John Aler's rather pinched tenor does not ideally enshrine Arturo, it grants a measure of bel canto that the role should possess.

In fact, *I Puritani* represented the slogan that City Opera is currently using: "Where Opera Comes Alive." For the rest, the slogan was inappropriate. Old-fashioned stagings and competent performances are not what made City Opera different: it was precisely a freshness and vigour that compensated for the lack of Met-type voices.

Patrick J. Smith

Concerts

Philharmonia/Sawallisch

Festival Hall

If justification were needed for the Philharmonia Orchestra's series of Brahms concerts this week it is primarily in the chance to renew our acquaintance with Wolfgang Sawallisch. He was given an enthusiastic ovation after the first of his programmes on Sunday which brought him back to conduct a British orchestra for the first time since 1968, most of his work now being divided between Munich, where he directs the Bavarian State Opera, and Japan.

He began, in recognition of Remembrance Sunday, with the *Tragic Overture*, its character formed by the degrees of expressive intensity and the musical spirit and detail, as in the warmth of the brass, the stealthy tread of the lower strings. Each feature was carefully judged and precisely placed within the overall ensemble, and achieved the hallmark of an assured standard from the outset.

Any theatrical associations were to be found not in the overture but in the Double Concerto, where the violin of Salvatore Accardo and the cello of Lynn Harrell brought dramatic declamation to their respective solo entries, and continued this in their later interchange of melodic dialogue. However, they also combined with an eloquent feeling that never became sentimental, and, because of the conductor's incisive rhythms and spacious orchestral perspective, it was a pleasure to hear.

The C minor symphony after the interval was more than that, it was an experience. First, in the long singing lines with which Sawallisch wove his textures in each movement. Secondly, in the ebb and flow of symphonic thought over long phrases and thirdly in the fine shading of instrumental detail which he obtained from the players, magnificent first horn (Michael Thompson) and first oboe (Gordon Hunt) in particular.

Noël Goodwin

ECO/Leppard

Queen Elizabeth Hall

All of the music in Sunday night's programme of Mozart was written for Prague, a city which meant success to the composer. *Figaro*, having petered out after a promising Vienna premiere, was received there with enthusiasm in the autumn of 1786. Its popularity precipitated the commissioning of *Don Giovanni* and, later, *La Clemenza di Tito*. As a gesture of gratitude, perhaps, Mozart also composed the Prague Symphony, No 38, probably specifically for a performance there early in 1787.

In fine form, the English Chamber Orchestra revealed all this last work's towering strengths, with their conductor Raymond Leppard at great pains not to over-interpret. Always graceful, the half-lyrical, half-brilliant Allegro touched Beethovenian heights at its climax, and the final Presto had a vigorous bite, offset by a central Andante which was perhaps too daringly spacious. Throughout, the finely drawn oboe lines of Neil Black lent special distinction to the woodwind, and the horns made some lovely sounds with their long pedal notes.

Succulent wind playing was again to the fore in the concert aria "Bella mia fiamma", sung with contemptuous disregard for the awkwardness of its intervals, by Felicity Lott. Her strong interpretation proved her to be mistress of that elegant understatement, guaranteed to captivate, which tempers passion with control.

It was brave of her, beforehand, to take the aria "Non più di fiori", from *La Clemenza*, Mozart's final magnificent exercise in the by then outmoded *opera seria*, and sing it cold. Yet she negotiated this marvellous song of contrition with a sturdy technique, allowing her voice's purity full dramatic rein. Blending as well with her as with the rest of the orchestra was Thea King's thoughtfully articulated basset horn obbligato, originally written for the illustrious Anton Stadler.

The ECO had limbered up with the *Don Giovanni* overture, immediately establishing a fulsome sound, but with their razor-sharp ensemble leaving the textures clear. In the continuous yet well varied succession of Six German Dances, K509, artfully composed trifles, Mr Leppard opted wisely for a brazen approach.

Stephen Pettitt

Philip Fowke

Queen Elizabeth Hall

In an unconventionally planned programme on Sunday afternoon the English pianist Philip Fowke found happiest outlet for his brilliant fingers and clearcut vision in the two Hungarian works sharing his second half.

With a few weeks of the centenary year still to go, Bartok's Improvisations on Hungarian Folk Tunes, Op 20, was a particularly welcome inclusion. The intensity and temperament Mr Fowke brought to the composer's *parlando rubato* melody, his rhythmic tension and bite in *tempo giusto*, and last but not least his response to sonority *per se* while preserving a crystaline clarity of texture, could scarcely have been more stylish even if he had studied in Budapest.

Mr Fowke was in fact a pupil of Gordon Green, to whose memory this recital was dedicated. Inevitably it was Liszt's B minor sonata that brought the strongest reminders of his fine technical training. The sheer speed at which he dispatched the final fugal section without loss of discipline, not forgetting the fiery octave approach to the coda, was surely record-breaking. With his wrists of steel, there was one temptation he could not resist: many a *fortissimo* emerged too loud, leaving him with insufficient in reserve for the really great moments of climax. But it was still a remarkable performance, urgent in motivation yet cutting through all romantic accretions to the text.

In Beethoven's Waldstein, chosen as centrepiece of the first half, his fast, spitfire approach to the opening movement's *allegro con brio*, was just a little too suggestive of rage over a lost penny. But cunning understatement at the outset of the Adagio emphasized this movement as a groping in the dark towards the light of the finale, very much the sonata's great moment of truth in this judiciously timed and pedalled, firmly rhythmical reading.

Joan Chissell

Stock Exchange Prices

Strong gains

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Nov 9. Dealings End, Nov 20. § Contango Day, Nov 23 Settlement Day, Nov 30
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
82	66	Macfarlane	70	..	5.3	7.6	8.4
43	18	McInerney Prop	18	-2	2.2	12.3	4.2
53	25	Mackay H.	39	+3	5.2	13.3	14.2
127	84	McKechnie Bros	90	• -5	10.6	11.6	7.0
100	56	Macpherson D.	61	..	6.0	9.8	23.0
174	85¼	Magnet & S'thns	130	+4	7.1	5.5	9.3
217	97	Man Agcy Music	122	-1	12.5b	10.2	4.3
255	103	Man Ship Canal	103	..	..•	..	..
38	21	Mang Bronze	25	• ..	3.1	12.4	..
154	67	Marchwiel	115	+7	8.6	7.5	..
133	75	Marks & Spencer	125	+6	5.8	4.6	17.0
51	33½	Marley Ltd	37½	+1½	3.2	8.6	8.6
28	14½	Marling Ind	25	+1½	1.3	5.4	17.5
42	22	Marshall T Lox	37	..	4.0	10.7	3.3
39	21	Do A	33	..	4.0	12.0	2.9
262	178	Martin-News	216	+4	13.9	6.4	5.1

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
107	70	Stag Furniture	83	+1	7.1	8.6	7.0
55½	29¼	Stakis (Reo)	45	+1	2.1	4.6	7.6
544	230	Standard Tel	425	+5	15.0	3.5	13.9
87	45	Stanley A. G.	49	+1	3.6	7.3	7.9
325	115	Steel Bros	216	• ..	11.4	5.3	8.3
222	154	Steetley Co	168	+3	15.0	8.9	8.1
29½	12½	Steinberg	23	..	..	..	..
120	84	Stonehill	98	..	12.1	12.4	33.7
56	9	Stone Platt	9½	+½	0.1e	1.5	..
33	11	Streeters	24	—	..	..	8.2
80	48	Strong & Fisher	68	..	9.7	14.3	..
110	42	Sunlight Serv	91	+1½	3.6	4.0	7.5
52	25	Sutcliffe S'man	46	..	..•	..	..
188	81½	Swire Pacific 'A'	117½	+3½	..	..	..
201	140	Syltone	153	..	12.9	8.4	17.0

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) November 9	Market rates (close) November 9	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.8875-9000	$1.8920-8930	0.22-0.12c prem	0.40-0.30c prem
Montreal	$2.2530-2620	$2.2550-2560	0.60-0.70c disc	1.20-1.40c disc
Amsterdam	4.56-61f	4.59-60f	1½-½c prem	3-2½c prem
Brussels	69.90-70.50f	70.30-40f	14-24c disc	57-67c disc
Copenhagen	*13.38-46k*	*13.44½-45½k*	*185-100ore prem*	230-100ore prem
Dublin	1.1740-1840p	1.1810-1825p	10-25p disc	65-80p disc
Frankfurt	4.14½-18½m	4.17-18m	1¼-1⅛pf prem	4½-4pf prem
Lisbon	120.00-121.00e	120.35-65e	40-225c disc	100-470c disc
Madrid	178.00-179.40p	179.10-30p	5 prem-10c disc	10-35c disc
Milan	2273-33lr	2280-32lr	10-13lr disc	38¼-40¼lr disc
Oslo	10.99-11.04k	11.00-01k	190-80ore prem	385-275ore prem
Paris	10.48-57f	10.55-56f	½-1½c disc	5¼-6¼c disc
Stockholm	10.31-35k	10.33-34k	255-190ore prem	685-620ore prem
Tokyo	427-31y	429-30y	3.35-2.90y prem	8.80-8.40y prem
Vienna	29.06-25sch	29.17-22sch	15-10gro prem	30-21gro prem
Zurich	3.32-37f	3.35½-36½f	1⅞-1⅝c prem	4⅝-4⅛c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was up 6.1 at 89.3.

Money Market Rates

Clearing Banks Base Rate 15%

Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 15 , Low 13½

Week Fixed: 15⅛-14¾

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	14½	2 months	14⅜
3 months	14⅞	3 months	14⁷⁄₁₆

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

2 months	14⁹⁄₁₆-14⁷⁄₁₆	3 months	14⅞
3 months	14¾-14⅝	4 months	14⅞
4 months	14⅞-14¹³⁄₁₆	6 months	14¾
6 months	15⅛-15½		

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	15½-15¼	7 months	14⅞-14⅝
2 months	15⅜-15⅛	8 months	14⅞-14⅝
3 months	15¼-15	9 months	14¾-14½
4 months	15⅛-14⅞	10 months	14¾-14½
5 months	14¾-14½	11 months	14¾-14½
6 months	14⅞-14⅝	12 months	14¾-14½

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	15⅛-15	6 months	14¹³⁄₁₆-14⅝
3 months	14¹⁵⁄₁₆-14¹³⁄₁₆	12 months	14¹³⁄₁₆-14⅞

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	15⅛-15	3 months	15
7 days	15½-15¼	6 months	15
1 month	15⅛	1 year	14⅞

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight: Open 15⅛-15⅛ Close 30

1 week	15	6 months	14¾-14⅝
1 month	15⅛-15	9 months	14⅝-14½
3 months	14¹⁵⁄₁₆-14¹³⁄₁₆	12 months	14⅝-14⅞

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)

3 months 15⅛   6 months 15⅛

Finance House Base Rate 16%

Other Markets

Australia	1.6485-1.6615
Bahrein	0.7132-0.7162
Finland	8.1730-8.2130
Greece	103.95-105.95
Hongkong	10.6380-10.6760
Iran	not available
Kuwait	0.5308-0.5338
Malaysia	4.2815-4.3115
Mexico	47.85-49.35
New Zealand	2.30-2.32
Saudi Arabia	6.4625-6.4925
Singapore	3.9020-3.9320
South Africa	1.8055-1.8205

Dollar Spot Rates

*Ireland	1.5970-1.5990
†Canada	1.1919-1.1921
Netherlands	2.4230-2.4260
Belgium	37.15-37.20
Denmark	7.1170-7.1225
West Germany	2.2080-2.2100
Portugal	63.80-63.90
Spain	94.30-94.40
Italy	1180.00-1181.50
Norway	5.8060-5.8110
France	5.5850-5.5950
Sweden	5.4615-5.4665
Japan	226.95-227.10
Austria	15.38-15.41
Switzerland	1.7730-1.7760

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
† Canada $1 : US $0.8387-0.8389

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 13½-14½; seven days, 13⅝-13⅞; one month, 13½-13⅝; three months, 13⅝-13⅞; six months, 13¹¹⁄₁₆-13¹⁵⁄₁₆.

Gold

Gold fixed: am, $428.10 (an ounce); pm, $429.75 close, $429.50.
Krugerrand (per coin): $442-444 (£233.75-234.75).
Sovereigns (new): $105-107 (£55.50-56.50).

MISCELLANEOUS

1980/81 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
48	25	Calcutta Elec	35	..	9.1	26.1	..
34½	28½	Essex Wtr 3.5%	£29	..	500	17.2	..
30	17	Gt Nthn Tele	£30	+2	150	5.0	11.3
353	150	Imp Cont Gas	183	+3	11.4	6.2	11.6
185	93	Milford Docks	120	—	0.7	0.6	..
183	88	Nesco Inv	130	..	10.0	7.7	..
35	28½	*Sunderland Wtr*	*£29*	..	500	17.3	..

• Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
Asprey 25p Ord (a)	825
Brooke Bond Liebig 8¼% Db 87-92	£64
Cable and Wireless 50p Ord (168)	199+2
E. Worcester Wtr 10½% Rd Pf 1986 (†b)	£12¾
Exchequer 15% 1997 (£95½j)	£29½+¼
Feedback Group 10p Ord (90a)	103
Habitat Group 10p Ord (110)	133+5
Humberside Elect Controls 10p Ord (10½a)	15½+1½
Johnstone's Paints 10p Ord (63a)	79½-½
London Private Health 25p Ord (28a)	29½-1
Precious Metals Trust 25p Ord (£1)	*102*
Sheldon Jones 25p Ord (67a)	69
Tendering H'dred Wtr 10½% Rd Pf '86 (£100b)	£12¾
V.W 25p Ord (82a)	82

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun	
BP (216 partly paid)	Dec 18	162+6
Fosceo Minsep 25p Ord (162‡)	Nov 27	189+5
Websters Group (20‡)	Dec 15	28 prem

Issue price in parentheses. • Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a unlisted securities market. b £10 paid. f fully paid. g £40 paid. h £50 paid. i £30 paid. j £25 paid.



How deep is US recession? Page 17

Business News

THE TIMES Tuesday November 10 1981

Professor warns of jobless increase

By Frances Williams

Sustained economic recovery is impossible if the Government continues its present policies, Professor Wynne Godley, a prominent critic of the Government's monetarist economic strategy, claimed yesterday.

Without making a U-turn and abandoning restrictive policies, any upturn in activity over the coming year would soon peter out, giving way to continued stagnation and further big increases in unemployment, he predicted.

But Professor Godley, who was addressing a conference on the outlook for the British economy organized by James Capel and Company, the City stockbroking firm, was also deeply pessimistic about the likely effects of any U-turn.

He confessed to slight contempt for the growing consensus in favour of a £5,000m to £6,000m reflationary stimulus, now being urged on the Government by prominent "wets" in the Conservative Party, by the Confederation of British Industry and by a number of university economists.



Professor Godley: policy change is needed.

This stimulus was not enough to reverse the rising unemployment trend. And Professor Godley claimed that without exchange controls a U-turn would prompt a fresh sterling crisis and worsen inflation before it had time to work through into output.

Reflation sufficient to start bringing down unemployment would need to produce growth of between 3 and 4 per cent over at least two years. On present trends, this would produce an enormous balance of payments deficit of £9,000m to £10,000m.

Professor Godley did not elaborate on his own views, but he, along with the Cambridge Economic Policy Group which he heads, is one of the foremost advocates of an alternative economic strategy based on substantial reflation behind import control barriers.

'Buzby Bond' issue opposed by Treasury

By Bill Johnstone, Electronics Correspondent

Government ministers are questioning the cost of issuing a bond to raise money in the private market for British Telecom. They fear that this will prove more expensive than the sale of orthodox Government stock.

The Treasury, troubled by the low price the Government received for Cable & Wireless shares last week, believes there is no justification for a bond issue and points out that British Telecom with a Government guarantee behind it, is assured of its position in the lucrative United Kingdom market. There is no reason for financial institutions to press for profits which could only be justified if the proposed bond involved significant risk, it argues.

The Department of Industry is, however, defending the issue of such a performance-related bond, nick-named the "Buzby Bond", and expected to raise between £100m and £150m for British Telecom's investment programme.

The issue has been raised again after indications last week that the Treasury and the Department of Industry had reached agreement on the bond issue but still had a few details to thrash out.

Further pressure has been placed on the bond issue by the financial institutions, who are demanding a 4 per cent real rate of return on the investment, after allowing for inflation.

This new method of external financing was to be part of the overall strategy for liberalizing the telecommunications industry in the United Kingdom in line with the Government statement in July that British Telecom would be allowed to go to the City and raise finance.

The British Telecommunications Bill received Royal Assent at the end of the last parliamentary session and came into effect on October 1, but the Department of Industry has been embarrassed about the lack of progress that has been made in the liberalization.

The justification of the "Buzby Bond" issue was that British Telecom would be free to compete in the new market created by recent legislation.

The question of Cable & Wireless is equally sensitive at the Treasury. The strong response to the sale of 49.9 per cent of the company's shares and the brisk trading on Friday's open market left the Treasury with the belief that it could have raised more money.

Cable & Wireless has also been finding it difficult to complete plans for its private telecommunications network (Mercury) operating licence. In partnership with Barclays Merchant Bank and British Petroleum, C & W intends to lay 1,300 kilometres of fibre optic cabling as the first phase of a United Kingdom high speed digital network and has over £50m to invest in the project.

Bristow decides to scrap Wessex helicopter fleet

Bristow Helicopters has decided never to use its 10 Wessex helicopters again commercially, after the August crash of a Wessex in the North Sea in which 13 people died.

Mr Alan Bristow, the company chairman, said yesterday the board had decided after the crash not to use the helicopters again unless the cause of the accident was found.

"We don't know what caused the accident, nor does anybody else, and the chances of discovering it are remote."

Whatever the outcome of the official inquiry still under way, the helicopters would not be used again commercially, because the risks were too high.

A sea-bed survey, completed last week, has shown that the wreck of the helicopter is now underneath the quicksand where it crashed, 12 miles off the Norfolk coast.

According to the Department of Trade, which is carrying out the investigation, salvage is impossible unless the sand shifts again.

Westland Helicopters said yesterday that Bristow was the only Wessex operator to have grounded its aircraft. About 200 Wessex have been sold.

The Royal Air Force, with 50 Wessex, including those of the Queen's Flight, are still operating. A spokesman said: "It is an extremely safe, tried and proven aircraft". None of the RAF's Wessex have crashed because of mechanical failure.

The resumed inquest on those who died is due to reopen later this month.

Bank rate cut boosts shares by £2,000m

By Michael Clark and Frances Williams

The latest reduction in bank base rates to 15 per cent prompted a sharp increase in share prices on an already confident stock market yesterday.

The *FT* Index of 30 leading shares leapt back through the 500 barrier to close 16.4 up at 510.9. This was the biggest single day's rise since September 29 when the market rebounded following the previous of investors' money.

It was estimated that by the close of business last night an extra £2,377m had been added to market values.

In equities, much of the interest focused on leading industrials with double figure rises among many blue chips including ICI, 10p to 286p; Unilever, 20p to 643p; Hawker Siddeley 10p to 326p and Beechams, 12p to 224p.

Many dealers confessed that the latest surge in buying had caught many of them on the hop so soon after Friday's launch of Cable & Wireless which had tied up a great deal of investors money.

Stock shortages continue to play a part in many of the rises and tend to give a slightly exaggerated look.

But confidence remains high and presents a startling contrast to the situation in September when the index plummeted to 457.5 amid fears of spiralling interest rates.

Yesterday's rise was not confined to equities. Gilts also produced some fairly hefty gains with the Government Broker selling the remaining £700m of top Exchequer 15 per cent 1997 at £23½. In long-dated stocks prices rose by up to £1½ with shorts closing around £1 higher.

The drop in bank base rates and rather disappointing wholesale price figures, took the edge off the pound's early gains in foreign exchange markets. At one stage, it rose to $1.8990, more than 2 cents up on Friday's close, but it finished London trading yesterday 1½ cents higher at $1.8925. The index measuring its wider international value improved 0.1 to 89.3 per cent of its average 1975 level.

The dollar was generally weak, following a bigger than expected drop in the latest weekly United States money supply figures and easier short-term interest rates.

More leading American banks, including Chase Manhattan and Citibank, cut their prime lending rates to 17 per cent. Eurodollar rates also fell sharply. The dollar closed in London at 2.2090 Deutsche Marks, a drop of 1.30 pfennigs from Friday.

Money market rates eased substantially following the announcement of the cut. The Bank of England provided funds to the market at 14-11/16 per cent for 14-day bills, nearly half a percentage point below Friday's dealing level.

The interbank market 7-day money, which affects the cost of a key part of clearing bank's deposits, fell to 15 per cent from 15⅝ per cent on Friday, while 3-month money dropped nearly 1 percentage point to 14⅞ per cent from 15-11/16 per cent.

Ranks hit back in dawn raid on British Sugar

By Our Financial Staff

Ranks Hovis McDougall, the Mothers Pride and Hovis bakery group, yesterday launched a dramatically successful dawn raid on the shares of British Sugar less than a week after the corporation itself had bought a stake in the bakery group through a similar market raid.

The move, the first counter raid of its type against a possible bidder, was regarded by the stock market as a brilliantly executed defensive manoeuvre against British Sugar which last year beat off an unwanted takeover bid by S & W Berisford, the international commodity trading group which was left holding just over 40 per cent of British Sugar.

Yesterday, the bakery group purchased 6.3 million British Sugar shares at 385½p each, representing 10.5 per cent of the equity. The total cost was £24.3m.

The operation, conducted by Morgan Grenfell, the merchant bank, and Cazenove, the stockbrokers, took 20 minutes to execute against a normal eight minutes for most dawn raids.

In a statement, the bakery group said: "The board believes that it is appropriate in the present circumstances for RHM to take this strategic stake in British Sugar".

When British Sugar bought 14.7 per cent of RHM for £27.6m last Tuesday, Mr John Beckett, its chief executive, said that now was the time for British Sugar to acquire a significant strategic stake in a company with a similar background.

Mr Peter Reynolds: announced increase in profits.

The bakery group, whose chairman and managing director since February 1 this year have been Mr Peter Reynolds and Mr Stanley Metcalfe, also announced yesterday that pre-tax profits for the year to September 5 would be about £45m against £32m in the previous year.

The stock market was going for figures around £38-£39m and this type of rise in profits, which will be formally announced on November 24 was taken to indicate the effect the new management team is having upon RHM.

The shares of British Sugar shot up to 390p before closing at 356p for a rise of 40p on Friday's close. RHM's shares slipped 3p to 65½p while those of S & W Berisford rose 9p to 114p.

At those levels British Sugar is capitalized at £213.6m, RHM £180m and Berisford £190.6m.

RHM bought only 10.5 per cent of British Sugar and not the usual 15 per cent under the rules for dawn raids because its sole intention was to stop British Sugar making a bid for the company.

British Sugar would have difficulty in raising the cash or making a share issue to make any bid, and with over 50 per cent of the equity in unfriendly hands it could hardly hope to gain shareholders approval at an extraordinary general meeting to do so.

At the time of last week's raid Mr Beckett said he would be seeking discussions with RHM and Berisford. Yesterday's dramatic raid wrested the initiative from Mr Beckett and British Sugar and according to the City meant the three companies were likely to sit down at a negotiating table sooner rather than later.

Financial Editor, page 17

Wholesale prices still rising

By Melvyn Westlake

The prices of goods leaving Britain's factories and workshops recorded a sharp rise last month.

According to Government figures published yesterday, the year-on-year increase in wholesale prices has now reached 11 per cent, and looks set to go on rising for some months to come. It has risen from 10.4 per cent in September and 9.6 per cent in mid-summer.

But the higher prices charged by manufacturing industry are still substantially less than those that manufacturers are having to pay for their materials and fuel. Although such costs did not rise during October, the increase during the last 12 months reached 18 per cent. This compares with a year-on-year figure of 17¾ per cent in September.

The main influence on the cost of these inputs continues to be fluctuations in the pound's exchange rate against other currencies and changes in the price of crude oil. In October, the pound rose against the dollar. But this was partially offset by the increase in the dollar price of crude oil.

The effect of all this on individual sectors has been rather mixed. Excluding food, drink and tobacco, manufacturers saw the price of their materials fall by ½ a per cent last month.

The food manufacturing industry experienced an increase of 1 per cent during October in the cost of its materials. This was mainly due to higher prices for bacon-factory pigs and home-landed fish.

The upward pressure on input prices in forcing manufacturers to put up their factory-gate prices. Last month, wholesale prices of manufactured goods rose by 1 per cent—compared with monthly increases of ½ to ¾ of one per cent since the summer.

Raw material costs are responsible for about a fifth of the total costs that industry has to bear.

Table, page 18

Japanese move to end trade friction

By Peter Hill
Industrial Editor

Efforts to reduce the growing trade imbalance between Britain and Japan are to be made over the next few months through encouragement of greater collaboration between industries of the two countries.

Senior officials of the Department of Industry have been asked by Japanese Government agencies in Britain for advice on seminars which the Japan External Trade Organization (Jetro) is planning for the United Kingdom over the next few months.

This approach follows the recent visit to Britain of a high level delegation from the Japanese Federation of Economic Organizations which was despatched to European capitals by the Tokyo Government to counter the growing mood for protectionism in Europe.

Jetro is keen to identify United Kingdom companies interested in some form of twinning with a Japanese company.

The Japanese moves are not likely to lead to any marked reduction in demands from hard-pressed British industries for the Japanese to open up their market more extensively to imports.

Leaders of the Confederation of British Industry have been heading the campaign for the Government to adopt a much tougher approach to Japan's "laser beam" exporting strategy.

But the Japanese have launched a counter-offensive through the Anglo-Japanese Economic Institute underlining the job creation aspects of the Japanese export offensive. The institute claims that around 30,000 jobs in the United Kingdom are being provided by companies importing Japanese cars.

The institute's survey was based on returns from companies including Datsun (United Kingdom), the biggest exporter of cars to Britain, which operates 450 dealerships throughout the country. The survey estimated that total employment based on Datsun activities in the United Kingdom — including cars sales, servicing and spare parts operation—was between 18,000-20,000.

State industry chiefs seek salaries review

By Our Industrial Editor

State industry chairmen are seeking an early meeting with Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, to discuss their anxiety over the erosion of top salaries in nationalized industry.

Under the new regime established last year by the Prime Minister for settling the salaries of state industry chairmen and board members, increases are geared to managerial and market conditions. Discussions on the appropriate level of increases were to be settled between the boards and the various sponsoring ministers with the Civil Service

Until last year, state industry top salaries were subject to review and recommendations by the Top Salaries Review Body under the chairmanship of the late Lord Boyle.

Successive governments, however, modified recommended increases over several years with the result that board salaries fell behind those of other senior executives in the state industry sector. It was to arrest the problem of "reverse differentials" and to move towards salary levels which were closer to those paid in private sector companies and thereby enable the Government to attract people of sufficiently high calibre to the nationalized industries that the changes were introduced.

But the Government is seeking to limit the state industry chiefs and their board members to increases of about seven per cent—although Sir Peter Parker, the British Rail chairman, secured a larger increase following re-negotiation of his contract—and state industry chairmen fear that the reverse differential problem may recur.

Rule waived in BTR bid for Serck

By Margareta Pagano

The City Takeover Panel is allowing BTR, the engineering group, to waive one of the conditions of its £25m offer for Serck after the bid's reference to the Monopolies Commission.

After weekend talks between all parties, the panel said yesterday that it will permit the unprecedented waiving of Rule 9(1) of the City Code which requires an offer to lapse until the Commissions conclusion is known.

The Panel said that it had made the concession because BTR already has statutory control of Serck with 50.2 per cent of the shares, and imposed the condition that shareholders could withdraw acceptances up to November 24 if they so wish.

On Friday the Department of Trade announced its decision to refer the bid. This prompted both Serck and BTR to seek talks with the panel.

But Mr John Hignett, the panel's director general, said last night: "This was a particular case and I see it of limited significance to future takeovers. BTR already had control and it was a recommended bid. If the Commission does want BTR to diversify they will probably ask them to sell off parts of the company."

BTR has now received acceptances for 90 per cent of Serck's equity. At the extraordinary meeting yesterday afternoon Serck's shareholders, twice-thwarted in four years by takeovers which have run into trouble, also approved the capital reorganization plan

Serck's shares were still suspended last night at 45p but shares in BTR closed up 16p at 344p on the news.

Stock Markets

FT Index 510.9 up 16.4
FT Gilts 62.89 up 0.80
FT All Share 306.11 up 6.37
Bargains 22,571

Sterling

$ 1.8925 up 1.50 cents
Index 89.3 up 0.1
New York: $1.8865

Dollar

Index 106.7 down 0.8
DM 2.2090 down 130 pts

Gold

$ 429.50 up $1.50
New York: $420.60

Money

3 mth sterling 14 11/16-14 13/16
3 mth Euro $ 13 5/8-13 3/4
6 mth Euro $ 13 11/16-13 13/16

PRICE CHANGES

Rises

Ass Brit Food	13p to 159p
Brit Sugar	40p to 356p
BTR	16p to 344p
Barclays Bk	14p to 445p
EICC	14p to 271p
GEC	25p to 734p
Equity & Law	15p to 376p
Husky Oil	37p to 617p
Lasmo	13p to 487p
Lucas Ind	24p to 197p
Plessey	21p to 341p
Polly Peck	23p to 380p
Racal Elect	18p to 413p
Unilever	20p to 643p

Falls

Amal Metal	45p to 570p
Barlow Rand	20p to 428p
Bk of Ireland	10p to 283p
Brit Invest	6p to 174p
Coats Patons	5½p to 31p
Dalgety	9p to 298p
Chesterfield	4p to 330p
Gas & Oil Acre	5p to 380p
Grootvlei	5p to 468p
P & O	8p to 128p
Rand Mine Prop	10p to 300p
Sentrust	5p to 435p
Taylor Woodrow	5p to 495p
TSL Therm Synd	5p to 88p
Western Mining	7p to 255p

Credit sales puzzle

There was a big jump in credit sales in September, fuelled by a rise in lending by finance houses. New credit extended was £706m, with the finance houses lending a record £455m. The figures add another puzzle to the interpretation of what is happening to the economy. Bank lending has been growing fast and most analysts had thought that this was at the expense of the finance houses.

Revised estimates for retail sales in September show that they were slightly down on August. Table, page 19

Court to rule on secret milk pact

Four dairies operating in the Bristol area are being taken to the Restrictive Practices Court by Mr Gordon Borrie, Director General of Fair Trading, over a secret seven-month agreement, ended last March, under which shops were supplied only with milk in cartons that carried a 1p price premium compared with bottled milk.

Boom before the bust

Before the present recession the West Midlands was the most prosperous region in Britain, according to new Inland Revenue figures.

The average (median) income of its taxpayers in 1978-79 was £4,190, compared to £4,140 in the south east, traditionally the most affluent region. Northern Ireland, with £3,510, was the poorest region.

BUSINESS BRIEFING



Telecom's underwater weapon

A naval officer examining Seadog, a submersible under test at British Telecom. It is designed for burying, inspecting and repairing underwater cable to a depth of 300 metres. The unit is remotely controlled from one of British Telecom's cable ships.

TODAY

Central Government transactions, including borrowing requirement (October); London clearing banks' monthly statement (mid-October); provisional money supply for month ended mid-October. EEC Multi-Fibre Arrangement meeting.

Companies reporting their results include: Smiths Industries (final); De La Rue, Kwik-Fit (Tyres and Exhausts), and Hill Samuel (half-yearly).

Suez closure

The Suez Canal will be closed to shipping for 34 hours from 14.00 GMT on Wednesday to allow the laying of pipes across the bed of the waterway to irrigate land in Sinai.

☐ The International Monetary Fund is to open talks with Poland today on the country rejoining the organization. Poland owes the West $24,000m (£12,765m).

Lucas strike crumbling

Union solidarity in the three-week strike at Lucas Aerospace factories in Birmingham appears to be crumbling.

Members of TASS, the white collar section of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, ignored official advice and went back two weeks ago. Today members of the Professional, Executive, Clerical and Computer Staffs (APEX) will almost certainly follow their example.

That leaves the two big manual unions—the Transport and General Workers and the AUEW—to continue a strike in which they have only a minority interest. Nearly two-thirds of the 80 storekeepers at the centre of the dispute belong to APEX. The trouble began when Lucas threatened to dismiss all 80 for refusing to operate visual display units.

Lucas Aerospace is one of the few Lucas companies with full order books. It has contracts worth over £350m.

☐ On the stock market Lucas Industries shares shot up 24p to 194p yesterday, even though the group had reported a loss of £21.4m before tax for the year to July against a profit of nearly £41m the previous year. The group returned to profits in the second half-year.

Financial Editor, page 17

USM's FIRST BIRTHDAY

The unlisted securities market celebrates its first anniversary today.

In that time, 72 companies have entered the market with more expected before the end of the year. Many companies presently trading on the London Stock Exchange under rule 163 (2a) are seeking a quotation. City opinion judges its first year a success, though doubt remains as to whether the USM has fully achieved one of its main aims—provision of finance for new products.

Fibres slump

Production of man-made fibres was 15 per cent lower in the first nine months of this year than in the same period last year. Deliveries were down 16 per cent, and exports almost 19 per cent.

Sedgwick Group has bought the holding company of Ross Collins, which carries on business as a Lloyd's broker.

Settlements link-up

A scheme to provide cheaper and speedier settlement of international securities transactions is being started through a link-up between Cedel, the Luxembourg-based international clearing system and the Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication (Swift).

Swift is a non-profit making organization with 900 bank members providing an international electronic processing network. This network will become available to Cedel participants and Swift's members will also be able to use Cedel's clearing facilities.

☐ A total of 478 merchant ships representing 20.4 million deadweight tons were idle worldwide in September—the highest figure since June 1979.

☐ Mr Hans Frey, general chairman of Banque Populaire Suisse, which incurred heavy losses in silver trading is to retire.

Oil flow recovery saves Nigerian development

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Big cutbacks once feared in Nigeria's fourth development plan, shortly to be announced for 1981-85, are now unlikely to happen because of a recovery in the country's oil production. There was a fall in production earlier this year but this month oil is flowing at the rate of 1.3 million barrels a day with hopes of reaching 1.5 million barrels by the year's end.

This was reported in London yesterday by a just-returned trade mission led by Mr Peter Rees, Minister of Trade, and Mr Adam Thomson, chairman of British Caledonian Airways.

Infrastructure development involving many big construction projects is expected to be a feature of the new plan, with particular emphasis on agriculture, Mr Rees said. There were proposals for rail, port and power developments and the possibility of developing coal reserves was being considered.

Originally the plan had been made on the basis of Nigeria producing 2 million barrels daily of oil at $36 a barrel but the latets Organization of Petroleum Exprting Countries price move brings that to $37. Although this saves the structure of the plan it is still possible there might be some rephasing, taking some parts of the plan beyond 1985.

During talks in Lagos Mr Rees discussed a number of defence projects. Some he described as imminent although no contracts had been signed.

When Mr Rees told ministers of some British companies' anxieties over prompter payment in Lagos, the Nigerians offered to look into any specific cases where payment was a problem. There were also promises of increased administrative action to curb the growth of trade in counterfeit goods which has been worrying British companies such as Ferodo.

On the six-day trip the trade mission, which included a dozen top businessmen, was urged by the Nigerians to persuade British business to be more aggressive particularly in seeking bigger contracts, Mr Rees said. He took this particularly as a sign that the troubled period in Anglo-Nigerian relations when there were differences over Zimbabwe were now entirely over.

"The Nigerians are to some extent concerned at the imbalance in trade with Britain although we are the largest investor in the country. They are more interested in investment and technology transfer than just straight exports", he said.

Nigerian exports to Britain have declined since the development of North Sea oil although Britain is still the largest single buyer of Nigeria's non-oil products such as cocoa, rubber and tin.

ICI talks on property break down

By Baron Phillips

Negotiations between Heron Corporation, the property group, and ICI for the sale of ICI's two office buildings in London have broken down.

Heron is understood to have approached ICI some months ago and made an unsolicited offer of £50m for two of the buildings making up ICI's Millbank centre on the Thames Embankment. The two buildings are not now occupied by the chemicals group.

No official reason has been given for the breakdown of discussions.

Known as Thames House North and Thames House South the two blocks were built in the early 1930s but ICI has owned them only since 1979 when it bought the freehold interest from the Prudential.

Tenants of the blocks include the Departments of the Environment and Energy, and National Westminster. Although ICI's advisors, King & Company, have not released details of rent roll, it is believed the initial yield on the deal would have been about 5 per cent.

If the deal had been successful, it would have represented one of the largest propery transactions concluded this year.

Fares war causes loss at British Caledonian

By Michael Baily

British Caledonian, Britain's leading independent airline, has followed British Airways into deficit as a result of price cutting, particularly on the transatlantic route.

But Sir Peter Masefield, the deputy chairman, said that that would not stop the group introducing an expansion programme in hotels, leisure, and new scheduled routes.

Sir Peter would not disclose the amount of the loss, but it is believed to be less than £5m compared with a £7m profit last year and a £140m loss by British Airways.

Mr Alastair Pugh, the group's managing director said that the main cause of



Sir Peter Masefield: seeking a sensible fares structure

the loss was "revenue dilution" through fares that failed to cover inflated fuel and other costs.

Sir Peter said that the company would be working through the International Air Transport Association to try to achieve a sensible fares structure, and this meant lower fares in Europe and South America and higher fares across the north Atlantic.

Despite its problems, the company which operates 700 flights a week to North and South America, Europe, Africa, and the Far East, increased its passenger traffic last year by 28 per cent and freight by 41 per cent and Sir Peter predicted a bright future.

The company planned new cheap services to West Germany in competition with British Airways and Lufthansa, and also to Australia and the United States Midwest.

Most of these developments would use the group's commercial and management skills, and other people's money. That was the profitable way ahead in these difficult times.

Unilever chief calls for technology strategy

By Peter Hill, Industrial Editor

Development of a selective industrial strategy geared to the promotion of high technology ventures was urged on the Government last night by a senior British industrialist.

Sir David Orr, chairman of Unilever, told the Royal Society of Arts that the development of new technologies had to be treated as an opportunity rather than a threat, and that, he said, would require a strategy.

Although the present Government has eschewed Labour's industrial strategy, placing the main emphasis of its approach on the creation and encouragement of an environment in which businesses could flourish, Sir David emphasized the importance which Britain's competitors attach to nurturing the industries of the future.

Delivering the Trueman Wood lecture he said: "The strategy should concentrate on a limited number of areas. Where the market functions adequately, where finance is available and the decisions of individual firms coincide well enough with the public interest, there need be no government interference. This would cover most of the economy."

Stressing the need for cooperation between industry, trades unions and the Government, he said that there had to be some sort of agreement on goals and a clear sense of direction.

Sir David Orr: France had better system

The blueprint, Sir David said, should begin with identification of areas of promise followed by educational reforms to provide the skilled people which the new industries would require. That should be supported by necessary research and development and some system of support for those cases where investment was too big and the risk too great for a single company.

Sir David said that Britain's industrial strategy should confine itself to the identification of main areas of advance and change, and to deciding which of them the country wished to be among the leaders. Moves made by the Department of Industry in promoting information technology and the creation of the British Technology Group were useful steps, but what was being done was still fragmented and not sufficiently integrated to form a strategy.

France's approach, he suggested, could be used as the model for Britain. Fundamental to the French system was a recognition that individual firms, even individual products were the likely winners and not whole industries.

But Sir David emphasised the role which cooperation between management and workforce must play in the development of any limited industrial strategy, especially in limiting the number of unofficial strikes. He called for full consultation with workers in exchange for the certainty that nobody would strike except as a last resort and suggested that the time was ripe for serious talks between the Confederation of British Industry and the TUC, and between individual companies and their unions.

Engineering changes delayed

By Business News Staff

A decision on ceding of the main responsibilities of the Council of Engineering Institutions to the Government's new Engineering Council was probably two years away, Mr Denys Wood, the CEI's executive secretary, said yesterday.

This was because his organization have to see how the new council worked in practice and what its detailed planning was for operations after its first three years.

A CEI decision would then be possible on issues such as handing over its scheme for registration of individual engineers and transferring the power to award the title of Chartered Engineer.

The new council was unlikely to have set out its by-laws before the end of two years, Mr Wood said: "The two years is simply an estimate of the amount of work that will have to be got through by the new council and is certainly not a question of CEI trying to extend its own life."

The new council's by-laws would be crucial to the CEI's decision on its future role. It was anxious that existing criteria for the awarding of the title Chartered Engineer should not be downgraded under the new council because the interests of some 200,000 existing engineers had to be safeguarded.

Standards under the new council should be at least as high but if they were made higher that would be all to the good.

Business appointments

US directors for Midland

Mr Thomas R. Wilcox, chairman of Crocker National Corporation, and Mr John B. M. Place, chairman and chief executive of Crocker National Bank, have joined the board of Midland Bank.

Dr Gerald Owen will join the Burmah group as planning director on January 4. He will be on the board of Burmah Oil Trading and a member of the Burmah group management committee.

Mr B. A. Jeffcott becomes works director and Mr W. Horgan technical director of Metering Pumps.

Mr W. H. Whitehouse has been appointed director of signal and telecommunications engineering at British Rail. He succeeds Mr A. A. Cardani who is retiring.

Mr Raymond B. Haw has joined the board of William Moss Property Development.

Mr Douglas Mansion is the new finance director of Fiat Auto (UK).

IN BRIEF

Paribas: authorities investigate

Paris, Nov 9. — Judicial Authorities opened a formal investigation of former Paribas President M. Pierre Moussa, and four colleagues today, in connection with the alleged transfer of 180m Francs (£17.3m) into Switzerland.

M. Moussa was a key figure in a controversy between the Paribas Bank and the government over the financial institution's loss of its Swiss and Belgian subsidiaries last month. He later resigned.

Besides the five bank executives, 55 clients are also being investigated. — Agence-France Presse.

Airline shares sale

☐ The Japanese Government is to sell 5 per cent of its holdings in Japan Airlines to help reduce the national debt, the Finance Ministry said yesterday. It expects to raise about $27m through the sale to investors of 2.5 million shares, reducing the government stake in the airline to about 35 per cent.

Oil accord scrapped

☐ The new Greek Government will not ratify a tentative accord with the Royal Dutch/Shell Group for an oil exploration and development concession in the Thermaikos Gulf of the North Aegean Sea.

Japan protest

☐ Fujitsu has claimed that the rejection of its low bid to supply an advanced communications system to American Telephone & Telegraph has violated an 11-month-old United States-Japan agreement intended to open competition on such contracts to foreign companies.

Budget deficit

☐ France's budget deficit totalled Ffr106,900m at the end of September compared with Ffr50,300m (£4,745m) at the same time last year, the economy ministry said. The shortfall for the whole of the year is estimated at Ffr70,000m.

Five in steel deal

☐ Two West German and five Japanese firms will share a 2,000m kroner (£172m) to deliver 400,000 tonnes of steel tubes to Statpipe, Norwegian state oil company, Statoil said yesterday. the companies are Mannesmann Roehrenwerke, Bergrohr, Nippon Kokan, Mitsubishi, Nippon Steel, Sumitomo and Kawasaki Steel.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Ranks Hovis bites back

It is check but not quite mate for British Sugar Corporation. BSC, attempting to avoid the predatory advances of S & W Berisford, took nearly 15 per cent of Ranks Hovis McDougall in a dawn raid last week and made strong noises about diversifying. But it can hardly have expected the somnolent RHM to play it at its own game.

The mathematics of the situation make it virtually impossible now for BSC to go ahead with its plans for acquiring RHM. Berisford has just over 40 per cent of BSC and the dawn raid yielded RHM another 10.5 per cent. If BSC is to take over RHM, it has to call a shareholders' meeting to gain their approval. With 51 per cent of its shares in unfriendly hands, BSC is hardly likely to attempt that road.

RHM's purchase can probably be justified as a useful investment. BSC is about to announce a set of profit figures which are expected to be good, along with a dividend increase, also anticipated to be attractive — they are and were destined to be strong shots across Berisford's bows.

There are plenty of permutations in the present complex situation. Doubtless, talks are taking place between Berisford and RHM, although it is certain that no question of collusion could have been allowed to surface for that would really have upset the chess board. As for the talks it is difficult to see how BSC can be left out, if only on the grounds of diplomacy.

But at the end of the day, the whole operation will leave fewer food companies should RHM and Berisford reach an agreement by early next July at the earliest when Berisford is allowed to renew its attack on BSC. RHM and its advisers win all sorts of plaudits for a brilliant move, but competition is the loser.

Base rates

A cautious adjustment

The trend in the United States remains the main influence on domestic rates and the recent news from across the Atlantic, coming on top of last week's easing in short-term money rates, was enough to ensure yesterday's ½ point cut to 15 per cent in base rates by the clearing banks.

The sharp rise in unemployment in the United States has strengthened opinion that the recession there is deepening and the recent good money supply figures gave a further boost to the downward trend which saw more cuts in prime rates in the United States yesterday from 17½ to 17 per cent.

Accordingly, when National Westminster led off yesterday morning with its cut in base rate, money market rates fell into line with the Bank of England, for instance, dealing in the market yesterday in the 14⅝-14¾ per cent, range, compared with 15-15⅛ range on Friday; there is still an air of caution, however, about what happens next.

The trend in the United States will be one crucial determinant, while the domestic influences will include today's provisional money supply figures where opinions over the likely increase are divided and distortions caused by back-tax will continue to cloud their significance.

Yesterday's sell-out of the £1,000m tap stock, where the call is due on Friday, could also make for some tightness in the money markets later in the week.

For the moment then, most are drawing no more than mild encouragement from yesterday's adjustments and, in the short-term anyway, rates look like stabilising around current levels

Lucas

Clearing the decks

Lucas seems to be a paradigm of all that the stock market expects of British industry. In the year to July, pretax profits of £41m gave way to losses of £21.4m, but sales abroad continued to go ahead despite a setback at home. The group has commendably charged £26.4m of redundancy and closure costs above the line, and possibly even more commendably, the group (again) spent around £114m on new plant, some of which was charged to the revenue account. So the year's loss was no worse than feared and, even on Lucas' conservative accounting, it went into pretax profits of nearly £4m in the second six months — after redundancy and closure costs of £19.2m, against only £7.2m in the first half year. The other big blow besides reorganization costs to earning power was an increase in interest payable from £16.3m to £26.4m. Even so, the financial year finished with borrowings comfortably at 42 per cent of shareholders' funds. The maintained dividend signals that the worst is over, and that a past conservatism in distribution policy now reaps its reward.

The shares duly jumped 24p to 197p yesterday, but the yield is still nearly 8 per cent on a dividend that could rise this year as profits return. These given a fair wind could easily be £45m to £50m. If so, the yield is attractive against others in the field. There are reservations about how quickly the group will escape from world recession, but it talks confidently about new factories both here and in the United States, and spending on research and development, up from £55m to £65m in the past year, should keep it abreast of foreign rivals.



Mr Godfrey Messervy, chairman of Lucas

● *Third-quarter results from Hoover show why the hard-hit domestic appliances group finally had to go in for extensive surgery last month. Even without the heavy burden of redundancy costs, trading losses have mushroomed from £1.2m and £1.7m in the first two quarters to £4.2m in the July-September period. Including £4m for redundancies, taking the total so far this year to £7.1m, third-quarter pre-tax losses are £6.9m pushing up the deficit at the nine-month stage to £13m — and that after a £1.2m currency windfall — compared with losses of £156,000 at the same time last year.*

With probably at least another £5m in redundancies from Merthyr Tydfil and Cambuslang to come in the final quarter, and the Perivale closure hitting the figures in 1982, there is clearly going to be no early respite for the group. Trading continues to provide Hoover with precious little encouragement. The overall washing machine and vacuum cleaner markets are both likely to be a tenth lower in volume terms this year, while Hoover's loss of market share to cheap imports has meant a 15 per cent cut in its production over the past year.

Faced with that sort of over-capacity it is little wonder that Hoover has been chalking up heavy losses. The key now in the group's strategy is that the cut in the workforce and the concentration of manufacturing facilities into a smaller number of units will bring down costs drastically and allow the group to inch into the black at least on trading next year. There may also be some help on the demand front as well if EEC moves to block-off cheap Eastern European imports are succesful.

On the view that this is Hoover's final chance, the stockmarket appears to be giving it the benefit of the doubt and the "A" shares edged up 1p to 90p despite the worse-than-expected results yesterday. Even without a dividend this year and little chance of rebuilding shareholders' funds for a couple of years, the market capitalization of just over £18m is well-cushioned by book assets of more than five times that figure; the sale of the Perivale factory will show just what value those assets are on the open market.

Caroline Atkinson

How deep will be America's recession?



Opposing views on prospects for the American economy: on the left, Donald Regan, Treasury Secretary, who is optimistic and (right) David Stockman of the Office of Management and Budget whose forecast is gloomy.

Washington

The United States economy is in a recession. Even President Reagan himself has now admitted it. Friday's announcement of a sharp jump in unemployment to 8 per cent of the workforce was just the latest in a series of official statements that confirm the bad news.

However, Mr Reagan has so far insisted that the recession will be only a mild one. Mr Donald Regan, his Treasury Secretary, predicted recently that its end will be "certain and swift", with a strong recovery under way by next spring.

But many private economists, and some in the Administration, are far less sanguine.

Mr George Perry, an economist at the Brookings Institution, Washington, has forecast that gross national product will continue to fall in real terms throughout the next nine months. This would make the present recession almost as long, although probably not as steep, as the 1974-75 slump, which was far worse than any other postwar American recession.

Just a few weeks ago, one Administration economist said Mr Perry's projection was ridiculous. But officials at Mr David Stockman's Office of Management and Budget have now produced a preliminary, internal forecast for the economy that rivals Brookings in gloominess.

It shows the recession, which probably began last spring, worsening significantly in the present three months and continuing well into next year. Real GNP could fall at an annual rate of 4 per cent this quarter, and shrink further in the early months of 1982. Moreover, despite the slowdown, interest rates are expected to stay relatively high.

It was high interest rates which precipitated the recession this year. The Federal Reserve, trying to fight inflation with tight money, has succeeded in keeping money growth low. Its tight grip on credit, combined with Wall Street worries about huge projected budget deficits, sent interest rates soaring to record heights this summer.

For a while it seemed that consumers and private industry were continuing to borrow, spend and invest. Observers were surprised by the apparent resilience of the economy in the face of high interest rates, and were generally reluctant to predict a severe recession.

But for the last few weeks economists both inside and outside the Government have begun to revise their forecasts downwards. The recession has now clearly spread beyond housing and the motor industry, which are particularly sensitive to high interest rates and the credit squeeze. Retailers last week reported a slump in sales slump in October.

Interest rates have now begun to come down, but their fall is a sign of recession, not of an easier money policy that would allow a sustained recovery. There are some economists who fear that the decline in rates will not be swift enough to avert a financial crisis, which could tip the economy into a much more severe slowdown.

There is a danger of a major industrial bankruptcy, or a series of collapses among the ailing savings and loan institutions — equivalent to British building societies.

Perhaps more important than the question of just when the American economy will begin to recover next year, is how sustained any recovery can be in the face of the Federal Reserve's money policy and Mr Reagan's commitment to fight inflation.

Within the Administration, supply side economists who believe that it is possible to expand the economy with tax cuts while also fighting inflation with money policy, have urged Mr Reagan to stand by his plan for further income tax cuts and ignore the huge budget deficits now projected. Otherwise, they say, the President risks "Thatcherization", or slump, they warn.

The President is expected to reaffirm his tax plan this week. And he remains optimistic about economic recovery. Mr Reagan points to the recent fall in interest rates as evidence that his "supply side" policies are working. He predicts that the fall will continue and that as it continues it will send the recession into reverse.

However, Mr Reagan ignores one crucial element. The independent Federal Reserve Board has promised to keep money growth to between 2½ and 5 per cent next year. That leaves scarcely any room for real growth in GNP, even if technological changes allow banks to turn over their dollars much more quickly than before, and inflation comes down somewhat from its present rate of about 9 per cent. It also makes likely a clash between fiscal and money policy when the economy does try to recover.

Fed officials themselves project very little growth next year. They believe that they more optimistic forecasts imply that the money targets will not be met, but they give warning that Mr Paul Volcker, the Fed chairman, is determined to keep to these, even if it means raising interest rates at the first sign of recovery and clashing with a President who by the middle of next year will be worrying anxiously about mid-term congressional elections in November 1982.

President Carter's former economic adviser Mr Charles Schultze has predicted that as long as the Federal Reserve keeps its anti-inflationary money policy intact, economic growth will be only sluggish. Any upswing in the economy will lead swiftly to a rise in interest rates and be choked off by a shortage of credit, he argues.

That would mark an important change for the American economy. Although the 1970's were disappointing years here, as elsewhere, America still managed to pull decisively out of the mid-seventies recession, and to create enough jobs to absorb much of the baby boom bulge in the labour force. Unlike Britain, the American private sector typically recovers quickly from recession.

For two reasons money policy is the usual tool for fine tuning the economy. First, the public sector is so much smaller than in Britain that government action on spending and taxes impinges much less on the economy. Secondly, policy-making is so slow, with a lag of about a year between budget proposals and their enactment, that they cannot react to economic events.

But while monetary policy in the past has let the economy pick up swiftly from recession, the signs are that this time it will not. Few people expect a long and deep slump here like the one in Britain. But many believe that even if Mr Reagan's budget policy does swing towards expansion in the middle of next year, it will meet head-on with Mr Volcker's tight money policy.

The resulting surge in interest rates would both slow recovery and skew whatever growth there is away from interest rate sensitive private investment, damaging future American growth prospects.

Retiring early — to start another job

Ann McGoldrick and Cary L. Cooper

Early retirement does not necessarily mean rest and relaxation, putting one's feet up, more time to watch television and read the newspapers. One of the surprising findings of a survey carried out recently by the Department of Management Sciences at the University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology is that 40 per cent of those who had retired early had, in fact, worked again in some form of paid employment.

Since a further 17 per cent of the sample were still within a year of taking their early retirement and were generally eligible for unemployment benefit, it is likely that this percentage would in time be even higher.

The research involved a survey by questionnaire of 1,200 early retired men, aged between 50 and 64 at the time of their early retirement, and interviews with 120. Many were volunteers for early retirement, but others had to retire early because of staffing reductions and closures.

The majority had been generously treated financially by their former companies, with immediate full or adjusted pension benefits and/or severance payments and "golden handshakes".

But the questionnaire returns reveal that 38 per cent of the 1,200 early "retirees" had intended to work again when they retired early; and a further 15 per cent had been unsure, but believed that it was possible that they would reenter the labour market in some way.

The main reasons they gave were financial — to "top-up" pensions, to fill-in between early retirement and receipt of the state retirement pension or to offset the effects of inflation on pension benefits and savings.

For these reasons some who had not initially intended to work again found themselves forced to seek further employment. Many such were among the least satisfied by their change of life-style.

"I am inhibited entirely by lack of cash", said one person interviewed. "I would dearly love to be fully retired, so the wife and I could just travel to see our daughters when the fancy took us, and stay with them as long as we and they liked. I am now committed to Monday to Friday employment again in order to survive — and for a pittance."

But there are many other reasons for going back to work: to continue the interest and stimulus of work; the companionship of colleagues; maintenance of a routine; keeping one's self-respect; and not being old enough to retire completely. Of the sample of 1,200, 22.8 per cent had full-time jobs, 14.6 per cent did part-time work, 6.2 had freelance or occasional work, 5.3 per cent were self-employed and 7.5 per cent did odd jobs and other paid work.

Some of the 273 in full time employment had taken jobs similar to those from which they had retired and were significantly better off — drawing a new salary and at the time receiving pension benefits from their former company, often with the additional security of their severance payment.

Another group sought the opportunity to take an "easier" job, work with less stress or of a less demanding kind. While they might not be paid as well as in their previous employment, their early retirement benefits bridged the gap and made up for loss of salary.

Others took jobs with shorter or more flexible hours, "toning down" and "phasing" themselves into retirement proper.

A smaller number of retirees (about 5.3 per cent of the 1,200) were able to start a new business of their own, sometimes pooling their financial benefits from early retirement. A group of accountants, for example, used their severance payments to buy premises for their own small firm, working together more flexibly with shorter hours and more holidays.

Not all retirees are able to pursue such adventurous projects. Many of those working had settled for the more traditional types of employment for retired people — part-time shop work, cleaning, garage work and so on. They were frequently satisfied with their new jobs and many had expected to move down to a lower level of employment.

The chief problem they reported had been the attitude of employers and employment agencies to their age.

Another difficulty encountered was the effect of former qualifications and they frequently complained of the ineffectiveness of job centres and government agencies to assist them in their search. One retiree remarked: "The Department of Education organization is not designed to help. They recorded my 'previous' in obvious disbelief, as a stray dogs home might if asked to accept a giraffe . . ."

Those who had intended to work again or who were hard-pressed financially to remain in retirement and could not find suitable jobs were obviously dissatisfied with their experience of early retirement and tended to regret their decision to leave if it was a voluntary one.

In spite of such problems, many of those who wanted to work again were generally determined not to let age or prejudices stand in their way.

One interviewee summed up his views on the matter:

"Because of my terribly advanced age (52 years), I cannot get a situation financially equable with my abilities, so I am working for less money than I deserve. I shall carry on working, however, until I reach the inevitable physical failure of my machinery and I shall contribute a great deal to the world!"

Ann McGoldrick is a Research Fellow and Cary L. Cooper is Professor of Organizational Psychology and Head of the Department of Management Sciences, University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology.

Business Diary: Howard Johnson's Hostage to Fortune

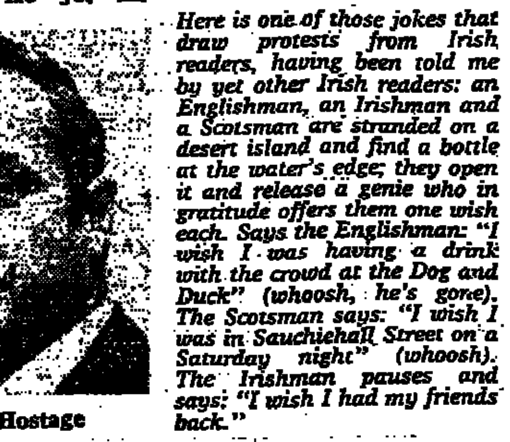
Imperial group, which took over that American institution Howard Johnson, in June 1980, announced yesterday that the eponymous head of the hotel and restaurant chain is bowing out. Howard Johnson, 49, whose father Howard Johnson senior built up the group from humble beginnings in an ice cream parlour in 1925 is leaving, it's said to take care of his family interests and other interests outside the company.

His successor will be another American, Michael Hostage, 48 who takes over at "Ho Jo" from ITT Continental Baking Company where he was president and chief executive. At Ho Jo, Imperial's first year of ownership hasn't been blessed with the best of fortune. The group suffered a net loss of £10m in the six months to last April

But new man Hostage, who's grandfather immigrated from Chester, to the United States in the last century takes over Ho Jo's 500 lodges, motels to us, and 1,000 restaurants at a time when Imperial is intending to pour millions into the chain to expand its activities.

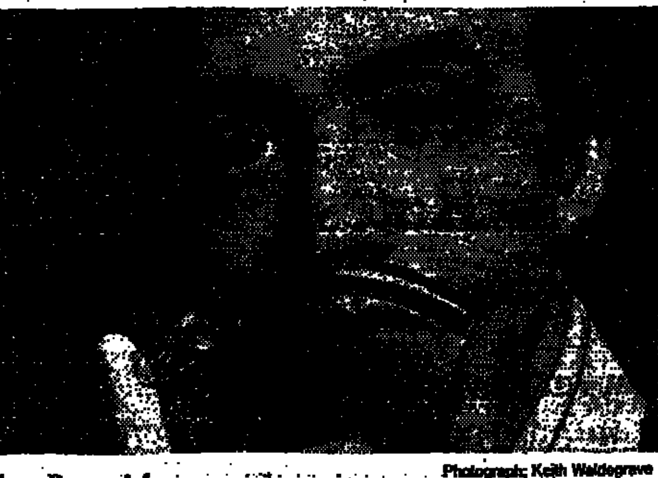
Johnson, who remains president, chairman and chief executive until January, 1982, will be cashing in his chips for a sum widely believed to be in the region of $80m.





Michael Hostage

Here is one of those jokes that draw protests from Irish readers, having been told me by yet other Irish readers: an Englishman, an Irishman and a Scotsman are stranded on a desert island and find a bottle at the water's edge; they open it and release a genie who in gratitude offers them one wish each. Says the Englishman: "I wish I was having a drink with the crowd at the Dog and Duck" (whoosh, he's gone). The Scotsman says: "I wish I was in Sauchiehall Street on a Saturday night" (whoosh). The Irishman pauses and says: "I wish I had my friends back."



Hans Bromwich — Photograph: Keith Waldegrave

Pen name

Jacketless gentlemen who have ever been jabbed from behind by a rigid ballpoint pen in their back trouser pocket will welcome the new Flexipen.

Hans Bromwich came up with the Flexipen in 1979 as his final year project at the Royal College of Art, where he was taking a master's degree in industrial design. It was aimed, he said, at today's young people who do not like jackets and therefore need a pen to bend with their trouser pockets.

Last month Hans touted his Flexipens around the London stores, and, he says, "we're getting an amazing response. Our initial quantity was 10,000 but we've already ordered components to make another 20,000".

Heals, Paper Chase and the General Trading Company are amongst the well-known shops that snapped up the Flexipen. Its recommended retail price is 99p.

He expects imitations to be on the market within six months if it succeeds.

Toulouse to lose

When the chips are down, what chance has a wine capital like Bordeaux of competing with a white-hot technology centre like Toulouse for the privilege of becoming the university computer centre for south-west France.

A big aviation and electronic city, Toulouse has 9,000 students of computing compared with only 170 in Bordeaux, and at least 5,000 potential users among universities, research institutes and industrial companies compared with only 1,500 in Bordeaux.

Yet last November Giscard d'Estaing ignored the recommendations of the committee for data processing in universities and the views of the Midi-Pyrenees regional council and decided that Bordeaux should be given the giant DPS 8-80 main frame computer manufactured by the French company CII-Honeywell Bull.

It is not clear whether Giscard merely wanted to strengthen the less industrialized of the two rival cities or whether politics played a role in his choice.

One of the first decisions taken by France's new education minister Alain Savary was to reopen the case. He justified this by the fact that the former government had not taken into account the recommendations of the committee for data processing in universities. And now it has just been announced that Toulouse rather than Bordeaux will be the regional centre alongside those of Grenoble and Rennes.

The man to receive the bad news was the rector of the Bordeaux academy, Jean-Claude Martin who was only recently president of the scientific university at Toulouse where the computer will now be housed. The man who gave the news, Savary, just happens to have been the President of the Midi-Pyrenees regional council when it opposed the move to Bordeaux in the first place. Martin, who has now lost the chance of running the centre on two occasions, has received assurances that the data processing facilities in Bordeaux will nevertheless be strengthened.

Reader R. Goddard of Coulsdon, Surrey, reports seeing at a sale of books at the St Bride Library off Fleet Street one volume entitled "Contraceptives" and another, a novel, called "Without the Option".

Ross Davies

Stock markets

Base rate cuts promote rally

The new account opened in a lively mood yesterday, excited by news of another ½ per cent cut in bank base rates to 15 per cent.

This latest flurry of buying added £2,377m to stock market values with much of the attention focused on blue chips and bid situations. The *FT* Index, despite the weight of ex-dividend situations, reflected the continuing confidence and after opening 4.6 higher closed at the top of the day with a rise of 16.4 at 510.9.

Sentiment had already been enhanced by the decision of the BP tanker drivers not to strike and was further reinforced by the better than expected full-year performance from Lucas Industries. Signs of a second half recovery and the maintained dividend put 24p on the price at 197p.

Gilts, too, shared in the rise with the cheaper money prospects proving tempting to many foreign investors. One consequence of this was that the long tap Exchequer 15 per cent 1977 was quickly exhausted at £23½ with around £700m of stock being mopped up. However, with the remaining call of £70½ expected on Friday jobbers are preparing for some profit taking.

Elsewhere in longs prices closed with gains of about £1¼ while at the shorter end the rise was limited to £1.

Blue chips displayed many double figure gains. **ICI** rose 10p to 286p, **Beecham** 12p to 224p, **Unilever** 20p to 643p, **Fisons** 8p to 143p, **Blue Circle** 16p to 474p, **BOC International** 6p to 155p, **John Brown** 4p to 78p, **GKN** 11p to 161p and **Tube Inv** 6p to 106p. Meanwhile, in ex div form **P & O D'fd** retreated 8p to 128p, as **Glaxo** rose 8p to 430p, **Cadbury Schweppes** 2p to 87½p, **Dunlop** 1p to 53p and **Hawker Siddeley** 10p to 326p.

On the bid front **Ranks Hovis McDougall's** tit-for-tat techniques left most of the market gasping in amazement. After being the subject of a dawn raid by British Sugar last week the group decided to launch its own dawn raid on British Sugar this week. Yesterday it picked up 10.5 per cent of the equity with its brokers Cazenove coming into the market to bid for 6.3m shares at 385½p. **RHM** lost 3p at 65½p, but **British Sugar** leapt 40p to close at 356p. **S & W Berisford**, with a 40 per cent stake in British Sugar, improved 9p to 114p. In the meantime, **Tate & Lyle** rose 8p to 178p with **AB Foods**, reporting tomorrow, 12p stronger at 159p.

Shares of **Serck** were suspended at 45p as the Takeover Panel decided whether the BTR bid should lapse after last week's announcement that the offer had been referred to the Monopolies Commission. **BTR** closed 16p up at 344p. **Amalgamated Metal** was a weak market, tumbling 45p to 570p as Permodalan announced that it had completed its purchases. Last week Preussag said it would not now be making a minority bid.

Hard on the heels of bid speculation at P & O comes talks of a dawn raid this morning at another old takeover favourite, English China Clays. The price leapt 17p to 152p after hours last night with Consolidated Gold Fields, often tipped as the most likely contender, refusing to comment.

With figures due out today **Smiths Industries** rose 7p to 335p, **Whitbread** 6p to 162p, and **Kwik-Fit** 4p to 66p.

Equity turnover on November 6 was £220.514m (23,460 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were Plessey, British Sugar, Rank Hovis, S & W Berisford, Lucas, Racal, Unilever, Glaxo Holdings, Midland Bank, Sun Life, GEC, Woolworth, Lloyds Bank, Thomas Tilling, P & O D'fd and Shell.

Traded Options: Total contracts were 1,305 of which Lonrho accounted for 182.

Traditional options saw calls in Woolworth on 5½p, Trident TV 'A' on 7p, and KCA Int on 15p.

Latest results

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
C. H. Beazer (F)	27.9(25.5)	3.48(3.36)	—(—)	4.6(4)	4/1	7(6.2)
Cullen's Stores (I)	—(—)	0.067†(0.18)	—(—)	0.7(0.7)	11/12	—(4.3)
Drayton Cons Tst (F)	—(—)	4.8(4.54)	—(—)	5.9(5.6)	21/12	7.9(7.6)
Electrocmpnents (I)	35.9(31.13)	7.04(6.84)	3.67(3.59)	0.8(0.8*)	4/1	—(1.95*)
Futura (I)	1.51(1.41)	0.08†(0.15†)	—(—)	1.15(1.05)	12/1	—(2.59)
Hoover (9 months)	146(151)	13†(0.15†)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Lucas Inds (F)	1,186(1,195)	21†(40.9)	36†(29.2)	8.4(8.4)	—	11(11)
L. & M. Indust (I)	19.5(22.78)	1.05(1.82)	3.8(6.5)	2.9(2.9)	22/1	—(7.75)
McInerney Props (I)	18.2(20.6)	0.64(0.48)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(2.0)
Murray Clydesdle (F)	—(—)	2.61(2.51)	1.74(1.71)	1.2(1.15)	13/1	1.73(1.65)
Ontwich Inv (I)	—(—)	1.46(1.43)	1.34(1.83)	0.7(0.7)	16/12	—(2.66)
RIT Ltd (F)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	3.5(3)	—	—(13.5)
Scot Nat Trust (F)	—(—)	3.86(3.66)	7.67(7.56)	4.6(4.2)	17/12	6.8(6.8)
Seccombe Marshll (I)	—(—)	—(—)	—(—)	6(6)	4/1	—(18.0)
Wettern Bros (I)	5.52(5.71)	0.19† (0.034†)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(—)
Young Cos Inv (I)	—(—)	0.29(0.31)	—(—)	2.2(2.2)	31/12	—(6.0)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net. * = adjusted for scrip issue. † = loss.

Beazer up slightly but outlook uncertain

By Our Financial Staff

C. H. Beazer, the Bath property and construction group, is increasing its full-year dividend by 13 per cent after a steady year that saw increased trading and pretax profits. But the group is cautious about the prospects for the current year, in which it has already acquired the Exeter-based brickmaker, Westbrick Products.

Pretax profits for the 12 months to end-June rose by 3 per cent to £3.48m on turnover 9 per cent higher at £27.9m. Trading profit was 25 per cent higher at £3.06m. A final dividend of 6½p gross takes the payout for the year to 10p gross, against 8.86p.

Mr Brian Beazer, managing director, says it is difficult to be positive about prospects. Although the first quarter's trading was encouraging, he said, the housing market since then has shown adverse trends which could be seasonal or could be more fundamental. It would be imprudent to comment on the full year, he said, given the uncertainties about the economy.

Mr Beazer added that Westbrick Products whose takeover was completed after the end of the financial year, was being incorporated into the company's structure and should be of benefit in the medium term.

Acquisition cleared

The acquisition by Rohm and Haas of certain assets of the Borg Warner Corpn. is not to be referred to the Monopolies Commission.

Electrocomponents slows as margins tighten

By Margareta Pagano

Electrocomponents rapid growth pattern of recent years is slowing but the group still managed better profits in the six months to September, despite increasing pressure on margins.

Pretax profits were limited to a 2.9 per cent rise at £7.04m, compared with £6.8m last time, which represented a 20 per cent profit increase. Group sales improved by 15.5 per cent to £35.9m in the period, which was stimulated by a two-tier price structure in one of its main trading companies.

Shareholders receive a half-time dividend of 1.2p gross, which is unchanged after adjusting for the scrip issue in September, which brought the group's share price down from its previous high rating to 160p. Disappointed by the news, the shares slipped 2p to 118p.

Over the last four years, Electrocomponents has recorded average growth of some 35 per cent compound, but this pattern has been dented by the recession. However, the group, one of the UK's leading electronic component distributors, is partly shielded from the more fierce price-cutting by its range of passive components and own-brand products.

But during the period, a two-tier price structure was introduced by its main distribution company RS Components, which meant a drop in gross margins. It did help, however, to stimulate sales to customers mainly involved in research and development rather than production. Volume growth of some 9 per cent was recorded against the preceding half-year. RS accounts for some three-quarters of sales and profits.

Mr Ronald Marler, the chairman, says net profit margins were again under pressure because of higher costs from local and central government services, but that suppliers' prices were kept below the rate of inflation.

His forecast for the second-half is that sales will continue to expand but margins and profit growth will be further depressed. So it is unlikely the group's record profits of £14.5m last year will be matched.

Results also include profits from the sale of freehold property in Reading after the closure last year of Reading Windings, the transformer company. Profits from its Irish subsidiary are also shown.

A profits and sales comparison reveals a 19.6 per cent increase, against 22 per cent last time.

After tax of £3.35m, the extraordinary credit of £281,000 and a minority interest of £14,000, the group's attributable profits are £3.95m. Earnings per share are 3.67p, against 3.59p, adjusted for the script issue.

Mr Marler adds that all subsidiaries continue to develop their product ranges, particularly in areas of new technology.

Payout held after fall at LMI

By Drew Johnston

Performance for the half year at engineering group London and Midland Industrial was disappointing, but acceptable compared with other results in the sector, Mr C M Beddow, the chairman, said yesterday.

LMI's pretax profit for the six months to September 30 was £1.05m, down from £1.82m in the first half last year. "The performance was achieved in the most difficult economic conditions, far worse than had previously been anticipattd anywhere," Mr Beddow said.

Turnover in the half was down from £22.8m to £19.6m, but the dividend has been maintained at 4.14p gross. Profit attributable to shareholders was down to £418,000 from £746,000.

Mr Beddow said that LMI's 21 separate units for the most part were profitable, so it was difficult to criticize the overall performances. There had been no colossal losses but cost-cutting exercises were continuing throughout the group.

Losses have continued at Ariston Alloys, the group's die casting company, through the lack of any recovery in the market. Doran Engineering has been similarly troubled. Poor retail activity has also severely affected the normal trading pattern of trays and trolleys subsidiary Woodmet.

But on the brighter side, other subsidiaries, such as builders Compton, have seen steady progress.

LMI is also looking for expansion in other specialist engineering activities. "Ideally we are on the lookout for a United Kingdom-based engineering company with a strong presence in the United States," Mr Beddow said yesterday. The group has also moved into the energy sector with an investment in Thames Oil and Gas, a company formed to participate in oil and gas exploration and production in North America.

WHOLESALE PRICES

Indices (1975=100) of wholesale prices of manufactured goods, and basic materials and fuels purchased by manufacturing industry, published by the Department of Industry.

	Output prices (home sales) (1)	Prices of materials and fuels (2)	% change in previous 6 months at an annual rate of (1)	(2)
1981				
Jan	209.9	2.9.7	7.2	8.1
Feb	211.9	214.0	8.5	12.5
March	215.1	217.8	8.5	16.0
April	218.0	221.3	12.5	20.4
May	219.2	226.1	12.8	23.5
June	221.1	229.9	14.3	24.7
July	222.2	233.0	12.1	23.6
Aug	224.1	236.8	11.7	22.5
Sept	225.9	237.8	9.7	19.2
Oct	227.9	237.8	9.3	15.5

Illingworth names new directors

While Illingworth Morris, the Bradford-based textile group, yesterday attempted to return to normality with the appointment of three directors, its former director, Mrs Pamela Mason, continued with her threat of legal action against the company.

The three directors appointed yesterday were Mr Geoffrey F Kitchen, who will represent Illingworth Morris subsidiary Woolcombers group on the parent company board in an executive capacity, Mr Jack H Nunnerley and Sir Russell Sanderson, both as non-executive directors. Mr Nunnerley is a regional director of Lloyds Bank and Sir Russell Sanderson is a non-executive director of Elgin-based James Johnston.

Mrs Mason, a Los Angeles chatshow hostess and former wife of actor James Mason, said last week she intends to question the authority of the vote which removed her and her son Morgan Mason from the board. Mrs Mason alleges that the vote cannot be final since the Illingworth Morris board voted a 9¼ per cent shareholding in the company owned by one of its subsidiaries.

The Illingworth Morris directors say the shareholding, which was crucial in securing removal of the two Masons from the board, was voted after obtaining counsel's advice.

But solicitors acting on behalf of Mrs Mason have pointed to an affidavit made by Mr Donald Hanson, the chairman, dated September 18 which states that the votes attached to the subsidiaries are not exercised at general meetings.

Town Centre ahead of forecasts at £1.7m

By Our Financial Staff

The fast-growing Leeds-based property developer Town Centre Securities has produced better-than-expected pretax profits for the year to end-June at £1.7m, up 48 per cent on the previous year, and has raised its dividend. But the company has given warning of the effect recession is now having on the industry.

Turnover rose by 2.6 per cent to £4.6m. The figures include £187,000 in back rent after the settlement of a long-delayed rent review at a Morrision supermarket in the Merrion Centre in Leeds, which went to the High Court.

The dividend is 1.43p gross, up from 1.19p a year earlier, adjusted for a one-for-five scrip issue. Earnings per share were 1.72p, up from 0.87p.

Mr Arnold Ziff, the chairman, said that recession was making new lettings more difficult to achieve especially large areas of office space to single users. The Wade House office block in the Merrion Centre is still empty, as is the company's Banbury office block. However, the value of centrally situated office blocks and retail premises seemed to go on increasing without abatement, he said.

South African industrial groups to merge

In a further rationalization of Anglo-American Corporation's industrial interests in South Africa, the Anglo American Industrial Corporation (Amic) is to merge with De Beers Industrial Corporation (Debincor).

Amic, which now has about a 26 per cent holding in Debincor, will make it a wholly owned subsidiary through a share-swap. The net asset value of the combined company will be R1,900m (£1,058m).

A spokesman for Amic said the merger would broaden the overall base of the group.

Amic controls leading South African companies in the steel, mining, paper, engineering and electronics industries. Debincor is primarily a financial holding company with major interests in the chemical sector.

Pritchard Services

The £14m acquisition of National Medical Consultants, the American health-care group, by Pritchard Services Group, the London-based industrial cleaners, has been held up by United States antitrust regulations. Mr Peter Pritchard, chairman and chief executive, said he expected a three-week delay, but was confident that all the conditions of the takeover would be met by the specified date for completion, December 31.

Pritchard Services is being required by the United States Justice Department to provide information about the hospital housekeeping activities of both NMC and its own American subsidiary under the Hart-Scott-Rodino re-merger notification procedures.

ACC stake hold

The direct Spanish Telegraph Co has sold its 5.3 per cent stake in the non-voting "A" shares of Lord Grade's Associated Communications Corp, into which Mr Robert Holmes A'Court has been buying recently. The company retains its 8 per cent holding of ordinary ACC shares, which have voting rights.

Cullen's Stores

After a big fall in profits in 1980-81—when the total dividend was cut—Cullen's Stores has now fallen into deficit for the first half of this year. In the 26 weeks to August 31, Cullen's made a pretax loss of £68,000, against a pretax profit of £184,000 last time. However, there is a tax credit of £67,000 this year, compared with a charge of £69,000 in the preceding year. Shareholders collect an unchanged ordinary half-time dividend of 1p a share gross.

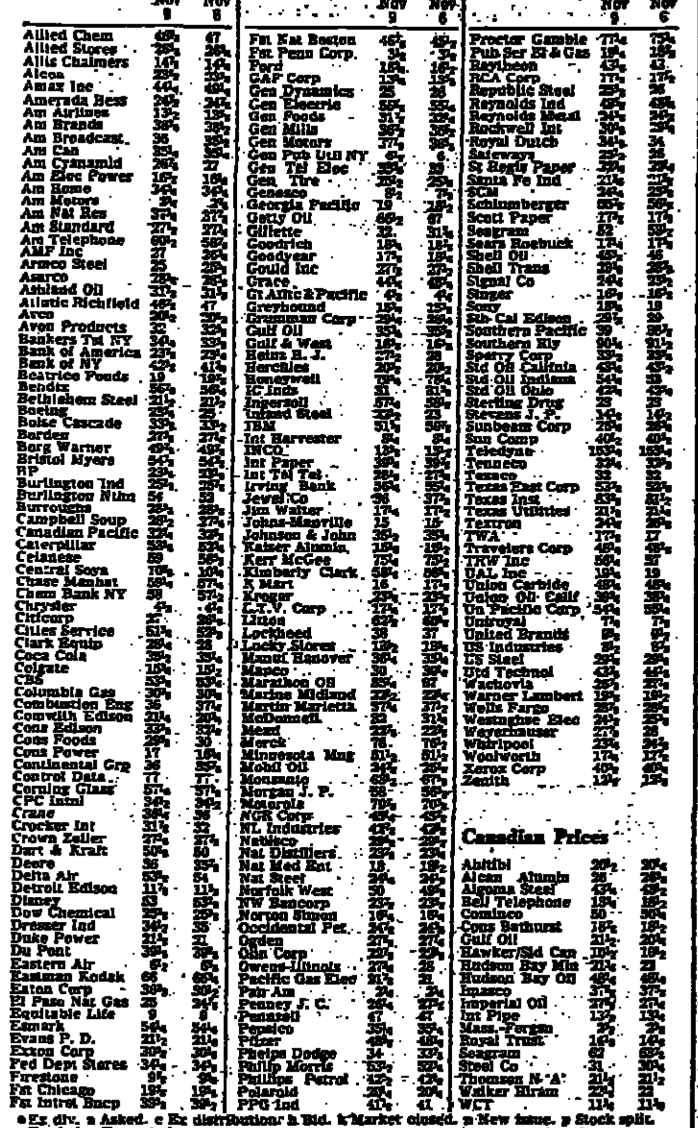
MARKET REPORTS

Wall Street

New York, Nov 9.—The Dow Jones industrial average was up 2.76 points at 855.21. After moving narrowly through most of the session it suddenly fell three points in midafternoon on a report that Israeli jets had attacked Saudi Arabia. But stocks recovered just as quickly when it turned out to have been merely a violation of Saudi airspace.

Volume improved to some 48.5m shares from 43.1m on Friday.

Mr Daniel J. Murphy, a partner in Oppenheimer and Company said the market had not been sensitive to interest rates as it had been to recession news.



● Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Commodities



COPPER was steadier.—Afternoon.—Cash bars, £879-99 a metric ton; high-grade three months, £926-26.50. Sales: 7,300 tonnes. Cash standard cathodes, £893-95; three months, £921-22. Sales: Nil tonnes. Morning.—Cash bars, £895-95.50; high-grade three months, £921.50-22.00. Settlement, £895.50. Sales, 6,525 tonnes. Cash standard cathodes, £891-92; three months, £917.50-18.00. Settlement, £892. Sales, 325 tonnes.

TIN was steady.—Afternoon.—Standard cash, £8,310-20 a tonne; three months £8,630-30. Sales, 495 tonnes. High grade, cash £8,300-8,310; three months £8,630-30. Sales, Nil tonnes. Morning.—Standard cash £8,300-8,310; three months £8,606-8,610. Settlement, £8,310. Sales, 900 tonnes. High grade, cash £8,310-20; three months £8,605-8,610. Settlement, £8,310. Sales, Nil tonnes. Singapore tin ex-works, SM35.62 a picul.

LEAD was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash £362-63 per tonne; three months £375.50-76.00. Sales, 3,350 tonnes. Morning.—Cash £363-63.50; three months £376.50-77.00. Settlement £363.50. Sales, 5,050 tonnes.

ZINC was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash £484-85 per tonne; three months £498-99. Sales, 2,035 tonnes. Morning.—Cash £483-83.50; three months £496.50-97.00. Settlement, £483.50. Sales, 4,225 tonnes.

PLATINUM was at £220.80 ($417.50) a troy ounce.

SILVER was steady.—Bullion market (fixing levels).—Spot 481.10p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 911.10); three months, 498.70p (942.20c); six months, 515.80p; one year, 552p (1,044.10c). London Metal Exchange.—Afternoon.—Cash, 483.84p; three months, 501.502p. Sales, 21 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning.—Cash, 482.82.5p; three months, 499.7-500.0p. Settlement, 482.5p. Sales, 27 lots.

ALUMINIUM was steady at the lower levels. — Afternoon. — Cash, £581-50-82.50 per tonne; three months, £606.50-607.00. Sales, 3,650 tonnes. Morning—Cash, £582.50-83.50; three months, £607.50-608.00. Settlement, £583.50. Sales, 2,075 tonnes.

NICKEL was steady.—Afternoon.—Cash, £2,675.85 per tonne; three months, £2,745.50. Sales, 125 tonnes. Morning.—Cash, £2,660.65; three months, £2,736.40. Settlement, £2,665. Sales, 204 tonnes.

RUBBER (pence per kilo).—Dec 55.60-56.0; Jan 56-57; Jan-Mch 57.60-57.70; Apl-Jne 61.30-61.50; Jly-Sep 64.70-64.80; Oct-Dec 68.10-68.20; Jan-Mch 71.40-71.60; Apl-Jne 74.70-74.90; Jly-Sep 77.8-78.10. Sales: 522 at 15 tonnes.

RUBBER PHYSICALS.—Spot, 55.50-56.50. Cifs: Dec 52.25-52.75; Jan 53.25-53.75.

COFFEE.—ROBUSTAS (£ per tonne).—Nov, 1,109-1,111; Jan, 1,127-1,129; March, 1,125-1,126; May, 1,122-1,124; July, 1,125-1,127; Sept, 1,131-1,133; Nov, 1,135-1,142. Sales: 3,822 lots including 53 options.

COCOA (£ per metric ton).—Dec, 1,171-1,173; March, 1,167-1,169; May, 1,166-1,167; July, 1,164-1,166; Sept, 1,170-1,174; Dec, 1,180-1,190; March, 1,190-1,210. Sales: 1,970 lots including 69 options. ICCO prices: daily (Nov 6), 92.97c; indicator price (Nov 9) 5-day average 94.71c. (US cents per lb).

SUGAR.—The London daily price of "raws" was unchanged at £157; the "whites" price was £1 lower at £173. Futures (£ per tonne): Jan, 160-162; March, 167.60-167.70; May, 171.10-171.25; Aug, 175.05-175.20; Oct, 179.50-179.60; Jan, 180.75-182.00; March, 186.50-188.00. Sales: 2,777 lots. ISA prices (Nov 5): daily 11.98c; 15-day average 11.69c.

SOYABEAN MEAL (£ per tonne).—Dec, 128.50-128.90; Feb, 132.50-132.70; April, 134.50-134.80; June, 136.60-136.90; Aug, 138.60-139.30; Oct, 139-141; Dec, 139-144. Sales: 121 lots.

WOOL.—NZ Crossbreds No 2 contract (cents per kilo): Dec, 365-380; Jan, 375-381; March, 380-386; May, 387-393; Aug, 409-412; Oct, 410-414; Dec, 418-422; Jan, 422-426; March, 430-435; May, 435-441. Sales: 49 lots.

GRAIN. (The Baltic).—WHEAT.—Canadian western red spring unquoted. US dark northern spring No 2, 14 per cent: Nov, £113.50; Dec, £115.25 trans-shipment east coast. US hard winter 13½ per cent unquoted. EEC unquoted. English feed fob: Nov £111 east coast.

MAIZE.—French: Nov, £127.25; Dec, £129 trans-shipment east coast quoted. South Africa white/yellow: Nov, £85.25.

BARLEY.—English feed fob: Nov, £105.75; Dec, £106.25; April, £115.25 east coast. All cif UK unless stated. London Grain Futures Market (Gafta) EEC origin.—BARLEY: Nov, £101.95; Jan, £104.45; March, £107.75; May, £110.90; Sept, £100.70. Sales, 157 lots.

WHEAT: Nov, £105.45; Jan, £108.60; March, £112; May, £115.50; July, £118.95; Sept, £106.60. Sales: 185 lots.

Home-Grown Cereals Authority.—Location ex-farm spot prices:

	Other milling WHEAT	Feed WHEAT	Feed BARLEY
Eastern	£107	£105.60	£99.50
E Mids	£107	£105.40	£101.50
N East	—	£105.30	£100.90
Scotland	—	£104.10	£98.50

MEAT COMMISSION: Average fatstock prices at representative markets on Nov 9: GB cattle 92.73p per kg lw (+1.81); UK sheep 166.99p per kg est d c w (+7.04); GB pigs 80.19p per kg lw (+0.02). England and Wales: Cattle nos down 1.3 per cent, ave price 92.69p (+1.94); sheep nos up 5.2 per cent, ave price 167.25p (+8.06); pig nos up 5.5 per cent, ave price 80.24p (+0.02). Scotland: Cattle nos down 16.1 per cent, ave price 92.88p (+1.34); sheep nos up 21.6 per cent, ave price 165.21p (+8.79); pig nos up 9.1 per cent, ave price 75.56p (+0.46).

INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM EXCHANGE ($ US per tonne).—Nov, 325.50-26.00; Dec, 325.25-25.50; Jan, 326.00-26.25; Feb, 326.00-26.25; Mar, 325.50-26.00; April, 322.00-22.75; May, 324.00-25.50; June, 324.50-26.00; July, 324.50-25.50. Sales: 753 lots of 100 tonnes each.

POTATOES (Gafta).—Nov, £83.50; Feb, £86.70; April, £99; Sales: 602 lots of 40 tonnes each.

BANK BASE RATES

ABN Bank	15 %
Barclays	15 %
BCCI	15½%
Consolidated Crdts ..	15½%
C. Hoare & Co	*15½%
Lloyds Bank	15 %
Midland Bank	15 %
Nat Westminster ..	15 %
TSB	15 %
Williams and Glyn's	15 %

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 13½%, up to £50,000 14%, over £50,000 14½%.

RETAIL SALES

Seasonally adjusted figures for volume of retail sales and value of new instalment credit released by the Department of Trade.

		Sales by volume (1975=100)	New credit extended £m	Implied change in debt
1980	1st Qtr	110.2	2,049	536
	2nd Qtr	109.2	1,964	270
	3rd Qtr	108.9	1,933	222
	4th Qtr	109.0	1,793	65
1981	1st Qtr	112.7	1,884	124
	2nd Qtr	111.3	1,936	86
	3rd Qtr	110.4	2,023	172
1981	Jan	114.0	620	23
	Feb	112.9	638	87
	March	111.4	626	14
	April	111.4	655	25
	May	110.6	607	−3
	June	111.7	674	64
	July	109.7	658	55
	Aug	111.0	659	61
	Sept	110.6	706	56
1981	Apr-Jun	111.3	1,936	86
	July-Sept	110.4	2,023	172
Percentage increase in past three months		−0.8	4	

Football

PFA call for change in the transfer system

The Professional Footballers' Association are to press for a change in the transfer system. At their annual general meeting in Manchester yesterday the association came out in favour of calculating a player's fee according to factors such as his age and present wages.

Alan Gowling, the association's chairman, said: "We want to bring in a multiplication system similar to the Italian idea. We will take this to the Football League management committee and we have a strong feeling it will be accepted. This was thrown out on one occasion, but we are convinced it is to the advantage of football to resurrect the system."

The increasing number of foreign players coming into the country is also worrying the PFA. They are to ask the Department of Employment to allow in only the highest standard of established foreign professionals.

The PFA secretary, Gordon Taylor, said: "We are not the only country to be thinking on these lines. £5m worth of players have come into this country and 30 out of 50 have not made the grade. We are not worried about EEC players. It is the non-EEC players we are referring to.

□ David Mills, the West Bromwich Albion midfield player, has been suspended for two weeks and fined a fortnight's wages for refusing to play in the club's reserves.

Mills, signed three years ago from Middlesbrough for £550,000, lost his place in the first team for Saturday's away game at Tottenham Hotspur to Clive Whitehead, Albion's recent signing from Bristol City. Mills was picked to play in the reserves for a Central League game at The Hawthorns, but he failed to turn up.

Ronnie Allen, the Albion manager, said yesterday: "He came in on Friday and refused to play for any team. I put him in the second team and told him that if he did not turn up to play he would have to face the consequences."

Mills refused to comment, but he is believed to be seeking the advice of the Professional Footballers' Association. When he was dropped a fortnight ago for the first division game against Southampton Mills claimed that he had been made a scapegoat for the previous Saturday's 1—0 defeat.

□ George Burley, the Ipswich Town and Scotland defender, is tonight set to play his first game in 10 months. Burley, who tore his knee ligaments against Shrewsbury Town in the FA Cup in January, will play against Bradford City at Portman Road in the third round of the League Cup, provided he suffers no reaction from last training.

Stein aims for an eye catcher in Lisbon

By Stuart Jones
Football Correspondent

The seeds of Scottish determination have been sown. Jock Stein, the only British manager to have already secured a place for his country in the World Cup finals, yesterday rejected the chance to experiment. Instead, he announced a list of 18 names that shows only two changes from the party he selected to play Northern Ireland last month.

The task that night on October 14 in Belfast was to gain the one point that would ensure qualification. Now that Scotland, still haunted by the nightmares of Argentina, are certain to finish winners of group six, the job next week on November 18 in Lisbon could have been approached as a pleasant trip to the Portuguese coast.

Not so, according to Mr Stein. "It is still important that we get a result and the team get to know each other even better," he said yesterday. "Possibly when the seeds are decided in Spain, it may not make any difference how we fare in the qualifying competition, but if there is any wavering about, the organizers may look at our results and that could tip the balance in our favour."

Sturrock, of Dundee United, comes in for Jordan, whose injury problems continue at AC Milan and Andy Gray replaces Wark, who has lost his scoring touch at Ipswich Town. Mr Stein commented that as he already has Robertson, Provan and Stewart as cover in midfield, there seemed no point in adding a fifth player in that position.

Sturrock, aged 25 and runner-up to Rough in last season's Scottish footballer of the year award, has won only three caps but "he has shown what he can do at club level", Mr Stein said. As well as scoring 10 goals this season, it was his outstanding and timely performance in Dundee's astonishing defeat of Borussia Mönchengladbach in the Uefa Cup last week, that promoted him from a possibility to a probability.

The party, which includes all 12 who performed at Windsor Park, is wrapped in experience, even though Jordan and McGrain, with over a century of appearances between them, are not available. Dalglish, for instance, holds the record number of caps, 80, and Rough is the most capped Scottish goalkeeper with 43 to his name.

The Scots, unbeaten so far in the competition, have travelled well. Only the Irish have been able to hold their attack and no one has yet broken through their defence away from home. The Portuguese at least gained a point at Hampden Park in a goalless draw last year.

After beating Northern Ireland and Israel at home to lead the group, Portugal were clear favourites to go through. Yet their subsequent four games this year yielded not a single point. They lost to the Irish and then two defeats by the ever-improving Swedes and another at the hands of Israel left them with nothing to play for except their pride. The Scots may well take that away as well.

SQUAD: A Rough (Partick Thistle); W Thomson (St Mirren), R Stewart (West Ham United), F Gray (Leeds United), S Kennedy (Aberdeen), W Miller (Aberdeen), A Hansen (Liverpool), A McLeish (Aberdeen), D Narey (Dundee United), G Strachan (Aberdeen), G Souness (Liverpool), A Gray (Wolverhampton Wanderers), A Hartford (Manchester City), D Provan (Celtic), K Dalglish (Liverpool), P Sturrock (Dundee United), S Archibald (Tottenham Hotspur), J Robertson (Nottingham Forest). Reserves: R Aitken (Celtic), J Jordan (AC Milan), J Wark (Ipswich Town), J Leighton (Aberdeen).

Europe's leaders sneeze and Juventus catch cold

Juventus, who suffered a miserable week in European competition, lost the Italian league leadership to Roma on Sunday.

It was an unhappy time for leaders in Europe. Cologne were knocked off the top in West Germany by SV Hamburg, Sporting Lisbon displaced Porto in Portugal and Real Sociedad suffered their first defeat in Spain, although they remained league leaders.

Juventus, beaten in the European Cup by Anderlecht of Belgium in midweek and without Bettega, their key striker, out until February after a knee operation, lost their second match in a row, 2—1 at Genoa. Roma, unbeaten for a year, won 3—1 against Bologna.

The Turin club were without Tardelli, injured, and Marocchino, the winger, was hurt in the 40th minute. Cabrini brought Juventus back into the game after Romani had opened the score, but Genoa, for whom Van Der Eycken, their Belgian international, was outstanding, won with a 61st minute Iachini goal.

Pruzzo scored right on halftime for Roma, then again in the last minute.

Two goals from Hartwig and another from Hrubesch gave SV Hamburg a comfortable win at Bayer Leverkusen. With Beckenbauer still in majestic form for the visitors.

Cologne snatched a 1—1 draw at Werder Bremen with an 89th-minute goal from Fischer. Hamburg lead by virtue of a superior goal difference.

Real Sociedad lost their first league match of the season, 2—1 at Valladolid. Barcelona, impressive winners over Dukla Prague in the European Cup Winners' Cup in midweek, were beaten 2—1 at Seville.

In the Netherlands, a petrol bomb was thrown onto the pitch at the Feyenoord—Nijmegen match in Rotterdam, but no-one was hurt. The match was a 2—2 draw.

La Gantoise stayed on top in Belgium after a 3—1 home win over Cercle Bruges.—Agence France Presse.

Yesterday's results

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Bob Lord trophy: third round, first leg: Altrincham 1, Northwich Victoria 0.
SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Cup third round: Enderby 2, Nuneaton 2.
FA CUP: Fourth qualifying round replay: Taunton 4, Addlestone/Weybridge 2.
NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Lancaster 3, Marine 2; Matlock 1, Witton Albion 2.
FA YOUTH CUP: first round, replay: Bristol Rovers 3, Swansea City 1.
ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier division: Croydon 1, Barking 2.
RUGBY UNION: Newbridge 32, Captain Crawshay's XV 14. Schools: Stockport GS 6, King's Macclesfield 23.

Honduras are World Cup group favourites

Tegucigalpa, Honduras, Nov 9.—Honduras have opened up a clear lead in the world cup qualifying group bringing together teams from north and central America and the Caribbean (Concacaf) in a three-week tournament.

The home side delighted a packed 50,000 crowd here yesterday by beating Cuba 2—0, virtually ending Cuban hopes of taking one of the two World Cup places at stake.

El Salvador, beaten by a last-minute Canadian goal in their first match, will face the twice-defeated Cubans on Wednesday. On the same day Mexico will meet Haiti when they hope to regain their momentum.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Honduras	2	2	0	0	6	0	4
Canada	2	1	1	0	2	1	3
Mexico	2	1	0	1	4	1	2
El Salvador	2	1	0	1	1	1	2
Haiti	2	0	1	1	1	5	1
Cuba	2	0	0	2	0	6	0

Corrected scores

In the football results published yesterday the scores of the following matches should have appeared as: Poole 3, Waterlooville 0 (Southern League); Alleyn's 2, St Joseph's 4 (schools).

Today's football fixtures

Kick off 7.30 unless stated

LEAGUE CUP third round. Arsenal v Norwich City; Barnsley v Brighton & Hove Albion; Ipswich v Bradford City; Liverpool Town v Middlesbrough; Oldham v Fulham; Queens Park Rangers v Bristol City; Tranmere Rovers v Colchester United; Watford v Lincoln City (7.45); West Ham United v West Bromwich Albion.

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: A. P. Leamington v Boston United; Gravesend v Runcorn.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE CUP: third round: Dorchester v Bridgend; Gloucester v Salisbury; Hastings v Fareham Town; Milton Keynes v Witney Town; Tonbridge v Dover; Wealdstone v Hillingdon.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE Midland: Bedworth v Corby.

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Burton v Grantham. Bass Cup second round, replay: Macclesfield v Workington.

CENTRAL LEAGUE: Bolton v Stoke (7.0); Bury v Blackburn; Huddersfield v Leeds; Sheffield United v Nottingham Forest.

FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Birmingham v Watford (7.0); Orient v Fulham (3.0); Queens Park Rangers v Bristol City (2.30); Norwich v Luton (2.30).

HERTS SENIOR CUP: first round, replay: Tring Town v Pirton.

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: premier division: Billericay Town v Hendon; Bishop's Stortford v Leytonstone and Ilford; Bromley v Carshalton Athletic; Hayes v Boreham Wood; Staines Town v Sutton United; Walthamstow Avenue v Harlow Town; Wycombe Wanderers v Woking. First division: Aveley v Walton and Hersham; Chesham United v Wembley; Epsom and Ewell v Bognor Regis Town; Hornchurch v Hertford Town; Kingstonian v Lewes; Maidenhead United v Feltham; Metropolitan Police v Hampton; Oxford City v Wokingham Town; Tilbury v Ware. Second division: Basildon United v Finchley; Camberley Town v Hungerford Town; Cheshunt v Rainham Town; Dorking Town v Corinthian Casuals; Harwich and Parkeston v Epping Town; Hemel Hempstead v Windsor and Eton; Worthing v Molesey.

ESFA COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP: Northamptonshire v Buckinghamshire (Corby Town 7).

ESSEX SENIOR CUP: Second round: Leyton-Wingate v Dagenham.

RUGBY UNION: Abertillery v Aberavon (7.0).

Rugby Union

Hybrid of youth and experience gives Yorkshire final hope

Old head on a flowering rose

In 1975, Alan Old flew out as a replacement to join an injury-ridden England team in Australia and, within five days of stepping off the aircraft in Brisbane, found himself playing as stand-off half in an international which had a notoriously stormy opening. It was typical of Old that he kicked three penalties and a conversion, holding the pieces together with a knowing, confident touch.

Three days ago, after he had had a couple of Sunday outings and only one serious game for his club, Sheffield, in a merit table encounter against Roundhay, the Yorkshire selectors recalled their new coach, now 36, against Lancashire at Headingley. The result, 14—10 to Yorkshire, leaves Lancashire in their centenary season, no longer masters of their own destiny.

If Yorkshire draw their last group match, against Northumberland at Gosforth on Saturday, they will qualify for the semi-final round of the county championship, now sponsored by Thorn EMI, for the first time since 1978. They lost, then, to North Midlands at Moseley. They last appeared in a championship final, as runners-up to Warwickshire, in 1963. Ten years before that they were last champions, having beaten East Midlands in the final.

Yorkshire's success last Saturday reflects the emergence of a batch of new players now wearing the white rose. "It all started beforehand", Old asserts. "Selectors gave up looking for ready-made Beaumonts, decided to put young players in at the deep end, and then to stick by them and build up their confidence. We've certainly created a very competent pack, and, believe you me, there are some bright young sparks behind as well."

The loose-head prop, Paul Huntsman, of Wasps, is 24, and the tight-head Alan Machell (Headingley) is two years younger. At loose forward there are the flankers, Simon Tipping (Roundhay, 23) and Peter Winterbottom (Headingley, 21), and the No 8, John Ellison (Headingley, 21).

Nigel Melville, the Wasps scrum half, and the centre, Brian Barley, are only 20. The left wing, Mike Harrison (Wakefield)—described by Old as "our find of the season"—and the fullback, David Norton (Headingley)—"a tremendous line kicker"—are around their mid-twenties. Four of these players have been selected in the England B squad.

Melville had what Old described as a brilliant game against Lancashire. "He was picked too soon for county rugby, after Ian Orum had gone to the League. But he's looking a complete performer now and he's come on a lot since the England tour of Argentina."

Old also enthuses about the flanker, Winterbottom, whom he described as being as good as Tony Neary at the same age. "He's very physical in the tackle, and he covers acres of ground."

With this array of talent Yorkshire, of course, can blend the experience of their well-seasoned hands. Once again, there is Old himself, who should have won far more England caps than the 16 he received.

There is Roger Shackleton, now 33 and appearing at centre, who last played stand-off for England in 1970. And there is the captain, Peter Squires (29 caps), only 30 and playing as well as ever on the wing.

"We had extra motivation against Lancashire", Old reflects. "The North had eleven of their side against the Australians and Yorkshire not nearly enough. Peter Winterbottom should certainly have been in it. Now for Northumberland, after climbing Everest. It will be more difficult, now that we are expected to win. We shan't be underestimating them. But I must say I'm glad to be in the thick of it again. I'm enjoying coaching, but not as much as playing."

Peter West



Roses grow on you: the Old red of England becomes the rejuvenated white of Yorkshire.

Wholesale Wallaby changes

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

The Australians have chosen a strong side, changed in 12 respects from that which defeated the London Division last Saturday, to meet Devon and Cornwall in Exeter tomorrow evening. At least six of the forwards and five of the backs look to be strongly in the running for a place in the Dublin international on Saturday week. The captain, Tony Shaw, will play for the second time at lock, where he led the effort with great panache at Pontypool.

With only two fit wings available—Brendan Moon and Peter Grigg—no doubt it makes sense to rest one of them and include Mitchell Cox, who is due for another game after breaking a finger the week before last. He played in the centre against Oxford University, and as a replacement scrum half against the North.

The same selectorial outlook may have governed the choice of the youngest of three scrum halves, Tony Parker, who has not appeared since his injury at Gosforth, and of the dashing if rather diminutive flanker Chris Roche. John Hipwell seems certain to play against Ulster on Saturday, and it will be a surprise if Greg Cornelsen, now with two games under his belt, does not also appear at Ravenhill.

Gary Ella, whose nose was broken at Twickenham, will have an operation later this week. He is expected to be out of action for perhaps three weeks. Another centre, the international, Michael O'Connor, may not be available for at least another seven days, having sustained a finger injury in the Wales B game.

The wing, Mick Martin, must be a doubtful candidate for the first international after partial dislocation of a shoulder at Pontypool, but the prop, John Meadows, who came off with a neck injury at Twickenham, could be playing in Ulster. The hooker, Lance Walker, has a bruised shoulder, but intends to play tomorrow. Chris Carberry, first choice in that position, still nurses a strained achilles tendon.

Four young Yorkshire players, all of whom participated in their county's victory over Lancashire last Saturday, are included in the England B squad which will prepare for an international against France in Bristol on Saturday week. They are Nigel Melville (scrum half), Simon Tipping and Peter Winterbottom (flankers), and Brian Barley (centre).

There is no place in the squad for Paul Ackford (Rosslyn Park), one of London's locks at Twickenham, or for Phil Moss, the Orrel blindside flanker. The Gloucester pair John Gadd and Mike Teague, are called up at loose forward as well as Toby Allchurch, who has been in impressive form this season.

Steve Thomas, of Coventry, moves up another rung as one of the two scrum halves and Les Jones, the Gloucester stand-off, is one of four players chosen in his position.

The London side to play Paris in the French capital tomorrow shows four changes from that which lost to the Wallabies, and wears a yet more cosmopolitan look with the inclusion of three London Welshmen—Clive Rees on the wing, Ian George at scrum half and Kevin Bowring at No. 8.

AUSTRALIANS: R Gould; M Cox, A Slack, M Hawker, B Moon; Paul McLean, T Parker; T D'Arcy, L Walker, D Curran, C Roche, A Shaw (captain), Peter McLean, S Poidevin, M Loane. Replacements: S Pilecki, D Hall, P Lucas, P Cox, P Grigg, M Ella.

ENGLAND B: B Patrick (Gosforth), N Stringer (Wasps), S Holdstock (Nottingham), S Smith (Fylde), R Mogg (Gloucester), M Bailey (Durham University), B Barley (Wakefield), N McDowell (Gosforth), M Perry (Moseley), T Buttimore (Coventry), D Johnson (Gosforth), L Jones (Gloucester), S Sorrell (Bristol), P Williams (Orrell), N Melville (Wasps), S Thomas (Coventry), P Rendall (Wasps), M Preedy (Gloucester), C McGregor (Angoulême), S Redfern (Leicester), A Simpson (Sale), M Dixon (Fylde), J Syddall (Waterloo), S Boyle (Gloucester), S Bainbridge (Gosforth), V Cannon (Northampton), J Gadd (Gloucester), S Tipping (Headingley), P Winterbottom (Headingley), T Allchurch (Cambridge University), M Teague (Gloucester), K Moss (Liverpool).

LONDON: M Greenhalgh (Rosslyn Park); M Williams (Metropolitan Police), R Cardus (Wasps), R Gordon (London Scottish), C Rees (London Welsh); B Condon (London Irish), I George (London Welsh); T Claxton (Harlequins), A Wolstenholme (Blackheath), C McGregor (Angoulême), K Bowring (London Welsh), M Colclough (Angoulême, capt), P Ackford (Rosslyn Park), D Cooke (Harlequins), A Dun (Wasps).

Whelan retires

Pat Whelan, the Garryowen and Munster hooker who was capped 19 times for Ireland and was a travelling reserve on 22 occasions, last night announced his retirement from the game.

Cricket

Sunday play in Lord's Test match

By John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent

For the first time there will be Sunday play in a Test match at Lord's next summer. This follows a ballot held among the 18,111 members of MCC, who were asked whether or not they would be in favour of such a departure.

When, initially, the Test and County Cricket Board said they would like to stage Test cricket at Lord's on a Sunday, MCC, as the owners of the ground, asserted their right to refer the matter to their members. Of these fewer than one third voted, though, of those who did, twice as many voted for the idea as against it.

Legally, therefore, on August 15, 1982, the third day of the second Test match against Pakistan, Lord's, because it will be being used for public entertainment on a Sunday, will become "a disorderly house or place" (Sunday Observance Act 1780).

The keeper of such a place "shall be liable to a fine of up to £100". The person "managing or conducting such entertainment or amusement or acting as master of ceremonies (Mr J. A. Bailey, as secretary of MCC?) shall be liable to a similar fine". So shall "every doorkeeper, servant or other person who shall collect or receive money for tickets from persons assembling in such a place on a Sunday". The possibilities are endless—and excellent.

It has, of course, been common practice for a number of years for entrants to similar events to be effected by the purchase of a programme or by granting temporary membership upon payment. With this in mind, and no doubt to guard against a wholesale invasion of the privacy of the pavilion, the committee of MCC are intending to create an additional class of membership applicable only to Test matches on Sundays.

As in 1981, there will be Sunday play in three of next summer's six test matches: this one against Pakistan at Lord's, starting on August 12, the second Test against India at Old Trafford on June 24 and the first Test against Pakistan at Edgbaston on July 29. The hours of play on Sundays will be from 12 noon until 7 o'clock. On other days they will be from 11 until 6, with provision for an extra hour in certain circumstances.

Travel problems leave tour game up in the air

From Richard Streeton
Bombay, Nov 9

As England's cricketers practised in the nets in burning sunshine, their manager, Raman Subba Row, found himself on his first sticky wicket as an administrator. Indian Airlines, who are responsible for internal flights here, want to charge the equivalent of £12,000 for the three charter flights England have booked on the tour, instead of the £3,000 which the Test and County Cricket Board thought had already been agreed.

Unless the disagreement is solved, England may ask for their three-day fixture in Nagpur from November 17 to 19 to be scrapped. Apart from the proposed increase, the problem is serious because of the hectic nature of the touring team's itinerary, which often allows only a one-day gap between fixtures and is spent travelling.

In the case of the Nagpur match, against the Board of Control President's XI, England complete a three-day game at Poona next Sunday and are due to fly the 300 miles to Nagpur by charter flight on the Monday. The Nagpur match runs from Tuesday to Thursday and England then fly 250 miles to Baroda—again by charter—on the Friday to start another three-day game on the Saturday.

If charter flights are not available it would mean making these journeys by train or bus—which could take up to 14 hours—and England are unwilling to do this. The third charter flight concerns a 600-mile journey from Indore to Bhubaneswar in late January.

The grapevine here has it that somebody, somewhere, overlooked both the rise in fuel costs and also the journeys that the 36-seat aircraft for players and journalists would make while empty to and from its Bombay base.

Mr Subba Row, who hopes that the problem will be sorted out tomorrow, said: "We agreed to the itinerary originally on the basis of travel arrangements which put the minimum strain on the players. To have the fares quadrupled, which could mean long train journeys, is rather more than disappointing."

England's travelling has been eased in one respect. They have managed to switch to the late afternoon train from Bombay to Poona next Thursday instead of catching the 6.45 am train as scheduled. Tickets for the afternoon train are in great demand and nobody can purchase more than four. Nine employees from the travel agency looking after the touring party queued all night to make certain that England secured their berths.

Another problem for Mr Subba Row today was a report in a Bombay morning newspaper which claimed that Geoffrey Boycott had said he would visit South Africa again. It appears that a private conversation Boycott was having, in a hotel foyer, was overheard and reported.

Boycott was reiterating the point he has made in the past that many people would accept an invitation to the Soviet Union or China if they were offered a free ticket but that it did not mean they approved of the political systems of those countries. Mr Subba Row will again be reminding the players how careful they must be on this tour, even in private conversation.

Five Indian Test players are included in the Cricket Club of India President's XI against England when the tour opens on Wednesday at the Brabourne Stadium here. Gavaskar, the Indian captain, is joined by two hard-hitting all-rounders, Kapil Dev and Kirti Azad, together with Sandeep Patil, the most positive strokemaker among India's current batsmen, and Ravi Shastri, a left-arm spinner who can also bat, as he proved at the weekend with a maiden hundred in the Duleep Trophy final.

The President's party of 14 also includes a promising 20-year-old fast bowler, Hoshedar Contractor, the son of Nari Contractor, a former Indian Test captain. Indian cricket is as much a family matter these days as Sussex cricket used to be. In the past 20 years Patandi, two Amarnaths, Mankad and Gaekwad have all invoked memories of their fathers by winning Test caps and Pankaj Roy's son, Pronob, is expected to earn Indian Test selection this season.

PRESIDENT'S XI (from): S M Gavaskar (captain), S M Patil, Gulam Parkar, Zulfiqar Parkar, Kapil Dev, Kirti Azad, K Srikant, R Shastri, S Nayak, J Sanghani, H Contractor, D Jadhav, S Kshirsagar, M Gunjal.

ADELAIDE: Sheffield Shield: South Australia, 551 for 9 dec (J Crowe 157, D W Hookes 106, R J Inverarity 54); New South Wales, 220 for 3 (J Dyson 108, R B McCosker 90). Match drawn.

Bad weather rescues Pakistanis

Melbourne, Nov 9.—Rain and bad light came to the rescue of the Pakistanis on the final day of their four-day match against Victoria here today. The game ended in a draw after the tourists, having been set to score 237 in two hours plus 20 overs, had tumbled to 99 for five.

Mansoor Akhtar and Rizwan-uz-Zaman, the openers, took up the challenge with a bold half-century stand in even time. But four wickets inside 20 minutes, three of them going to the former Test player, Walker, swung the match Victoria's way.

Walker, revelling in the humid conditions, bowled Mansoor and Salim Malik in the space of three balls and in his next over he had Majid Khan caught behind. Graf got in on the act when he had Rizwan caught at short leg off the last ball before tea.

The situation looked precarious for the Pakistanis, but rain and bad light allowed only two brief further spells of play, during which Walker claimed his fourth wicket. He trapped Wasim Raja leg before to finish with four for 45 from 18 overs.

VICTORIA: First Innings, 311 for 8 dec (J M Wiener 83, R T Robinson 71; Imran Khan 5 for 85, Wasim Raja 3 for 49).

Second Innings

J M Wiener, l-b-w, b Sarfraz Nawaz	2
G Watts, c Majid Khan, b Ejaz Faqih	89
G N Yallop, c and b Ejaz Faqih	68
J Davies, c Tahir Naqqash, b Ejaz Faqih	0
*W J Scholes, l-b-w, b Imran Khan	6
†R T Robinson, c Ejaz Faqih, b Sarfraz	29
S F Graf, not out	32
R J Bright, c Rizwan-uz-Zaman, b Sikander	15
Extras (b 11, lb 13, nb 8)	31
Total (7 wkts dec)	242

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—22, 2—115, 3—145, 4—154, 5—168, 6—201, 7—242.

BOWLING: Sikander Bakht, 15.3—4—55—1; Sarfraz Nawaz, 18—2—39—2; Imran Khan, 19—4—50—1; Wasim Raja, 14-3-45—0; Ejaz Faqih, 24—10—32—3.

PAKISTANIS: First Innings: 317 (Imran Khan 93 not out, Salim Malik 62, Rizwan-uz-Zaman 50).

Second Innings

Rizwan-uz-Zaman, c Watts, b Graf	27
Mansoor Akhtar, b Walker	30
Salim Malik, b Walker	0
Majid Khan, c Robinson, b Walker	2
Wasim Raja, l-b-w, b Walker	10
Ejaz Faqih, not out	18
†Ashraf Ali, not out	10
Extras (b 2)	2
Total (5 wkts)	99

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—56, 2—56, 3—60, 4—64, 5—78.

BOWLING: McCurdy, 4—0—22—0; Walker, 18—5—45—4; Graf, 12—3—29—1; Bright, 2—1—1—0.—Reuter

Rackets

Why Norman had to fly

By Roy McKelvie

David Norman and Andrew Milne won one of those long, tenuous matches, heavily controlled by service or rather, failure to return it in the amateur rackets doubles championship at Queen's Club, London yesterday. They beat Christopher Green and Garth Milne by 16—18, 16—15, 13—15, 15—7, 9—15, 15—6, 15—6, and now meet the holders, William Boone and Randall Crawley, on Friday.

As the final game began (it was anyone's match at that time) Norman asked the marker the time. It was just after four o'clock and he was due to catch the six o'clock Concorde to New York. That may well have acted as a spur as, at 7—6, Norman went into the service box scored four aces and a winner and took his side to match point at 14—6. Andrew Milne closed the account with an ace.

Norman and Green were the most successful servers producing the majority of the 87 points won directly from that stroke. In the first game, for instance, Green, in two hands, took his side to 13—1 Norman's reply was a run of 15. It was not so much the accuracy of the service as the inadequacy of the receivers.

In the second game, in which both pairs had game points, Green brought his side back into the running having trailed 5—14 and in the third he was largely responsible for a lead of 10—2, later to serve his hand out at 14—11. In the end Green's efforts were ill rewarded. He was the most intelligent player in court keeping the ball straighter than the others.

A major factor in the win for Norman and his partner was the former's fierce hitting and Milne's persistence in hitting the ball high, around the walls.

Mark and Paul Nicholls then clubbed Tim Brudenell and David Ruck-Keene by 15—4, 14—17, 15—2, 15—10, 15—4. It was a typical Nicholls' effort: Mark's considerable power on the forehand and his skill in taking ser: vice Paul's consistency on the backhand but lack of it on the forehand. The losers were not outclassed and obviously enjoyed the contest.

Basketball

Showdown in Sheffield

By Nicholas Harling

Fiat Birmingham and John Carr, Doncaster, both on mid-season tours of America, meet shortly after their return in the outstanding Asda National Cup semi-final at Sheffield on December 4. The other semi-final at the Aston Villa sports centre on December 9 features Solent and the winners of Saturday's quarter-final between Leicester, the second division club, and Manchester, the only teams to have stuck to their scheduled date for the round.

Birmingham and Doncaster were both allowed to bring their ties forward because of their American trips. In the closest tie, Birmingham accounted for Sunderland 86—83 on Saturday but only after they had faced a 12 points deficit.

The lead changed hands 25 times during a fluctuating last 15 minutes when never more than three points separated the sides.

It continued that way until six seconds from the end, when Cornelius missed an open jump shot and would have put Sunderland one point ahead. Birmingham regained possession and a dink shot from White put Birmingham through.

The game was watched by a crowd of 2,625, a record for a game in England outside Wembley and that was after the English Basketball Association had announced an average attendance increase of 34 per cent in the cup this season and 39.9 per cent in the league.

Doncaster had beaten Ovaltine Hemel Hempstead 95—85 in midweek and in another game brought forward, this one to suit television, Solent overcame Crystal Palace.

Solent confirmed their position as league leaders on Sunday by defeating Hemel Hempstead comfortably 122—101. Johnson (40 pts), Pemberton (33) and Salters (19) top-scored. Cooper 38 and Stewart (20) replied.

In two of the other first division games both sides topped three figures. Doncaster owed their 121—112 victory over Manchester chiefly to Everett (34), Richards (26) and Day (23). Martin (42) was his usual prolific self for Manchester.

Shaw (32), Platt (31) and Sewell (28), were mainly responsible for Liverpool's 123—103 success over Brighton, for whom Jenkins (41) and Turpie (22) sunk most points.

Tennis

Feaver first challenge to unbeaten record of McEnroe

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

The first 1981 challenge to John McEnroe's unbeaten record in the Benson and Hedges tournament at Wembley will be presented this evening by a well-built advertisement for a West Country upbringing, John Feaver, one of three British Davis Cup players granted places in the draw as wild cards. Such entrants are accepted at the organizer's discretion irrespective of world rankings.

The other wild cards are Jonathan Smith, who plays Peter Fleming at noon today, and Richard Lewis (no man to put up with any nonsense), who will lock horns with Ilie Nastase tomorrow. The draw also includes two qualifiers, Rick Meyer and Tim Wilkison, who play Yannick Noah and Jeff Borowiak respectively.

McEnroe, who is seeded to play Jimmy Connors for a first prize of £17,000 in Sunday's final, is making his fourth consecutive appearance at Wembley, where he has lost only one set in 15 singles matches. McEnroe and Fleming have also won the doubles three years in a row. Connors is competing at Wembley for the first time since he beat Roscoe Tanner in the 1976 final.

The singles draw, made yesterday, suggests that the last eight will line up as follows: McEnroe v Brian Gottfried, Tanner v Alexander Mayer, Tomas Smid v Noah, and Stan Smith v Connors. The doubles draw will be made today and this evening's programme will end with the bonus of at least one doubles match.

Nine nations are represented in the 32-man singles draw but 19 Americans dominate the field in both quantity and quality. Britain and France, with three men each, have more competitors than any other country except the United States but, except for Noah, the *Anglo-French challenge is unlikely* to last long. Gilles Moretton and Thierry Tulasne both play seeds—Tanner and Gottfried—this evening.

Five of the men whose names appeared on the list of entries four weeks ago have dropped out. These days, *that* is an occupational hazard for tournament promoters. They had no such worries when organizing the events that made Wembley the Wimbledon of old-fashioned professional tennis.

Bill Tilden and Ellsworth Vines played at the first Wembley promotion, back in 1934. Before and after the war the famous "outlaws" of tennis embellished the *arena with dazzling entertainment* that today's overpaid celebrities—to whom the game often seems a chore rather than a pleasure—have been unable to surpass.

All that ended in 1968 with the *advent of open competition* and Jack Kramer's last Wembley promotion, won by Ken Rosewall and two more Australians, John Newcombe and Tony Roche, took the doubles. Wembley struggled on for three more years, as a tournament for both sexes, until the British covered court championships expired in 1971. The men's winner that year was Nastase, who beat Roy Emerson, Newcombe, Tom Gorman and Rod Laver in consecutive matches, *which* was not an easy thing to do.

Wembley was restored to the fixture list in 1976 as a men-only event and *the cosmetic flair* of Benson and Hedges has since done *wonders for the old place. They* also renewed a tradition: men's professional tennis. There are links with the past, too, in the shape of four men who played in 1971 and reappeared this week — Nastase, Borowiak, Bob Lutz and Stan Smith. McEnroe, *too*, is something of a landmark: the fair man since Newcombe to excel not only at singles but also in the specialized craft of doubles.

McEnroe must therefore be regarded *as* the complete tennis player. Let us hope that in the next six days he and his kind will remind us of all that was best in Wembley's professional past.

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First round

DRAW: J McEnroe (US) v J Feaver (GB), S Birner (US) v H Gunthardt (Switzerland), J Borowiak (US) v T Wilkison (US), T Tulasne (France) v *B Gottfried (US), R Tanner (US)* v G Moretton (France), T Mayotte (US) v R Lutz (US), P Fleming (US) v J Smith (GB), G Ocleppo (*Italy*) v A A Mayer (US).

T Smid (Czechoslovakia) v V Amaya (US), I Nastase (Romania) v R Lewis (GB), S Giammalva (US) v P Rennert (US), R Mayor (US) v Y Noah (France), S Smith (US) v R Simpson (NZ), S Glickstein (Israel) v H Pfister (US), N Saviano (US) v T Giammalva (US), Tom Gullikson (US) v J Connors (US).



A tight-lipped McEnroe arrives in London for Wembley

Golf

Bigger Open prizes offer incentive

By John Hennessy
Golf Correspondent

Although admission to next year's Open golf championship at *Royal Troon remains unchanged* the R. & A are digging into their reserves to increase the prize fund by 25 per cent. The new total is £250,000. The winner will receive £32,000, an increase of £7,000 and *there is higher prize money right* down the scale.

There will be, altogether, six prizes in excess of £10,000, the sum received for fourth place at Royal St George's this year. This sixth prize will be £10,500, compared with £8,000 in July, itself approximately £1,500 more than the equivalent reward in the United States Open at Merion. Thirty-five will receive cheques of £1,000 or more.

Not that money is everything for the winner of our Open at least. The title carries such a glowing cachet that it brings substantial fringe benefits, particularly if the winner happens not to be an American. *Eight wins* for the United States in the last 10 years have progressively chipped away at their scarcity value.

But since there can be only one winner, the new prize structure offers a further incentive for overseas players to compete, in spite of steeply rising costs. A number of American players failed to take up exemptions at Sandwich in July in the belief, subsequently discredited, that Royal St George's was unsuitable for an Open championship and that the balance of probabilities suggested they had too much to lose and too little to gain.

Surprisingly, I learnt from Tom Kite, leader of the American order of merit this year, that this was the impression spread abroad by European, not American, players. Certainly it was the cause of his not coming to this year's Open. He promises to be at Troon next time.

The first prize in the Open will still be well below that of the World Series at Akron, Ohio, in August, which this year enriched Bill Rogers by $100,000, more than twice the sum he received for winning at Sandwich.

It is also well below the $500,000 to be paid to the winner (among only five contestants) of a so-called tournament at Sun City, a centre for gaming among other dubious activities near Johannesburg at the turn of the year. But perhaps that may reasonably be regarded as vulgar ostentation for publicity purposes rather than a genuine golf occasion.

Even the lowest of the five, comprising Player, Ballesteros, Miller, Trevino and unexpectedly, Nicklaus, will receive $180,000. Nicklaus had set his face in the past against celebrity tournaments such as this and that had effectively killed them. Watson declined to take part at Sun City.

Juniors get off to disastrous start

Britain and Ireland were beaten 5—0 by America on the first day of the junior golf international, sponsored by de Beers, in Venezuela.

It was a disastrous start for the team of six boys *and four girls*, although none of the five fourball matches were decided before the 16th hole. *As* in the Ryder Cup match at Walton Heath, superior putting by the Americans gave *them* the edge.

Boys

FOURBALLS: G Emmerson (Parkstone) and R Weedon (Ellesborough) lost to B Andrade and S Erickson, 2 and 1; M Few (Great Yarmouth and Caistor) and K Dobson (Lansdown) lost to K Beck and T Lape, 1 hole; N Taylor (Hartswood) and N O'Sullivan (Pontardawe) lost to S Verplank and T Fleming, 1 hole.

Girls

FOURBALLS: T Grice (Tankersley Park) and J Hurley (Bigbury) lost to C Johnston and H Farr, 3 and 2; J Brown (Leek) and S Duhig (Gillingham) lost to F Prono and K Kostas, 3 and 1.

School leaders

Lago, Portugal, Nov 9.—The first-round leaders at the European golf tour qualifying school today included (British unless stated):

QUINTA DO LAGO: 72: M Macdairmid, B Reid, A Forsbrand (Sweden); 73: R Mann; 74: G Hay, P Highmoor, B Lawson, C Calford; 75: D Whelan, I Grant, P Harrison, R Foreman.

DOM PEDRO: 73: M Mclean; 75: P Lorley; D Evans; 76: George Burbidge, Tony Coles; 77: D Matthews.—Reuter.

BUENA PARK: Southern California Open tournament. 276: E Fiori, 71, 66, 69, 70; 277: F Couples, 69, 70, 68, 70; P Oosterhuis (GB), 72, 66, 70, 69; 278: T Purtzer, 76, 69, 68, 65, J Renner, 67, 65, 76, 70, J Cook, 73, 65, 67, 73, J Chaffee, 72, 67, 68, 72; 279: S Simpson, 70, 71, 68, 70; 281: G Archer, 70, 70, 71, 70, P McGowan, 67, 69, 74, 71; 282: F Beard, 66, 72, 76, 68, J Nolford, 73, 69, 73, 68, G Shortridge, 68, 73, 71, 70, R Sutton, 70, 70, 71, 72, E Batten, 73, 71, 68, 70; 283: M O'Meara, 73, 68, 70, 72; 284: M Pfeil, 71, 72, 74, 67, G McCord, 73, 73, 71, 67, D Trixler, 74, 71, 72, 67, L Roberts, 69, 70, 74, 71, J McComish, 70, 71, 69, 74; 285: A Geiberger, 68, 70, 73, 74, R Zokol, 72, 72, 71, 70, D Barr, 66, 73, 72, 75; 286: J Kern, 75, 70, 68, 73.

Confident start by Czechoslovakia

Tokyo, Nov 9.—Two seeded nations, Czechoslovakia and Switzerland, easily won their opening matches to advance into the second round of the Federation Cup women's team championship here today.

Second-seeded Czechoslovakia, led by *Hana Mandlikova*, the world's fifth-ranked player, beat Sweden 3—0. Renata Tomanova led off with a 6—2, 6—4 win over Marie Wikstedt and Miss Mandlikova outplayed Elisabeth Ekblom 6—2, 6—3. In the doubles, the Czech pair beat Miss Wikstedt and Catharine Lindqvist, 6—4, 6—7, 6—2.

Miss Mandlikova, playing her first tournament after a six-week rest because of a back injury, said she felt Czechoslovakia had a better chance against the United States with Tracy Austin not *included in* the team. "*I* have never beaten Miss Austin, but I have won three times against Chris Lloyd and I have won six of 11 matches against Andrea Jaeger".

Jan Kukal, captain of the Czechoslovakian team, said the Americans were the strongest team in the 32-nation contest. "But Miss Mandlikova is playing at her best and we are fortunte to have been seeded in the opposite group from the United States", he said.

FIRST ROUND: Czechoslovakia beat Sweden 3—0; Soviet Union beat Denmark 3—0; China beat Thailand 3—0; Switzerland beat Greece 3—0; France beat Canada 3—0; Israel beat Indonesia 3—0; Taiwan beat New Zealand 2—1; Spain beat Mexico 2—1.—Agencies.

Stockholm, Nov 9.—Gene Mayer, of the United States, won the Stockholm Grand Prix tennis title when he beat his brother Sandy 6—4, 6—2 in the final tonight.

Seven juniors for Sydney

Sydney, Nov 9.—Seven of the world's top ten ranked juniors compete in the World Challenge Junior Invitation event, sponsored by Esso, in Sydney from December 7 to 11.

The entry of 32 will include 16 competitors from eight countries, the rest being Australians.

Three leading Americans, Anger, the Wimbledon junior champion, Brown and Arias are not competing.

Table tennis

Setbacks for the champion

By a Special Correspondent

Graham Sandley, aged 18, and Douggie Johnson, *who will be 23* on his European Superleague singles debut, if he plays, have been called into England's party for the match against Yugoslavia at Southend tomorrow. Sandley has not played a European league match before and Johnson has played only doubles. Their inclusion means the selectors are clearly planning for the future.

But John Hilton, the 34-year-old European champion, must be disappointed by this. He was left out of the last match, the 7—0 win over France a month ago. "We want John to defend his title in the frame of mind where he can show he has been a good champion," *said* Peter Charters, the chairman of the selectors, recently. But it is beginning to be hard to see how he can.

There was an obvious opportunity to recall Hilton when Paul Day, the former national champion, who replaced him so successfully against France, aggravated a shoulder injury on Saturday and withdrew. But the selectors have chosen Johnson, influenced by his remarkable win over the former European champion, Gabor Gergely, which took him to the quarter final round of the Belgian Open last week. The irony of it is, Johnson plays with a combination bat similar to Hilton's.

Ice hockey

Bruins wake up in Ayr

By Robert Pryce

Two weeks ago Dundee Rockets beat Ayr Bruins 11-3. At the time, Dundee appeared assured of a smooth passage to the Northern League championship, having won all their games. Ayr had not gained a point.

On Sunday, all was changed. Ayr's youngsters lived up to their promise, while their two recently signed Canadian wingers — Holder and Dickson—accounted for the goals in a 4-2 win over Dundee. John McCrone, the netminder, faced 60 shots on goal — one per minute of playing time — but only two from Halpin eluded him.

In the first round of the Icy Smith Cup—the quaintly named British championship—Billingham Bombers led almost all the way, only to fall to a goal from Durham Wasps with 48 seconds left in extra time.

SMITH CUP: First round: Billingham Bombers 6, Durham Wasps 7.

NORTHERN LEAGUE: Ayr Bruins 4, Dundee Rockets 2; Murrayfield Racers 3, Glasgow Dynamnes 3; Whitley Warriors 5, Fife Flyers 6.

ENGLISH NATIONAL LEAGUE: Crowtree Chiefs 7, Nottingham Panthers 10; Durham Wasps 9, Crowtree Chiefs 2.

ENGLISH LEAGUE SOUTH: Altrincham Aces 4, Solihull Barons 6; Richmond Flyers 4, Avon Arrows 3; Southampton Vikings 11, Oxford University 3; Streatham Redskins 11, Richmond Flyers 1.

SKOL CUP: Fife Flyers 6, Murrayfield Racers 8.

For the record

Basketball

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: New Jersey Nets 89, Indiana Pacers 86; Portland Trail Blazers 120, Denver Nuggets 116; Los Angeles Lakers 121, Dallas Mavericks 111.

Cycling

MUNICH: Six-day race: Standings after four days (1,092.8km): 1, R Schuetz (WG)/R Hermann (Liechtenstein), 123 pts; 2, W Peffgen (WG)/A Fritz (WG), 100; 3, D Clark (Australia)/D Allan (Australia), 98. British placing: A Doyle/M Burton, 46, 19 laps behind.

Ice hockey

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Minnesota North Stars 4, Boston Bruins 1; Hartford Whalers 2, Buffalo Sabres 2; Chicago Black Hawks 10, Calgary Flames 4; Vancouver Canucks 5, Winnipeg Jets 1.

Table tennis

HELSINKI: European first division: Denmark beat Finland, 4—3.

Boardsailing

RUTLAND WATER: Sea Panther Windsurfing championships. Lightweights: 1, J Chesbrough; 2, D Smith; 3, J Swain. Heavyweights: 1, S Keightley; 2, P Caldwell; 3, D Pocks.

Show jumping

NEW YORK: Grand prix: 1, F Moyersoen (Italy) Adam 0 faults 32.02 sec; 2, C Bradley (GB) Tricontrol 0-33.79; 3, M Laskin (Canada) Damuraz 4-30.47; 4, M Matz (US) Honest Tom 4-32.30; 5, J Whitaker (GB) Ryan's Son 4-32.49; 6, I Millar (Canada) Lonely Boy 4-40.60. Team competition: 1, United States 25pts; 2, Great Britain 62.75pts; 3, Italy 52pts; 4, Canada 31.25pts. Leading foreign rider: C Bradley. Individual: R Jenkins (US).

Tennis

QUITO: Ecuador Grand Prix: Final: E Dibbs (US) beat D Carter (Australia), 3—6, 6—0, 7—5.

HONGKONG: V Winitsky (US) beat M Edmondson (Australia), 6—4, 6—7, 6—4; C Dunk and C Mayotte (US) beat B Drewett (Australia) and M Davis (US), 6—4, 7—6.

Racing

Hereford programme

1.30 FOWNHOPE HURDLE (Handicap: £835: 3m 1f)

1 4u10 Ring Tin Tin, L Kennard, 7-11-10 .. Francome
2 120-0 Charles Swift (CD, B), W Clay, 9-11-6 Clay
4 33-00 Newry Hill, Mrs W Sykes, 8-11-1 .. Morshead
5 01-p0 Price Review (CD), K Bailey, 7-11-0 .. Webb
6 32/00- Arcticlar, J Friday, 8-10-13 .... G Jones

[illegible]

2.0 LUGG HURDLE (Novices: £414: 2½m)

[illegible]

2.30 HUGH SUMNER CHASE (Handicap: £1,404: 2m)

[illegible]

Bamber's Security, 8-1 Tom Sawyer, 10-1 Breemount Don, 12-1 Money Talks, 14-1 others.

3.0 HAIG WHISKY HURDLE (Qualifier: novices: £1,075: 2m)

5 d2f4 Charley Fisher, Mrs M Babbage, 6-11-0 Mr Babbage 7
7 Line Ball, S Griffiths, 5-11-0 .... Hyett
9 Mt Tasman, D Kent, 5-11-0 .... Haynes
10 000-4 Oxford Lane, P Bailey, 5-11-0 .... A Webber

[illegible]

3.30 DEWCHURCH CHASE (£1,234: 2½m)

[illegible]

4.0 ALLENSMORE CHASE (Novices: 3m 1f)

3 f0-01 Royal Bowman (B), Mrs M Rimell, 6-11-8 Morshead
5 u- Barrow Fox, G Hackling, 6-10-12 .. McCourt
7 10-02 Drumcondra, D Nicholson, 6-10-12 Scudamore
8 pu-0f Fire Alarm, K White, 11-10-12 .... Carvill 4
9 0000- *Gemini Miss, D Scott, 9-10-12* .... de Haan
10 0f4f General Rock, M Stephens, 6-10-12 .. Coyle 4
12 pu0-0 Hard and Bitter (B), Mrs A Price, 6-10-12 O'Hagan 7
13 404u Just Peep, J Mowlem, 7-10-12 .... R Floyd
14 u4r-0 Mac, C Mackenzie, 9-10-12 ...... Barrett 4
15 3f0f- Matey, W Clay, 8-10-12 .... Clay
18 f030- The Miller, H Bromhead, 8-10-12 .. J Coogan
21 0u Black Magic, T Forster, 5-10-10 .. H Davies
25 00p-0 *Selection Trust, F Walwyn, 5-10-0 K Mooney*

5-2 Royal Bowman, 11-4 Drumcondra, 5-1 Black Magic, Selection Trust, 12-1 Gemini Miss, 14-1 Just Peep, 16-1 General Rock, 20-1 others.

* Doubtful runner

Hereford selections

By Michael Seely
1.30 Sea Gauntlet. 2.0 Bright Oasis. 2.30 Breemount Don. 3.0 Stowell Grove. 3.30 Roller-Coaster. 4.0 Royal Bowman.

Bangor-on-Dee card

1.15 DUCKINGTON HURDLE (Selling handicap: £391: 2m 80yds)

[illegible]

1.45 TILSTON CHASE (Novices: £640: 2½m 70yds)

[illegible]

2.15 ELLESMERE CHASE (Handicap: £1,211: 3m 200yds)

[illegible]

2.45 CHORLTON HURDLE (Div 1: Novices: £245: 2m 80yds)

[illegible]

8 3400- *Room Service, M Chapman, 7-10-11* Charles-Jones 7
9 00-00 *Rugby Royal, J Webber, 5-10-11 ...... —
10 /000 Sergeant Jim, B Cambidge, 7-10-11 .. Crank
11 000- Sweet As A Nut, J Wilson, 5-10-11 Mrs Rees 4
12 p0p0- Whitley Fiesta, G Cheshire, 6-10-11 ..... —
13 03-03 Wingetts, A W Jones, 5-10-11 .. Keightley 4
14 0 Celtic Hero, O O'Neill, 4-10-7 .... Suthern
15 0-00 Fly Ariac, C Dingwall, 4-10-7 .... —
16 Fuego Diablo, P Bevan, 4-10-7 .... Barlow
17 p2-03 Gun, R Fisher, 4-10-7 .... Goulding
18 00-0p Roander (B), K Morgan, 4-10-7 McSharry 7
21 00p-0 Willow Boy, W Wharton, 4-10-7 S J O'Neill

13-8 Gun, 4-1 Councillor Bill, 6-1 Wingetts, 8-1 Barrow, 10-1 Celtic Hero, Willow Boy, 12-1 Fuego Diablo, Little Kisar, 20-1 others.

3.15 WORTHENBURY CHASE (Handicap: £1,192: 2m 170yds)

[illegible]

3.45 CHORLTON HURDLE (Div 2: Novices: £345: 2m 80yds)

[illegible]

17 0 Owen Glendower, J Edwards, 4-10-7 Blacker
20 0 Pamella, W Whiston, 4-10-7 ...... P Barry
21 44-0 Prince Diligence, T Barron, 4-10-7 S Charlton
22 4000 Rocks of Bawn, B Cambidge, 4-10-7 Mr Cambidge 4

11-4 Rolling River, 4-1 Sledgehammer, 6-1 Prince Diligence, 7-1 Trouvaille, 8-1 Laurium, 10-1 Dakar, 12-1 Mangro, 20-1 others.

* Doubtful runner

Bangor-on-Dee selections

By Michael Seely
1.15 Handsome Stranger. 1.45 Twilight Stag. 2.15 Master Socks. 2.45 Wingetts. 3.15 Rupertino. 3.45 Rolling River.

Goldspun takes Broadsword path

By Michael Seely

Last year David Nicholson won Nottingham's Merit Hurdle with Broadsword. And yesterday the Gloucestershire trainer won the same race with Goldspun. On the evidence of this victory, Lord Vestey's three-year-old must be the best horse of his age group to have been *seen out so far this* season.

It was both an exciting and a fast-run race to watch. Arnaldo went off like a scalded cat tracked by Krug, who had won both his *two previous races for Stan* Mellor. Turning into the straight Philip Blacker sent Krug into the lead. Peter Scudamore delayed his challenge on Goldspun until jumping the last flight of hurdles. The 11-8 chance found much the better turn of finishing speed to win by one and a half lengths, with Voice of Progress 15 lengths away, third. It is obviously a mistake to go overboard about a three-year-old at this early stage of the campaign, but *Goldspun's* time of 5min 42sec was six seconds faster than standard.

Nicholson has made an excellent start to the season, having already saddled 16 winners, and Scudamore is leading jockey, with 33 successes to his credit. The trainer was naturally cautious about Goldspun's prospects. "He is a nice, young horse and he jumps well. . . . But we will have to see how he goes on." Goldspun will, nevertheless, follow the same path as Broadsword and may next be aimed at the Aurelius Hurdle at Ascot, on Saturday week. Broadsword, himself, runs in the Lansdowne Hurdle at Cheltenham on Saturday.

David Minton bought Goldspun privately, on Lord Vestey's behalf, from John Oxx's stable in Ireland. Remarkably, the representative of the Curragh Bloodstock Agency was also responsible for the purchases of Krug and Voice of Progress.

The opening race on the card, the Tyne Handicap Hurdle, was won comfortably by Measure Up who is trained by John Blundell, a *farmer from Louth* in Lincolnshire. Mr Blundell has also started the season on a high note, having won six races from a string of only 12 horses. Measure Up gave Michael Conroy, from Wigan, his first-ever riding success in this country. However, Conroy, aged 26, who only joined Blundell a month ago, spent a year in the United States in 1980 when he won five races on quarter horses.

Goldspun was not the only potential star on view at Nottingham. Derek Kent's useful hurdler Jugador, who beat Gay George and Heighlin in the King well Pattern Hurdle at Wincanton last February, made a successful first *appearance over fences in the* Stour Novices' Steeplechase. After jumping well just behind the leaders, Jugador quickened away from the last fence to win by four lengths from Ossolin, who was backed down from 33-1 to 8-1. "I was delighted with that, as Jugador needed the race", said Kent, before dashing off to fly back to Chichester in a helicopter.

There is racing at both Hereford and Bangor this afternoon. In the *absence of Rathgorman*, the Dewchurch Chase at Hereford should be won by Fred Winter's Roller-Coaster. Rathgorman's trainer, Michael Dickinson, said yesterday, "Rathgorman is one of three horses with low blood counts in my stable. We have not yet received the result of the tests taken on Master Seal, who ran so badly at Hexham, and Silver Buck was only tested this morning, so we'll not know anything for a day or two."

The best bet at Hereford should be Royal Bowman in the Allensmore Novices' Chase. Wearing blinkers for the first time this season, the six-year-old jumped like a buck before beating Blood *Orange by 10 lengths at Ludlow*. David Nicholson's Drumcondra, who finished second to Quarto at Wincanton, would appear to represent the only danger to Mercy Rimell's gelding.

The day's feature race is the Hereford Hugh Sumner Challenge Bowl. It seems the height of folly to oppose Fulke Walwyn in his present invincible form, but his runner, Washington Heights, was not all that impressive in his latest victory at Kempton. And, at the weights, it may pay to side with Breemount Don, who can give Winter, and John Francome, the first leg of a double. At Bangor I like the chance of Wingetts in *the 2.45. He ran well when third* to Cash In Hand at Wetherby.

☐ John Jenkins was fined a total of £125 by the Plumpton stewards for doubly declaring Crown Land at the Sussex course and Nottingham, the Press Association reports. They took into account that the Horsham trainer had been guilty of a similar offence in the last year, and gave him a fixed penalty of £35, plus a £90 fine.

☐ At Plumpton, Mon's Beau made an impressive first appearance over hurdles winning the first division of the Autumn Hurdle by 15 lengths. But afterwards his owner, Maurice Vine, said that the six-year-old was *leaving Giles Beeson's* Lewes stable to join another Sussex trainer, "Garde" Grissell, at Heathfield.

Goodwill split

Michael Mouskos, the Greek racehorse owner, and his private trainer, Arthur Goodwill, have split. Goodwill, who is 70 next month, claims he was sacked after a disagreement with Mouskos, who has had horses with Frank Durr, Peter Easterby and Geoff Huffer. Goodwill has accepted a new post as assistant to Bill Marshall, the Newmarket trainer.

STATE OF GOING (official): Bangor-on-Dee, soft. Hereford, good. Tomorrow: Newbury, good. Sedgefield, good to firm.

Nottingham results

1.0 (1.1) TYNE HURDLE (Handicap: £876: 2m)

MEASURE UP, ch g, Supreme Gift—Well Scored (J Blundell), 5-10-3 ...... M Conroy (10-1) 1
Stradman ...... G McCourt (9-2) 2
Bleathwood .... C Smith (20-1) 3

TOTE: Win, 74p; places, 15p, 15p, 48p, 38p. Dual F: £4.13. CSF: £5.37. J Blundell at Grimsby. 3l, 4l. Tuthill Bond 7-2 fav. Ionian Isle (33-1) 4th. 19 ran. NR: Crown Land, Loyd Ardon.

1.30 (1.33) LAKE HURDLE (Selling: £598: 2m)

MAD MOMENTS, gr g, Sarliamer—Argent Soleil (Mrs P Rule), 5-10-7 ...... P Scudamore (4-1) 1

[illegible]

3.0 (3.1) STOUR CHASE (Novices: £960: 2m)

JUGADOR br g, by Juaja-Janette (S Powell) 5-11-5 .... P Haynes (Evens fav) 1
Ossolyn .... P Scudamore (8-1) 2
Tom Fair .... A Webber (50-1) 3

TOTE: win, 17p; places, 10p, 35p, 70p. Dual forecast: £1.64. CSF: 96p. D Kent, Chichester. 4l, 15l. Laurenson (5-1) 4th. 14 ran. NR: Masterston.

3.30 (3.32) RAINWORTH STAYERS' HURDLE (£785: 2½m)

CAPPING b g, by Orchardist—Yukon Girl (Mrs P Harris) 6-11-0 .... G McCourt (10-1) 1
Theseus .... M Conroy (7-1) 2
Headstone .... G McNally (11-4) 3

TOTE: Win £2.22. Places 63p, 36p.

[illegible]

2.15 (2.17) ASCOT FINE ARTS HURDLE (Handicap £1,375: 2½m)

Marton Castle b g by Precipice Wood—Belge Etoile (R Peskin) 7 11 13 R Rowe (5-1 fav) 1
Malza .... S Jobar (11-2) 2
Skateboard ...... K Caplan (12-1) 3

TOTE: Win, £1.00; places: 50p, 40p, 30p. Dual F: £3.72. CSF: £3.78. J Gifford at Findon. 3l, 10l. Mountain Monarch (6-1) 4th. 14 ran. NR: Virgin Soldier, Extrovert, Panw.

2.45 (2.47) BEATRICE OAKLEY HURDLE (Selling: £748: 2m)

CANNON OF MILTON br g Charlottown—Tudor Tulip (G Cannon & Sons Ltd) 7-11-3 C McIlfatrick (16-1) 1
Capvista .. A Webb (11-4 fav) 2
The Downs .... F Grimes (5-1) 3

[illegible]

Plumpton

[illegible]

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Conduit Street

Sotheby Parke Bernet & Co., 26 Conduit Street, London W1R 9TB Tel: (01) 493 8080

Wednesday 11th November at 10.30 am and 2.30 pm
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, WATCHES, DECORATIVE WORKS OF ART, SILVER, PLATED AND ALLIED WARES *Cat. 75p*

Belgravia

Sotheby's Belgravia, 19 Motcomb Street, London SW1X 8LB Tel: (01) 235 4311

Wednesday 11th November at 10.30 am
GOOD FRENCH AND CONTINENTAL FURNITURE, WORKS OF ART AND DECORATIVE CLOCKS *Cat. (171 illus.) £5*

Thursday 12th November at 11 am
GOOD CONTINENTAL CERAMICS *Cat. (169 illus.) £4.75*

Tuesday 17th November at 10.30 am and following day at 10.30 am and 2.30 pm
COSTUMES AND TEXTILES 1600-1980 *Cat. (58 illus.) £1.25*

Chester, Cheshire

Sotheby's Chester
Tel: (0244) 315531

This week, Thursday
WINE

Wednesday 18th November at 11 am and 2 pm at Duke Street
COLLECTORS' ITEMS INCLUDING TOYS, SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS, TEXTILES AND POSTCARDS *Illus. Cat. £1.50*

Thursday 19th November at 11.30 am and 2.30 pm
17th, 18th AND 19th CENTURY OAK FURNITURE, WORKS OF ART AND METALWORK INCLUDING PEWTER *Illus. Cat. £2*

Pulborough, West Sussex

Sotheby's in Sussex
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This week, Wednesday and Thursday
PAINTINGS, COINS, STAMPS, CIGARETTE CARDS, SILVER AND JEWELLERY.

Torquay, Devon

Sotheby's Torquay Tel: (0803) 26277

This week, Thursday
CERAMICS AND GLASS

Scotland

Hopetoun House, South Queensferry, West Lothian EH30 9SL Tel: (031) 331 3868

By kind permission of the Trustees of The Hopetoun House Preservation Trust

Monday 16th November at 5.30 pm
FISHING TACKLE AND BOOKS OF SCOTTISH INTEREST
and at 9 pm
SCOTTISH AND ENGLISH SILVER

Tuesday 17th November at 6 pm and 9 pm
SCOTTISH AND SPORTING PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, WATERCOLOURS AND PRINTS *Illus. Cat. £4.50*

Amsterdam

Sotheby Mak van Waay B.V.
102 Rokin, 1012 KZ Amsterdam Tel: (20) 246215/6

Monday 16th November at 10.30 am and 2.30 pm
FINE DUTCH, FLEMISH AND GERMAN DRAWINGS *Illus. Cat. £4.20*

Tuesday 17th November at 10.30 am and 2 pm
19th AND 20th CENTURY PAINTINGS *Illus. Cat. £5.25*

Wednesday 18th November at 10.30 am and 2 pm
MODERN PAINTINGS *Illus. Cat. £5.25*

Wednesday 18th November at 7.30 pm
THE LEERINK COLLECTION OF TILES: PART IV *Illus. Cat. £2.65*

Thursday 19th November at 10.30 am and 2 pm
PORCELAIN AND OTHER WORKS OF ART *Illus. Cat. £5.25*

Thursday 19th November at 7.30 pm
SILVER *Illus. Cat. £4.20*

Florence

Palazzo Capponi, Via Gino Capponi 26, Florence 50121 Tel: (55) 571410

Wednesday 18th November at 4 pm
WORKS OF ART

Wednesday 18th November at 9 pm
FURNITURE AND PORCELAIN

Thursday 19th November at 11 am
CARPETS *Illus. Cat. (Works of Art, Furniture, Porcelain and Carpets) £4.50*

Thursday 19th November at 4 pm
FURNITURE

Thursday 19th November at 9 pm
19th CENTURY PICTURES
Illus. Cat. (Furniture and 19th Century Pictures) £4.50

Friday 20th November at 4 pm
OLD MASTER PRINTS AND DRAWINGS AND NEO-CLASSICAL DRAWINGS

Friday 20th November at 9 pm
OLD MASTER PAINTINGS *Illus. Cat. (Old Master Prints, Drawings, Neo-Classical Drawings and Old Master Paintings) £4.50*

Other salerooms and offices: Bournemouth (0202) 294425/6; Cambridge (0223) 67624/5; Cheltenham (0242) 510500; Edinburgh (031) 226 7201; Glasgow (041) 221 4817; Harrogate (0423) 501466; Jersey: (0534) 43268; Slane Drogheda 24401; Taunton (0823) 88441



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Telex 916429 Telegrams CHRISTIART
London SW1

Today, Tuesday, 10 November at 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
TRIBAL ART. Catalogue £2.80.

Wednesday, 11 November at 11 a.m.
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN SILVER. Catalogue £1.25.

Wednesday, 11 November at 11 a.m.
IMPORTANT JEWELS. Catalogue £1.25.

Thursday, 12 November at 11 a.m.
FINE ENGLISH FURNITURE. Catalogue £1.25.

Friday, 13 November at 11 a.m.
OLD MASTER PICTURES. Catalogue 60p.

Monday, 16 November at 10.30 a.m.
FINE CHINESE EXPORT PORCELAIN AND WORKS OF ART. Catalogue £3.50.

Tuesday, 17 November at 11 a.m.
PRINTED MUSIC AND FINE MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. Catalogue £1.75.

Tuesday, 17 November at 11 a.m.
FINE ENGLISH DRAWINGS AND WATERCOLOURS. Catalogue £5.

Tuesday, 17 November at 12 noon.
CHRISTIE/RESTELL CITY WINE SALE AT BEAVER HALL, EC4. Catalogue 60p.

OVERSEAS SALES

IN HOLLAND

At Cornelis Schuytstraat 57, 1071 JG Amsterdam.

Monday, 16 November at 7.30 p.m.
FINE DUTCH, FLEMISH AND GERMAN PAINTINGS. Catalogue £4.

IN GENEVA

AT THE HOTEL BEAU-RIVAGE

Saturday, 14 November at 2.30 p.m. and 6 p.m.
BOURGEOIS, FINE AND RARE WINES. Catalogue £1.25.

Monday, 16 November at 11 a.m.
CHINESE AND JAPANESE WORKS OF ART. Catalogue £3.

Monday, 16 November at 3 p.m.
FINE EUROPEAN PORCELAIN AND FAIENCE. Catalogue £5.

Monday, 16 November at 5.30 p.m. and 9 p.m.
ART NOUVEAU AND ART DECO. 2 catalogues £6.50.

AT THE HOTEL RICHEMOND

Tuesday, 17 November at 10.30 a.m.
FINE OBJECTS OF VERTU. Catalogue £5.

Tuesday, 17 November at 3 p.m.
FINE RUSSIAN WORKS OF ART. Catalogue £5.

Tuesday, 17 November at 8 p.m.
200 WORKS OF ART BY CARL FABERGE. Catalogue £6.50.

Wednesday, 18 November at 10 a.m.
FINE CLOCKS AND WATCHES. Catalogue £5.

Wednesday, 18 November at 3 p.m.
EUROPEAN SILVER. Catalogue £5.

Wednesday, 18 November at 8 p.m. and Thursday, 19 November at 10 a.m., 3 p.m. and 8 p.m.
MAGNIFICENT JEWELS

Friday, 20 November at 10 a.m.
DECORATIVE JEWELS. Catalogue for both sales £12.

Wednesday, 25 November at 4 p.m. and Thursday, 26 November at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.
HIGHLY IMPORTANT GOLD COINS OF SPAIN AND SPANISH AMERICA. Catalogue £10.

IN ROME

At the Palazzo Massimo Lancellotti
Tuesday, 24 November and Wednesday, 25 November at 4 p.m. and 9 p.m.
IMPORTANT PICTURES, DRAWINGS AND PRINTS. Catalogue £3.

Thursday, 26 November at 4 p.m.
IMPORTANT CERAMICS AND PORCELAIN. Catalogue £3.

All catalogue prices are post paid.
All sales subject to the conditions printed in the catalogues.
Christie's King Street will be closed from 5 p.m. on Monday, 16 November for a Private viewing.

For details of sales at Christie's South Kensington, please contact: 85 Old Brompton Road, London, SW7. Tel: (01) 581 2231.

LAWRENCE
FINE ART · OF CREWKERNE

Thursday, 19th November, at 12 noon
FINE PAINTINGS C. 1500—C. 1950

DRAWINGS & WATERCOLOURS include fine examples by Montague Dawson, Sandby, Cox, Goodwin, la Cave, Lewis, Prout, deWint, Birket Foster, Nash, Duncan, Varley, Bentley, Russell Flint, T. S. Cooper, Pyne and Steer. OLD MASTERS include fine examples by Poelenburgh, Boultats, Gagnereaux, Schweickhardt, Paul de Vos, Schalck. CONTINENTAL PICTURES: fine examples by Jan Kobell, A. J. Benedicter, F. E. Musin, P. Paulsen. BRITISH PAINTINGS include fine examples by J. Webb, A. Vickers, J. T. Serres, A. Pether, J. Moore, W. Bayliss, F. M. Bennett, W. Weekes, T. F. Marshall, E. Hayes, F. D. Hardy, G. B. Potts, F-C. B. Kadell, G. Ayling, T. F. Wainwright, F. B. Branwhite, J. J. Wilson, W. A. Knell, A. W. Parsons, W. F. Witherington, W. Shayer. The Sale will also include a section of fine frames including period and carved wood examples.

Further enquiries to PETER BROOKS

View: Tues. 17th: 2-5 p.m., Wed. 18th: 10-6 p.m. and morning of Sale.
Illustrated Catalogues: (£6 by post).

THURSDAY 26th NOVEMBER: CLOCKS, WATCHES AND SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS, inc. 25 good Longcase Clocks. ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL FURNITURE. VALUABLE WEAPONS including a Fine pair Cased Manton Pistols and good English Swords etc.
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NOTICE

All advertisements are subject to the conditions of acceptance of Times Newspapers Limited, copies of which are available

LEGAL NOTICES

In the Matter of METRIM (FASHION ACCESSORIES) Limited, and in the Matter of THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948.
Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above-named Company, which is being VOLUNTARILY WOUND UP, are required, on or before the 11th day of December, 1981, to send in their full Christian and surnames, their addresses and descriptions, full particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to the undersigned, Philip Monjack, FCA, of 3/4 Bentinck Street, London, W1A 3BA, the LIQUIDATOR of the said Company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are, personally or by their Solicitors, to come in and prove their debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.
Dated this 30th day of October, 1981.
P. MONJACK, Liquidator

P. SOMERS LIMITED t/a VAL SOMERS MODELS.
Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 293 of THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above named Company will be held at the offices of Leonard Curtis & Co., situated at 3/4 Bentinck Street, London W1A 3BA on Monday, the 16th day of November, 1981 at 12 o'clock midday for the purposes provided for in Sections 294 and 295.
Dated the 30th day of October, 1981.
P SOMERS, Director

RIGA ENGINEERING SERVICES LIMITED.
Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 293 of THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above named Company will be held at the offices of Leonard Curtis & Co., situated at 3/4 Bentinck Street, London W1A 3BA, on Tuesday, the 17th day of November, 1981 at 12.00 o'clock midday, for the purposes provided for in Sections 294 and 295.
Dated the 2nd day of November, 1981.
P. KHAN, Director.

J. M. EXHAUSTS LIMITED and THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948
Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Section 293 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above named Company will be held at New Cavendish House, 18 Maltravers Street, London WC2R 3EJ on Tuesday, 17th November, 1981 at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purposes mentioned in Sections 294 and 295 of the said Act.
Dated this 26th day of October, 1981.
D. E. MASON, Director and Secretary

Re: GRAHAM COWNS LIMITED and THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948
Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Section 293 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a MEETING of CREDITORS of the above named Company will be held at New Cavendish House, 18 Maltravers Street, London WC2R 3EJ on Tuesday, 10th November, 1981 at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purposes mentioned in Sections 294 and 295 of the said Act.
Dated this 30th day of October, 1981.
GERALD GOLDSTEIN, Director

LA CREME DE LA CREME

HELP!

Busy professional office close Victoria station requires Secretary to run office, take shorthand, type, answer telephone, mature enough to cope under pressure. Typing speed 50 w.p.m. Salary £8,000+ neg. Phone Andrew Symonds on:

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DRAWING OF BONDS

DRAWING

At a drawing made on 16th October 1981 in the presence of a Notary Public in London, Bonds of: State of San Paulo Coffee Institute 7½% Sterling Bonds—Plan "A" totalling £47,100.00 were drawn for redemption as at 1st January 1982.

Lists of drawn Bonds can be obtained at Lazard Brothers & Co. Ltd., 21, Moorfields, London, E.C.2, to whom Bonds should be presented for payment, at a price of £102 per cent.

Bonds presented for redemption shall have Coupon No's 112 to 119 attached, otherwise an amount equivalent to the missing coupons shall be withheld.

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HEAD

(Group 10 plus London Fringe Allowance) of the above School. In 1976 the Governors of Parmiter's Grammar School, London, decided to move the Foundation to its present location in Hertfordshire and to re-establish it as a 5 form entry mixed all-ability School while retaining Voluntary Aided status and much of the sound tradition developed over the years in London. This translation began in September 1977 and the School now has years I-V.

The new School, which is now well-established in S.W. Hertfordshire, enjoys excellent facilities. It benefits considerably from the Foundation's Trust Funds.

When complete the total roll is likely to be around 900 including a large mainly academic VIth.

Further details may be obtained from the Clerk to the Governors, Lloyds Bank Chambers, 81/83 High Road, Wood Green, London, N22 6BB, to whom applications should be sent, together with the names of three referees, by 27th November 1981.

ONE OR TWO LADIES with some nursing experience to help look after elderly but mobile mother who has had minor strokes. She lives with two of her sons, North Bucks country house. Car driver. Domestic couple in residence. Call The Times, Box No. 0982 G The Times.

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FOR DETAILS of advertising in The Times' new Thursday Courses and Careers Page (with editorial) covering Business with Management Courses; GCE Level Educational Courses and Studentships; Public and Educational appointments; University appointments; Awards and Scholarships and Fellowships, please telephone on 01-278 9161.

PERSONAL COLUMNS

". . . Looking for . . . our Saviour Jesus Christ; who gave himself for us, that he might redeem us from all iniquity."—Titus 2: 13, 14

BIRTHS

ARCHER.—On 7th November, 1981, at Cambridge, to Sarah (née Gradfield) and Gregory—a son (Henry Charles), a brother for Kate.

BENNETT.—On October 29th to Mary (née Bodman) and Ernie, a son (Alexander Hector) brother for Chloe.

COMPSTON.—On Nov 5 at St Thomas' Hospital to Juliet (née Prior) and Alasdair a daughter (Polly Clare).

DAL POZZO D'ANNONE.—On 6th November 1981 to Nicki (née Hibbert) wife of Marchese Cassiano Dal Pozzo D'Annone a son (Simone Claudio).

GODFOLD.—On November 6th, 1981 at the Princess Margaret Hospital, Windsor to Gillian (née Mitch) and Howard—a daughter (Natasha Gillian Ruth), first grandchild for William and Maureen.

GRACE.—On November 6th to Eileen (née Duffy) and David—a daughter.

MEADE.—On November 5th, 1981, at the Royal United Hospital, Bath to Angela (née Farquhar) and Richard—a son (James).

SWINEY.—On November 7th, 1981 at St. John's Hospital, Chelmsford, to Rosemary (née Fox) and Michael, a son (Robert George).

VAUGHAN-LEE.—On 7th November to Caroline and Mark a son a half brother to Lisa, Claire and Lucy Bateman.

DEATHS

ABRAMS.—On October 31, 1981, at Shincliffe, Durham, Professor Philip Abrams, suddenly in his 48th year, much beloved husband of Sheila, father of Dominic and Rebecca, son of Mark and the late Una Abrams, and brother of Evelyn and Sarah. Funeral held in Shincliffe, on Wednesday, November 4.

ADAMS.—On November 7th, 1981, suddenly in Yeovil Hospital, Catherine Helen, aged 17 years, eldest daughter of Stanley and Ann, sister of Michael and Rosemary. Private family funeral service. No flowers. Thanksgiving service in St Matthias Church, Wellswood, Torquay, on Saturday, November 21st, at 3 p.m. Donations, if desired, for Christian Missionary Work in Nigeria (cheques payable to St Matthias P.C.C., care of D. Reburn Esq., Monte Rosa, Middle Warberry Road, Torquay.

ARCULUS.—On November 8th, 1981, peacefully at Dragon Cottage, Chipping Campden, Joyce (née Gilman), aged 76. Dearly loved wife of the late Jim, mother of Elizabeth (Grayling) and Robin, and grandmother of Christopher, Caroline, James, Sophie and Henry. Service of Remembrance on Thursday, November 12th at 11.30 a.m. at Chipping Campden, Glos. Funeral private, no flowers but donations if desired to Cancer Fund, Churchill Hospital, Oxford.

ARMITAGE, WILLIAM GUY ELKANAH.—On November 6th at Apple House, West Stowell, Marlborough. Greatly loved husband of Clementina and father of Martin and Caroline. Private cremation.

BALLANTYNE.—On November 7th, 1981 in Kent and Canterbury Hospital, Air Vice Marshal Gordon Arthur Ballantyne, C.B.E., D.F.C., darling husband of Rachel of 3 St. Martins Hill, Canterbury. Cremation private.

BRADSHAW-ISHERWOOD.—On Saturday, 7th November, in her sleep, Frida, aged 87 years, widow of Jack, mother of Tom, mother-in-law of Evelyn. Service at St James Church, Shere, on Thursday, 12th November, at noon, followed by private cremation. Flowers only please, may be sent to Sherlock and Sons Ltd., Trellis House, Dorking.

BRETTELL.—On Sunday 8th November 1981, in a nursing home, Doreen Ellen (formerly Lawrence) (née Parr), dearly loved wife of Alan and sister to Denis. Funeral service at Eastbourne Crematorium, Thursday, 12th November at 3.30pm. Sprays only to Haine & Son, 19 South St., Eastbourne, Sussex.

BUCHEL, MAGDA.—On November 6th, mother of Robert and June. Requiem Mass, 11 a.m., St Mary's, Cadogan St., London, S.W.1, on Thursday, November 12th. Flowers to J. H. Kenyon Ltd., 49 Marloes Rd., London, W.8.

CAUTLEY.—On November 6th, suddenly, Ronald Lockwood, beloved husband of Catherine and father of John, Rosemary, Paul and Susan. Funeral on Friday, 13th November, at 12.30 p.m., at St. Edward the Confessor's Church, Golders Green, London, N.W.11. Flowers to A. France and Son (Holborn) Ltd., 45 Lambs Conduit St., London, W.C.1.

COLGATE. — On November 7th 1981, suddenly but peacefully Kathleen Stanley aged 94 years of 2, The Abbey Ruins, Bury St Edmunds, dearly beloved wife of the late William Banks Colgate and loving mother of Michael John. Funeral service on Friday November 13th at St Edmunds Bury cathedral at 1 p.m. Family flowers only but donations if desired for St Edmunds Bury Cathedral may be sent c/o Fulcher Ltd. 80 Whiting St. Bury St Edmunds.

EVANS.—On November 7, 1981, Gilbert Arthur (Gus) peacefully at home after a long illness bravely borne. Funeral private no flowers, no letters please. Donations if desired to the Essex Cancer Scanner, 270 Springfield Road, Chelmsford.

FELLOWS.—On November 8, Charles Winn, of The Old Manor, Hadzor. Dearly loved and loving husband of Barbara and father of Elizabeth and Richard. Cremation private. Memorial service at Himbleton church, near Droitwich at 12 noon on Friday, November 13.

FRYER.—On November 6th, 1981, Joyce Ellen, dearly loved wife of John and mother of Jonathan and Jeremy. At her home, 307 Knightsfield, Welwyn Garden City. Funeral service at St John's Church, Digswell, Thursday, 12th November at 11.30 a.m. If desired donations may be sent to the Marie Curie Research Foundation, c/o Mrs Young, Divisional Health Office, Cole Green Lane, Welwyn Garden City, for Twilight Nursing Service.

GODFREY.—On November 9th in Hobart, Tasmania, Brigadier John Talbot Godfrey, beloved husband of Elizabeth and father of Jane, Hill and Stuart.

HARRIS.—On November 3rd, 1981, suddenly, Frederick Ernest Harris, OBE, aged 61, of Mount View, Mount Avenue, Ealing, W5. Beloved husband of Beryl, father of Susan, Lyn, Robert and Andrew. Funeral Service at St Mary's Church, St Mary's Road, Ealing, W5, on Wednesday, November 11th, at 2.30 p.m. Private cremation at Breakspear Crematorium, Ruislip, Middlesex. Flowers or inquiries to: Bonds of Bond Street, Ealing, W5 or donations, in remembrance to the National Association of Master Bakers Benevolent Society Building Fund, c/o Mrs J. Robert', Baker's Villas, Epping, Essex.

HEALD.—On November 7, peacefully, Sir Lionel Heald, PC, QC, aged 84 years. Beloved husband of Daphne. Funeral at St Martha-on-the-Hill, Chilworth, Surrey on November 12 at 2.30 pm. Memorial Service in London to be announced later.

HEWORTH.—On November 4th, 1981, Jenny Marjorie, of Wilmer Field, Wilmer Drive, Heaton, Bradford and widow of Elijah Heworth and very dear mother of Tony. The funeral took place privately.

HIGGIN.—On November 7, peacefully at her home, Nellie Higgin in her 88th year, of 5 Castle Grove, Kendal. Dear wife of the late George Nelson and father of Alvry and Dorothy. Funeral service will be held at Kendal Parish Church on Wednesday, November 11 at 2 pm, followed by interment at Parkside Road cemetery.

HOLT.—On November 6, Alice Barbara, eldest daughter of the late Robert Dorning. Funeral on Friday, November 13 at 2.30 pm at the Friends Burial Ground, Sedbergh Road, Kendal. No flowers but donations if desired may be sent to The Society of Friends. Enquiries to Hayes and Parkinson, Kendal 20105.

HOWES, DONALD ALBERT.—On November 5, Donald A. Howes, DSc, PhD, beloved husband of the late Frances and brother of Evelyn (Davis) and Margaret. Private funeral at Bledington, Oxon November 12. Flowers to J. Payne, 102 High Street, New Malden, Surrey.

HUBBLE.—On November 6th, Professor Sir Douglas Vernon, K.B.E., F.R.C.P., at the home of his daughter. Much loved by Jill, Jenny, Ruth, Harold and David and all the grandchildren. Cremation at Mortonhall Crematorium, Pentland Chapel, on Tuesday, 10th November at 2.15 p.m. Family flowers only.

IMBER.—On November 6th, suddenly, Alfred Gregory Imber, of 27 St Georges' Square, Worcester, aged 62 years. Funeral Service at Worcester Crematorium, on Thursday, November 12th, at 3 p.m. Family flowers only please. If wished, donations to the Worcester Samaritans, c/o The Director, 9 Sansome Place, Worcester.

JOHNSTON.—On Saturday, 7th November, 1981 at Twyford Abbey Nursing Home, Father Oswald Johnston O.P., aged 85 years. Funeral at Hengrave Hall, Suffolk, at 11.30 a.m. on Thursday, Nov. 12th.

JONES.—On 4th November, 1981 at home, Kenilworth Court, Putney S.W.15, Hugh Llewellyn, aged 63 years. The requiem mass will be said at St. Simon's R.C. Church, Hazlewell Road, Putney, at 11 a.m. on Thursday, 12th November followed by cremation. R.I.P.

MARSHALL SCOTT.—On November 4th John Marshall Scott, O.B.E., T.D., M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.R.C.O.G., aged 73, husband of Edna, father of John and Mary and grandfather of Robert. Funeral private. No flowers or letters please.

MILLER, JOHN.—On November 7th, 1981, at Ramsgate, Kent, beloved father of John Gareth and Laura Mary.

OGILVIE.—On November 7th 1981, suddenly at St Andrews, Professor Robert Maxwell Ogilvie, F.B.A., F.R.S.E. Funeral service in Collegiate Church of St Salvator University of St Andrews on Thursday, November 12th at 2pm followed by private cremation. Memorial service in England later. No flowers please.

DEATHS

ROBERTSON RODGER.—On November 7 at Battle Hospital, Reading, Sidney Bertram, beloved husband of June. Funeral at Reading Crematorium, 2 pm, Friday November 13. Family flowers only to Lovegroves of Reading. Donations may be sent to The Artists General Benevolent Institution, Burlington House, London SW1.

ROSS-TAYLOR.—On November 7, 1981, Walter, husband of the late Patricia Claire Collins of Wandel Abington, Lanarkshire. Funeral private at his request.

ROWLANDS.—On November 8th, 1981, peacefully in hospital, aged 65 years, David Rowlands (Personnel Director of the Littlewoods Organization), much loved elder son of Mr and Mrs Reginald Rowlands, brother of Keith, beloved husband of Gill, and loving father of Helen, Huw and Kate. A Service of Thanksgiving will be held at St Peter's Church, Lower Heswall, Wirral, on Thursday, November 12th, at 11.30 a.m. No flowers by request, but the family would greatly appreciate donations, in aid of The Clatterbridge Cancer Research Trust, Clatterbridge Hospital, Wirral, Merseyside.

SUCKLING.—On 7th November, peacefully at St. David's Sheringham, Raymonde (Ray), aged 87 years, widow of Dr. E. V. Suckling of Gidea Park, Essex, mother of Diana, Paul, Peter, and the late John, grandmother of Susan, Christopher, James and Edward. Private requiem mass at St Peter's, Blakeney at 10 am on Friday, 13th November, followed by cremation at Norwich City Crematorium, Earlham Rd., at 12 noon. Family flowers only, but if desired, donations to the Glaven District Caring Committee, c/o the Surgery, Blakeney, Norfolk.

THOMAS.—On November 7 suddenly in hospital Alfred J. Thomas loving husband of Kathleen Nina Thomas. Funeral Monday, November 16 at 3 pm at Hastings Cemetery. Flowers to Douglas C Mercer and Son, 29 Sedlescombe Road North, Silver Hill, St Leonards, Sussex.

VALENTINE.—On 9th November, 1981, Margaret, aged 93 years, youngest daughter of the late Reverend Henry Tristram Valentine, in her sleep which was her great wish. Cremation at Reading Crematorium, at 12 noon on Monday, 16th November, 1981.

MEMORIAL SERVICE

HUXLEY.—A memorial service for Margaret Arnold Huxley will be held at 11.30 a.m. on Monday, November 30th at St. Peter's Church, Bexhill-on-Sea.

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Recruitment Opportunities

LONDON TRANSPORT

Chairman/Chief Executive

Under the Transport (London) Act 1969, the Greater London Council has the responsibility for the policies and financing of London Transport. The policies are implemented by the London Transport Executive, consisting of a Chairman/Chief Executive and both full and part-time Board members, and the Council now seeks to appoint a new Chairman/Chief Executive as from 1st January 1982, at a salary of £34,000 (under review) for a period of five years.

London Transport, which provides bus and underground services to Greater London, is the largest and most complex urban transport network in the world. In the current year, it has a capital budget of £140m, a revenue budget of £562m and there are some 60,000 employees. The bus fleet numbers some 6,000 operating over a route network of 1,750 miles and the 500 trains run over the underground network of 260 route miles including 250 stations.

By statute, the Chairman must be appointed from persons who appear to the Council to have had a wide experience of and shown capacity in transport, industrial, commercial or financial matters, administration, applied science or the organisation of workers. He/She will have the responsibility, together with their board, for the direction of all London Transport's activities and especially for the efficient management and effective operation of London Transport services within the budget agreed by the Council. He/She will have a particular role in ensuring that the Council's public transport policies are being pursued and alerting the Council to difficulties and developing new initiatives.

The Council invites men or women with appropriate experience and qualifications to apply for consideration, enclosing a curriculum vitae, to The Director General and Clerk to the Council (reference DG/T/TI) Tel: 01-633 7706, at The County Hall, London SE1 7PB, by 25th November 1981.

All applications will be treated in confidence, and the Council reserves the right to make no appointment or to appoint by invitation at any stage. 074

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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

9.05 For Schools, Colleges: News in German. 9.35 The people and provinces of Spain. 9.53 Spanish Language. 10.10 Serial: Dark Towers. 10.35 The Military Machine. 11.00 The Body: Feet. 11.38 Cloth weaving. 12.05 Motorcycles, 12.30 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Moira Stuart. 1.00 Pebble Mill at One including an interview with somebody who was once in the headlines. 1.45 Over the Moon. A See-Saw programme for the very young 2.00 You and Me introduced by Stephen Tate (r). 2.14 For Schools, Colleges: Spanish language. 2.30 English literature. 3.00 Closedown. 3.25 O Dro i Dro. A quiz in Welsh about a journey through Wales. 3.53 Regional news.

3.55 Play School. For the under fives
4.20 Cartoon: Animated Laurel and Hardy in Spook Loot.
4.25 Jackanory. Tom Conti reads another story from The Practical Princess and Other Liberating Fairy Tales.
4.40 Play Away. Fun and games with music presented by Brian Cant.
5.00 Newsround presented by Paul McDowell.
5.10 Screen Test. Children from Farringdon School, Sunderland compete with Newlands School, FCJ, Middlesbrough, in a test of cinematic recall.
5.35 The Amazing Adventures of Morph (r).
5.40 News read by Richard Baker. 6.00 Regional news magazines. 6.25 Nationwide.
6.50 Barbara's World of Horses and Ponies. Mrs Woodhouse gives advice on buying a pony.
7.15 Angels. Drama serial about the staff of a Midlands hospital.
7.40 The Rockford Files. Jim and Claire plan to have a romantic day at the zoo but then Claire's past begins to catch up on her.
8.30 Yes Minister. Jim Hacker is caught between big business and ecologists when a company plans to manufacture a toxic chemical.

9.00 News with John Humphreys.
9.25 Play for Today: Billy by J. F. Newman. Billy is a retiring four-year old who hardly has a vocabulary. Does anybody care when his father beats him? Starring Jason Plenderleith as Billy (r).
10.45 Norman St John-Stevas in Conversation with Sir Charles Forte.
11.18 News headlines.
11.20 Kojak. A petty crook is wrongly charged with attempted murder but when he is released the next attempt is successful and the case against him seems watertight.
12.10 Weather.

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: Cymru/Wales: 9.10am-9.30 I Ysgolion: Daearyddiaeth. Ghana. 12.57pm-1.00 News of Wales. 3.25-3.55 Closedown. 5.10-5.35 Fyny Yma. 6.00-6.25 Wales today. 6.50-7.15 Heddiw. 7.15-7.40 Angels. 12.10am News and weather. Scotland: 11.17am-11.37 For schools: Let's see... Your health. 12.55pm-1.00 The Scottish news. 3.25-3.55 Closedown. 6.00-6.25 Reporting Scotland. 12.10am News and weather. Northern Ireland: 10.38am-10.58 For schools: Ulster in focus. Bogland. 12.57pm-1.00 Northern Ireland news. 3.25-3.53 Closedown. 3.53-3.55 Northern Ireland news. 6.00-6.25 Scene around six. 6.50-7.15 Prospect. 10.45-11.18 The magic of Jerome Kern. 12.10am News and weather. England: 6.00pm-6.25 Regional magazines. 12.15am Close.

BBC 2

11.00 Play School. For the under fives presented by Sheelagh Gilbey and Don Spencer. 11.25 Closedown.

Geoffrey Palmer and Nina Thomas (BBC 2 9.00 pm)

3.55 Antiques Roadshow. Arthur Negus and Angela Rippon visit Llandrindod Wells.
4.35 Christopher Hogwood plays Bach's Prelude and Fugue in C minor.
4.40 Everybody's Doin' It. The British at Play as seen through home movies of the 1920s and 30s (r).
5.00 In Search of ... Arthur. The second of a series of films about pre-Norman England (r).
5.40 The Five Faces of Dr Who* (r).
6.00 Grange Hill (r).
6.25 The Waltons. The Walton boys are endangered by a local feud.
7.10 News.
7.15 In Prison*. Made in 1957, the film is about what life is like for a prisoner in Strangeways Jail (r).
8.00 Top Gear. The latest news from the world of motoring.
8.30 Russell Harty with Arthur Askey and an all-star 1940s musical line-up.

9.00 The Last Song starring Geoffrey Palmer and Nina Thomas. Gentle comedy series about a middle-aged divorcee and his young girl friend. Tonight Liz plans a party but Leo thinks all the guests will be too young for him.
9.30 Your Life in Their Hands. How deafness can cause lack of balance.
10.10 Arena: Let Them Know We're Here. The programme follows the making of a play from conception to the first night. The play concerns the problems faced by the Asian community in Britain.
10.55 Newsnight. The latest world and domestic news plus an extended look at one of the major items. With Peter Snow, John Tusa, Peter Hobday and Donald MacCormick. Ends at 11.45.

ITV/LONDON

9.35 For Schools: Marriage. 9.53 Things and places that have inspired writer Alan Garner. 10.15 Watch Your Language. 10.33 Play: The Protectors. 11.03 Maths for seven to nine-year-olds. 11.22 Playground games. 11.39 A trip to Angers in the Loire Valley. 12.00 Rod, Jane and Freddy. 12.10 Pipkins. 12.30 The Sullivans. 1.00 News 1.20 Thames News. 1.30 The Circe Complex. Episode five and Cat Devlin is framed for the murder of Tom Foreman (r). 2.00 After Noon Plus. Mavis Nicholson talks to actor Edward Fox. 2.45 Play: Family by Alan Hackney. A ruthless young millionaire tries to work a double coup. Starring Malcolm Stoddard (r). 3.45 Emmerdale Farm (r).

4.15 Cartoon: Hound in Trouble.
4.20 Get it Together. Live pop music presented by Megg Nicol and Roy North.
4.45 Vice Versa. Adventures of a father and son who have, by magic, reversed roles.
5.15 The Gaffer. Comedy series set in a small Midlands engineering firm (r).
5.45 News.
6.00 Thames News.
6.20 Help! Viv Taylor Gee with news of the Save the Children Fund.
6.30 Crossroads. David Hunter is interviewed by the Police.
6.55 Reporting London presented by Denis Tuohy Magazine programme dealing with news that is pertinent to London.
7.30 Give Us a Clue. Celebrity mime game chaired by Michael Aspel.
8.00 Rising Damp. Sit-com about the residents of a bed-sit house. Starring Leonard Rossiter and Frances de la Tour (r).
8.30 It Takes a Worried Man. A comedy series about a man unable to face the thought of oncoming middle age. Peter Tilbury stars as Roath.

9.00 Brideshead Revisited. Episode five. Charles arrives at Brideshead for the New Year to learn that Sebastian has returned after going missing after Christmas. Lady Marchmain forbids her son to drink alcohol but he borrows some money from Charles and, instead of riding with the Hunt, spends the day in a pub.
10.00 News.
10.30 I Really Want to Dance. A documentary about four young people from different backgrounds who attend the Royal Ballet Lower School in Richmond.
11.30 Talking Bikes. Dave Minton, on an extended motor cycle tour of Scotland, explains his riding philosophy and habits.
12.00 Going Out. Drama series about a group of unemployed youngsters.
12.25 Close with Anne Scott-James reading a favourite piece of literature.

CHOICE

A drunken Sebastian (Anthony Andrews) at a family dinner on New Year's Day (Brideshead Revisited ITV 9.00 pm)

● IN PRISON (BBC 2 7.15 pm) This documentary, made nearly twentyfive years ago, was a breakthrough in the history of television. Made in black and white by Denis Mitchell it was the first time cameras had been allowed to film inside a prison and curiously enough the prison he chose was Manchester's Strangeways, now the subject of the acclaimed series that is enjoying a re-run on Wednesdays. Mitchell's film shows striking similarities with the modern Strangeways with complaints of over-crowding, under staffing and, even then, that the buildings were out-dated.

● YOUR LIFE IN THEIR HANDS: QUESTIONS OF BALANCE (BBC 2 9.30 pm) investigates the case history of thirty-two-year old Dorothy Walker of Selsey in Sussex. Eighteen months ago she was cycling along the road when, out of the blue, she began to feel dizzy and fell off her bike. The dizziness disappeared in a few days but then she began to realise that she was going deaf in one ear. Since then she experiences, at least once a week, agonising pain in the ear, a feeling of heaviness and of the room going round. The doctors are unsure of the cause. Some symptoms suggest that it may be Meniere's disease, others point to a small tumor on the nerves. Either way the unfortunate lady will have to undergo surgery in order to rid herself of the affliction.

● I REALLY WANT TO DANCE (ITV 10.30 pm) is on at a ridiculously late hour for the audience it will appeal to most. It is a pleasant documentary celebrating fifty years of the Royal Ballet Lower School in White Lodge, Richmond, Surrey. We follow four pupils from different backgrounds as they attend their classes and in their leisure time, heavily interspersed with examples of what they have learnt. Their fears of failure — there are yearly tests among other things to make sure they are neither too tall or too heavy — are strongly felt but the overall fun and fanaticism that is imparted will doubtless encourage any parents who are thinking of embarking their children on a ballet career.

● HE SHOULDN'T HAVE BEEN THERE, SHOULD HE? (Radio 4 4.15 pm) is a sad story of sixteen-year old Albert French who lied about his age in order to enlist in the British Army in 1915. Eight months later he was killed on the Western Front. The letters he sent to his sister Mabel are the basis of the programme and they tell the story of his life as a soldier in touching detail. David Timson plays the part of Albert and Pauline Letts is the narrator.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: † STEREO * BLACK AND WHITE (r) REPEAT

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today.
6.30 Today.
8.35 Yesterday in Parliament.
9.00 News.
9.05 Tuesday Call: 01-580 4411 — Music and the Brain.
10.00 News.
10.02 From Our Own Correspondent.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 Morning Story: "Cattle". by Al Hunter.
11.00 News.
11.05 Play: "Not Cricket" by Peter Whalley.
11.35 Wildlife presented by Derek Jones.
12.00 News.
12.02 You and Yours.
12.27 Lord Peter Wimsey "Have His Carcase"
12.55 Weather.
1.00 The World at One.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 Hatter's Castle, by A. J. Cronin
4.00 A Thorn in the Flesh.
4.15 He Shouldn't Have Been There, Should He? The letters of a boy soldier 1915-16.
4.45 Story Time: "Wild Strawberries"
5.00 PM.
5.55 Weather.
6.00 News and Financial Report.
6.30 Top of the Form.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Medicine Now.
7.50 Time is so Short. The life and writings of poet, Alun Lewis.†
8.35 Antony Hopkins (new series).
9.05 In Touch. A Model Kitchen for the Blind. A description of the kitchen designed for the In Touch Exhibition, in London last week.
9.30 Kaleidoscope.
9.59 Weather.
10.00 The World Tonight.
10.30 Wrinkles. A mad-cap sit-com starring Tom Mennard and Anthea Askey.
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: "The Magic Glass" by Anne Smith (2).
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News and Weather.

VHF: 6.25 Weather. 10.00 For Schools. 10.30 Listen with Mother. 11.00 For Schools. 1.55 Programme News. 2.00 For Schools. 5.50 PM (continued). 11.00 Study on 4.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert: Berwald, Chopin (mono), Boccherini, Johann Strauss; records.†
8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert (continued): Handel, Vivaldi, Monteverdi, Bach; records.†
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer: Strauss; records.†
10.00 Piano Duo Recital: Martinu, Mendelssohn, Percy Grainger.†
10.55 Royal Northern College of Music Sinfonia Concert: Haydn, Arnold, David Ellis.†
11.45 Breval, Faure and Poulenc: Cello and Piano recital.†
12.30 Vienna Festival 1981 Concert. Part 1: Mendelssohn, Mahler.†
1.00 News.
1.05 Six Continents.
1.25 Concerts Part 2: Schubert.†
2.20 Scriabin Piano recital.†
2.40 Rubbra and Brahms: First of four chamber music recitals including Rubbra's four string quartets and the string quintets and sextets of Brahms. Rubbra (Quartet No 1), Brahms.†
3.45 Bach Harpsichord Music (series) Recital.†
4.25 Jazz Today: Charles Fox with records.†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure with Steve Race.†
7.00 Haydn: String Quartet recital.†
7.30 La Sonnambula: Opera in two acts by Bellini. Direct from the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden. (Sung in Italian.) Act 1, Scene 1.†
8.25 Interval reading.
8.40 La Sonnambula, Act 1, Scene 2.
9.05 "We Will Take the Payment in Paintings." The relationship between the great potter, Josiah Wedgwood, and two of the leading painters of his day, traced, with the help of Wedgwood's correspondence, by Joyce Cheesman.
9.30 La Sonnambula: Act 2.†
10.30 Words, Words, Words (last in series). A personal selection of prose and poetry introduced and read by Ian McKellen.
11.00 News.
11.05 Chopin arr. Godowsky, on record.†

Emlyn Williams: he introduces Time is so Short (Radio 4 7.50 pm)

Anthea Askey: she stars in the sit-com Wrinkles (Radio 4 10.30 pm)

Radio 2

5.00 Ray Moore.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 Susannah Simons.† 12.00 John Dunn.† 2.00 Ed Stewart.† 4.00 David Hamilton.† 5.45 News. 6.00 David Symonds.† 8.00 The Crazy Gang Story.† 9.00 Listen to the Band.† 9.30 The Organist Entertains.† 10.00 Tony Monopoly. 11.03 Brian Matthew † from midnight. 1.00 am Truckers' Hour.† 2.00-5.00 You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

5.00 As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Dave Lee Travis. 2.00 Paul Burnett. 3.30 Steve Wright. 5.00 Peter Powell. 7.00 Talkabout. 8.00 David Jensen. 10.00 John Peel.† 12.00 Close.
VHF Radios 1 and 2: 5.00 With Radio 2. 10.00 With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00 am With Radio 2.

WORLD SERVICE

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave 648 kHz (463m) at the following times GMT.- 6.00 Newsdesk. 7.00 World news. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 7.30 Lord of the Flies. 7.45 Network UK. 8.00 World news. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Europa 8.30 Musical Yearbook. 9.00 World news. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial news. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Discovery. 10.15 Leave It to Psmith. 10.30 That Big Band Magic. 11.00 World news. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 Letter from London. 11.25 Scotland this Week. 11.30 Sports International. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 The Rewards of Music. 12.45 Sports Roundup 1.00 World news. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 1.30 Network UK. 1.45 A Jolly Good Show. 2.30 Michael Strogoff. 3.00 Radio Newsreel 3.15 Outlook 4.00 World news. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Sarah and Company. 4.45 The World Today. 5.00 World news. 5.09 Meridian. 8.00 World news. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 9.15 Three Centuries of Italian Opera. 9.45 Classic Short Stories. 10.00 World news. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Scotland this Week. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup 11.00 World news. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Guitar Workshop. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 World news. 12.09 News about Britain 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 A Jolly Good Show 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Report on Religion. 2.00 World news. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Operetta. 2.30 Musical Yearbook. 3.00 World news. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Discovery. 4.00 Newsdesk. 5.45 The World Today.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz. Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152khz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

GRANADA

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Granada Reports. 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.00 Granada Reports. 6.25 This is Your Right. 6.30 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 The Gaffer. 11.30 Lou Grant. 12.30 am Closedown.

ATV

As Thames except: 12.30pm-1.00 Gardening Today 1.20-1.30 News 5.15-5.45 Mork and Mindy 6.00 News 6.05 Crossroads 6.30 ATV Today 7.00-7.30 The Gaffer 11.30 News 11.35 Barney Miller: Quo Vadis? (Hal Linden) 12.20am Closedown

BORDER

As Thames except: 1.20pm-1.30 News 5.15-5.45 Mork and Mindy 6.00 Lookaround 6.35 Crossroads 7.00-7.30 The Gaffer 11.30 News 11.33 Closedown

GRAMPIAN

As Thames except: Starts 9.30am-9.35 First Thing 12.30-1.00 Gardening Today 1.20-1.30 News 6.00 North Tonight 6.35 Crossroads 7.00-7.30 Diff'rent Strokes 11.30 Monte Carlo Show 12.30am News 12.35 Closedown

SOUTHERN

As Thames except: 1.20pm-1.30 News 5.15 Dick Tracy 5.20-5.45 Crossroads 6.00 Day by Day 6.30 Survival 7.00-7.30 The Gaffer 11.30 New Kind of Family 12.00 Weather, followed by Exile from El Salvador

HTV

As Thames except: 12.30-1.00pm Gardening Today 1.20-1.30 News 5.10 Ask Oscar! 5.20-5.45 Crossroads 6.00 Report West 6.30 Diff'rent Strokes 7.00-7.30 The Gaffer 10.28-10.30 News 11.30 Preview 12.00 Closedown

HTV CYMRU/WALES

As HTV West except: 9.35am-9.50 Am Cymru 10.15-10.30 Y Byd A'i Bethau 11.39-11.54 About Wales 12.00-12.10pm Cwadi Cwac A'i Ffrindiau 4.15-4.45 Camigam 5.15-5.20 Cartoon 6.00 Y Dydd 6.15-6.30 Report Wales 10.30 Gwyl Gerdd Dant Cymru 11.15 World in Action 11.45 Benson 12.15am Closedown

CHANNEL

As Thames except: 12.00 Closedown. 12.30-1.00 Gardening Today. 1.20-1.30 News. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Survival. 10.28 News. 10.34 I Really Want to Dance. 11.30 A New Kind of Family. 12.00 Closedown.

ANGLIA

As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Gardening Today. 1.20-1.30 News. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Bygones. 11.30 Where Are the Lords of the Village Tonight? Story of a British soldier killed at Passchendale in 1917. 12.15 am Church and the Dragon.

ULSTER

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 4.13-4.15 News. 5.15 Cartoon. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 7.00 The Gaffer. 7.30-8.00 Country Style: Philomena Begley and the Ramblin' Men with guest artists Frankie McBride and Ann and Dave. 11.30 Bedtime, Closedown.

TYNE TEES

As Thames except: Starts 9.25 am Good Word. 9.30-9.35 News. 1.20 pm-1.30 News, Lookaround. 5.15-5.45 Survival. 6.00 News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25 Northern Life. 7.00-7.30 The Gaffer. 11.30 Going out — Following a group of school leavers. 12.00 Remembance. 12.05 am Closedown.

YORKSHIRE

As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Paint Along with Nancy. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.45-4.15 Calendar at your Service. 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00 Calendar. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 The Gaffer. 11.00 Roots. 12.00 Closedown.

SCOTTISH

As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Gardening Today. 1.20-1.30 News. 5.15 Pet Subject. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.20 Job Spot. 6.30 What's Your Problem? 7.00 Take the High Road. 7.30-8.00 Marie Gordon Price in Concert: Barbara Dickson. 11.30 Late Call. 11.35 Going Out. 12.05 am International Bowls. 12.35 Closedown.

WESTWARD

As Thames except: 12.27 pm Gus Honeybun's Birthdays. 12.30-1.00 Gardening Today. 1.20-1.30 News. 6.00 Westward Diary. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Mark It. 10.32 News. 10.34 I Really Want To Dance. 11.30 New Kind of Family. 12.00 Faith for Life. 12.06 am Closedown.

Classified Guide

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Thatcher facing Commons clash on spy immunity

By Craig Seton

The Prime Minister, after refusing yesterday to order a new inquiry into Soviet penetration of the security services, faces anger in the Commons today over the exact number of suspected Soviet spies who may have been offered informal immunity from prosecution by their MI5 interrogators in return for cooperation. Was it a few or one, some MPs demanded to know.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher's plea, in a long Commons written answer yesterday, that the House should concern itself with the future rather than the past which, she said, had been "very thoroughly investigated", is likely to be ignored today by MPs who considered that her response left vital questions unanswered.

In particular some MPs are concerned by an apparent discrepancy between her statement on the public confession of Mr Leo Long last week that he had spied for the Russians and replies in the Commons by Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney General, about the number of people who may have been induced, or offered informal immunity, to confess their suspect espionage activities since 1964. That was the year that Mr Long and the now disgraced Mr Anthony Blunt, his recruiter and controller, admitted to MI5, that they had spied for the Russians.

There was also considerable surprise when Mrs Thatcher said that records were not available before 1964.

The replies of Mrs Thatcher and Sir Michael yesterday revealed that Mr Long, who passed on to Mr Blunt information he gained while a wartime member of MI14, which dealt with German troop deployments, had asked his MI5 interrogators for immunity from prosecution (which Mr Blunt had been given), but was refused. However, he had been told he was unlikely to face prosecution.

Mrs Thatcher said the contacts of those known to have spied for Russians had been "extensively and exhaustively" investigated and that many had been interviewed over the years.

She had been aware of only one case other than that of Mr Long in which someone suspected of espionage "was or may have been induced to make a confession by an indication that he was unlikely to be prosecuted if her cooperated in the security service's inquiries".

Mrs Thatcher, saying that then was nothing in recent press stories which called for a new inquiry "into the events of the past", said one of those named or implicated were still in public serivece and most had died or retired.

Because the security service had no other evidence against Mr Long, there was a good deal to gain and little to lose to obtaining his cooperation in the way it was done.

While Mrs Thatcher was insisting that there was only one other case similar to that of Mr Long, Sir Michael referred MPs to his statement in 1979 that there had been a "few cases" where inducements were offered.

Parliamentary report, page 8
A spy's story, page 10
Leading article, page 11

Israel takes firm line

Continued from page 1

thing that now endangers this hope is direct or indirect American support for the Saudi plan".

Earlier Mr Begin said that Israel had gone to the absolute limits in its concessions to the Arab states. He said that the country had given up all its strategic positions in the Sinai and that autonomy was the maximum that he could now offer.

Last night Mr Shamir said that Israel may be forced to reassess its attitude towards the peace process because of the West's failure to appreciate Israeli concessions

In a speech to Jewish fundraisers in Jerusalem which clearly reflected the Cabinet's belief that Israeli concessions at Camp David have been deliberately overlooked in the West, a minister said: "Israel has done its duty and contributed more than its share towards a change for the better in the Middle East. We undertook grave risks. The uprooting of villages and townships is a very heavy price to pay, even a tragedy".

By early tonight there had been no official reaction from the Egyptian Government to the Israeli warnings but Western observers feared that they could add to the problems surrounding the talks.

Brightstar troops go in; Thatcher explains EEC policy, page 6

Poussin's 'Madone à l'escalier': Blunt says the Washington version is authentic, Lee says his is.

Museum chief defends Poussin purchase

Continued from page 1

M Hubert Landais, director of French museums, confirmed yesterday that the painting had been smuggled out of the country. "I was contacted by Mr Sherman Lee, the director of the Cleveland Museum, in July, 1980", he said. "Mr Lee asked me whether, if an export permit was applied for, the painting would be allowed out of France. My answer was that the Louvre would have to see the painting before giving an opinion."

To M Landais' amazement, the next he heard of the picture was that it was in America and had been purchased by the Cleveland.

"Either it is a major masterpiece and would never have been allowed out of France, or it is a copy. We do not know the answer, since it was in a private collection and few scholars have seen it", M Landais said.

The export of the picture was fraudulent on two counts, he alleges. All paintings that leave France must be declared to the customs and require an export licence. No export licence was applied for or issued.

Secondly, on its entry to America a "ridiculously" low price was declared; it was then sold to Cleveland for a "very high" price. Under French currency regulations the full sale price should have been repatriated to France, which is not the case.

The price paid by Cleveland has not been revealed. As an authentic work by Poussin, the value could have been more than £2m, but the disagreement among scholars may have reduced this. "We knew that it was authentic when we bought it", Mr Lee told me, "but doubts over the attribution were considered in fixing the price".

Mr Lee said that he had first seen the painting in France last year. He knew that it had been exported without a licence but he had taken legal advice before making the purchase. He suggests that the export was legal since the painting had been in France for only 70 years; it was bought by a French dealer from the Ashburton collection in England in 1907.

M Landais said: "I know what Mr Lee is saying and he is wrong". It is arguable that the French law denies museum authorities the right to stop the export of a work recently imported into France. "Even if this were the case", says M Landais, "an export permit had to be issued and the picture had to be submitted to us for authorization."

The argument that the painting is authentic is reinforced by Cleveland's purchase; Mr Lee is renowned for having a good "eye".

Professor Anthony Blunt has published the Washington picture as the authentic version with a passing reference to the possibility that the other was an autograph variant.

More recently (1974) Jacques Thuillier published the Cleveland picture as genuine, dismissing Washington's as an "old copy". The fight between Washington and Cleveland is clearly about to start.

Mlle Bertin-Mourot is the niece of a former curator of the Louvre, M Paul Jamot, and the Jamot family have never had any doubts about the authenticity of the picture. M Jamot made a scholarly study of Poussin, and another painting from his collection, *The Triumph of Pan* now belongs to the Louvre.

This has also had an unhappy history because of the discovery of a better version at Sudeley Castle, Gloucestershire. The Sudeley painting is on show in the National Gallery of Scotland's major Poussin exhibition. It was cleaned for the occasion and any remaining doubts have been removed by the stunning condition of the painting beneath the dirt. The Jamot version has been removed from the main galleries of the Louvre and hangs in the administration block.

For the Louvre to make a public objection to the export of a painting will cause a special stir in France. Since M Francois Mitterand took over as President of France, art collectors have been living under the threat of a wealth tax. Rather than declare the ownership of paintings and pay an annual tax on their value, collectors have chosen export and there is believed to have been a flood of illegal exports.

Dealers, collectors, auctioneers and the museums have argued that art should be exempted from wealth tax and ten days ago this principle was enshrined in law.

M Landais emphasizes that Cleveland's purchase is not being criticized on political grounds. It is a matter of ethics that no major museum should break the heritage laws of another country in this manner, he says.

Frank Johnson in the Commons

The baiting of Dracula by the Wilderness MP

Mr Norman Tebbit, the Secretary for Employment, rose in the Commons yesterday to the by-now traditional cry—this time uttered by the gravel-toned Scots Left winger Mr Canavan—of "On your beak . . . on your beak." Mr Tebbit must by now be regretting that remark about his father's bike.

The Minister's beak pecked away at his opponents for 35 minutes. Later, Mr Callaghan, the former Prime Minister, speaking from the backbenches, referred to Mr Tebbit as "the most unlikeable man in the House. Mr Tebbit was visibly moved. Let us hope he proves worthy of such a sacred trust.

"I turn to the matter that is, perhaps the dominant question of the day," Mr Tebbit had begun. "Myself," he should have added. Throughout the rest of the debate speaker after speaker returned to him personally.

Mr Eric Varley, the Shadow Secretary for Employment, referred to Mr Tebbit as a street corner thug, and as a bovver boy whose symbol of office was the knuckle duster. During a passage in which he was trying to be less personal, he likened Mr Tebbit to Dracula. Mr Varley had seized on a certain facial resemblance.

How did this boy Tebbit from an ordinary London working class home turn out as the only Cabinet Minister regarded by his opponents as evil? Just lucky, one supposes.

Yesterday much of his speech was taken up with the usual inoffensive statistics comparing our unemployment with that of Germany, France and elsewhere.

But that was not what the punters on the Labour side had come to hear from him. Soon, he was referring to "the old Labour Party", adding with a glance at Mr Michael Foot: "Or perhaps by the look of them lately, the senile Labour Party".

Then, in a passage especially parceled for Crosby, he asked what SDP policy was on trade union law reform, reminisced about Mrs Shirley Williams's time on the Grunwick picket line, and added: "Would she change it (the new law he intended to introduce) so that she could get back on that picket line?"

Spirits rose on the Labour benches. Happily, they simulated outrage. With so many Tories losing their Right nerve and, therefore, making themselves less easy to denounce as hard-hearted, Mr Tebbit is a raft in a sea of wets.

The Tories were subdued throughout the speech. A few extremists muttered almost under their breath: "year, year, year".

Later Sir Ian Gilmour, dismissed from the Cabinet at the same time as Mr Tebbit's accession to it, rose to make his first Commons speech for his new constituency, The Wilderness. He wanted to know when the recovery would come. Perhaps the Treasury knew. "But judging by the interesting speech of the Secretary of State this afternoon, they have not told him".

The irony of the "interesting" was not lost on Mr Tebbit. From the direction of the Government front bench there was a creaking as if a vault were being opened. Mr Tebbit brought his legs to the ground. Dracula was rising.

Cautiously, Sir Ian stood back and allowed the dark-suited, pale cadaverous figure to put a question: "I assume that the Right Hon gentleman, like me, is a very practical man and has a great deal of experience of what goes on in the economy . . ."

That was Mr Tebbit's way of saying that Sir Ian, unlike the former airline pilot Tebbit, was a dreamy baronet who could not screw on a light-bulb. The minister demanded to know how Britain, after the reflation advocated by Sir Ian, could sell such goods as cars when other countries made them cheaper.

Sir Ian replied that if Mr Tebbit thought three million unemployed was the right way to run the economy, he could not agree.

Sir Ian resumed by telling us about some statistics which he had arranged to be given to something called "the Treasury model". One was not sure of the identity of this Treasury model, but she sounded a reckless and expensive girl who had led Sir Ian into trouble.

Sir Ian promised more jobs, but one was unable to say how much they would cost.

As a wet speech, Sir Ian was upstaged by that of Mr Julian Critchley, Tory member for Aldershot who, in the course of denouncing virtually the entire Government policy and the rhetoric with which it is presented, mocked the Prime Minister, the Treasury team and of course Mr Tebbit:

"What is life, Mr Speaker but a series of errors?" he asked. Year, year, Year.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

The Queen holds Investiture, Buckingham Palace, 11.

The Prince of Wales receives honorary fellowship of the Royal College of Physicians, 11, St Andrews Place, NW1, 7.45.

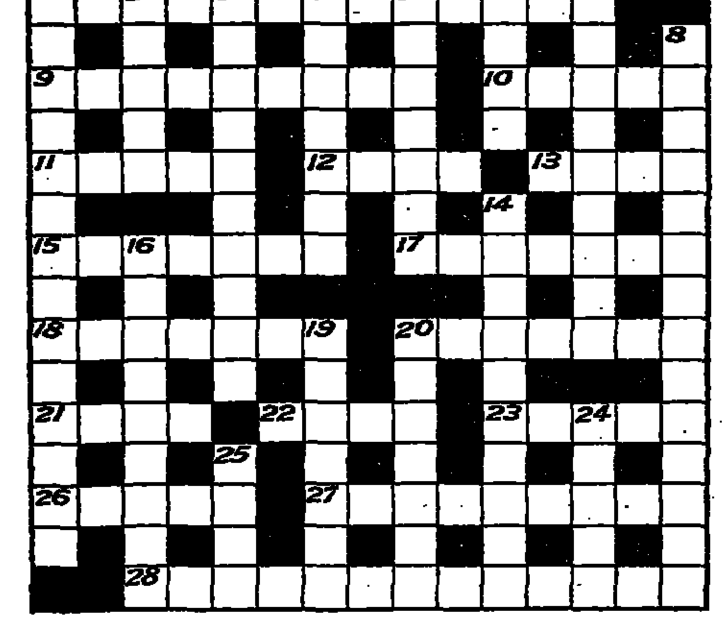
Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother has lunch with Court of Worshipful Company of Butchers, Butchers Hall, 12.45.

The Duchess of Gloucester, patron, British Library of Tape Recordings for Hospital Patients, attends annual general meeting, Drapers' Hall, 5.10.

The Duchess of Kent, patron of National Association of Decorative and Fine Arts Societies, attends Patricia Fay memorial lecture, Victoria and Albert Museum, 6.45.

Princess Alexandra attends luncheon given by senior officers of 'V' District, Metropolitan Police, Imber Court, East Molesey, Surrey, 12.45; attends performance to celebrate seventyfifth anniversary of Central School of Speech and Drama, Embassy Theatre, 6.30.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,676



ACROSS

1 Some anti-Government types put notice in showcase (6,7)
9 Term misused about Ibsen's work as artist (9)
10 Faith in firm in which Eric's name appears (5)
11 West Side Golf Club (5)
12 Another pound is required in Holy Isle by Roman law (4)
13 Case for inclusion of adequate tuition (4)
15 Agitated by death interfering with last month's return (7)
17 Food treated rough in hold of yacht, first and last (7)
18 Notices about test scores (7)
20 China to yield to the French (7)
21 Letter's due (4)
22 "His flashing eyes, his floating —" (Coleridge) (4)
23 Sensation in Macedonia! (5)
26 Where Italians say there's capital for scent-production (5)
27 Making, without worker-participation, an important statement (9)
28 Tradesman for Ekaterinburg tragedy? (6,7)

DOWN

1 Fruit Nora cut up for the horse (10,4)
2 Turkish sultan had me tortured (5)
3 Maugham's play too good for us (3,7)
4 Peel thus described as frank in speech (7)
5 Hence our current production of eggs (7)
6 Indent for a cooler (4)
7 Actor initiates a sort of call for branch support (4,5)
8 Maybe the setter cribbed? Churlish fellow! (3,2,3,6)
14 Moulding pattern for type of shell, also missile (3,3,4)
16 Leaving the stage, successful (6,3)
19 Examine the boy's back — it's an outrage! (7)
20 Pipe or French horn with which Sargent sounded note (4,3)
24 Imitative of ones help by Herbert (5)
25 Consolation for Melissa (4)

Solution to Puzzle No 15,675

Talks, lectures

Dr R. C. Whiting on "Suez and the British Economy 1918-1960," Rupert Beckett Lecture Theatre, the Arts Building, Woodhouse Lane, Leeds, 5.30.

Talk: the Rev Bernard Thorogood, general secretary, United Reformed Church, Bloomsbury Central Baptist Church, Shaftesbury Avenue, 1.15.

"Future of the Spa", by Denis Easterby, Concert Room, Pump Room, Bath, 1.10.

Russian Refugees Aid Society: Talk by Sir Charles Johnston on "A love-affair with Russian literature", Chelsea Old Town Hall, 6.30.

British Museum: George Hart on "Craftsmen of Deir el-Medina", 11.30; and Karnak, 1.15.

Poetry

A day and a night in the life of William Blake: The complete poems, read continuously from 7.30 until around midnight, St James's Church, Piccadilly.

Open forum: Poetry and the small press phenomenon, with Harry Chambers, Peter Scupham, Alan Tarling, question and discussion sessions, National Poetry Centre, 21 Earls Court Square, 7.30.

Exhibitions

Pauline Vincent, paintings and drawings, Christopher Hull Gallery, 670 Fulham Road, Parsons Green, SW6, 10-6.

Greece, Turkey and the Levant: Watercolours and drawings, Stella Fulwell Gallery, 2 Cecil Court, 10.30-6.

Chisel, Wheel and Brush, masterpieces of Japanese art over 12 centuries, Bluett and Sons, 48 Davies Street, 10.30-5.30.

Loot VII, Goldsmith Hall, Foster Lane, 10.30-5.

Albert Goodwin, RWS 1846-1932, Royal Museum Canterbury, 10-5.

Music

Organ recital by Martyn Steel, St Peter-upon-Cornhill, 12.30.

Organ recital by Andrew Pearmain, St Clements, 1.

Organ recital by Margaret Phillips, St Lawrence Jewry, 1.

Memorial services

Viscount Hood, St Margaret's, Westminster, noon; Lady (Oswald) Birley, St James's, Piccadilly, 11.30; Sir Henry Barnard, Gray's Inn Chapel, 5.30.

Tomorrow's events

To enable readers to make early arrangements, events will in future be listed a day in advance.

The Queen attends tea party given by 16th/5th The Queen's Royal Lancers, St James's Palace, 3.30.

The Prince of Wales, patron, the International Year of Disabled People, attends seminar on prevention of disablement, Leeds Castle, Maidstone, Kent, 3.45.

The Duchess of Gloucester attends concert for the Royal Association in Aid of the Deaf and Dumb, St John's Church, Smith Square, 7.25.

The Duke of Kent visits Rolls-Royce Limited, Bristol, 10; as patron, attends tenth anniversary reception of National Army Museum, London, 7.

"Hellas and Britain—the beginning of the affair" by Stewart Perowne, Royal Society of Arts, 8 John Adam Street, 6.

"Art and Science (2): Art and biology" by Peter Fuller, Tate Gallery, 6.30.

Exhibitions

Exhibition of paintings by Moss Fuller, John Knapp Fisher, Jane Lee, Derek Mynott, John Sergeant, Gillian Whaite, the Upstairs Gallery, Business Art Galleries, Royal Academy of Arts, Piccadilly, 10-6.

New exhibition of oil paintings by French artist Pascale Maes, Holford Gallery, 34 Tavistock Street, 10-6.

British Museum: "Medieval Limoges enamel" by Geoffrey House, 11.30; "Ancient Egyptian mummification" by George Hart, 1.15, "Goya's social and political criticism" by Nigel Glendinning, British Museum, 6.15.

The Duchess of Kent visits London Arts Educational School, Golden Lane House, Golden Lane, 2.15.

Music

Alan Brett: New Music for Solo Cello, Air Gallery, 6 and 8 Roseberry Avenue, 7.30.

Music recital by Barbara Tree, St Olave, 1.05.

Carol Leeth, mezzo soprano, St Martin-within-Ludgate, 1.15.

Church music

Bangor Cathedral: Today, Elizabeth Le Grove (organ) 1.15.

King's College Chapel, Cambridge: Tomorrow, Vienna Boys Choir, 7.30.

Thaxted Church, Thaxted: Saturday, Society Rythm Orchestra, 7.30: Sunday, Thaxted Festival Orchestra, 7.30.

St Peter's Church, Eaton Square, Chelsea: Sunday, Christian and Jewish Liturgical Music, 7.30.

St Edmund's Church, Hunstanton: Saturday, Norfolk Symphony Orchestra, 7.30.

St George's Church, Tombland, Norwich: Saturday, Bridget Rogers (flute), Alec Hone (piano), 7.30.

St Peter's Chursh, Westleton: Sunday, Tallis Chamber Orchestra, 3.30.

St Andrew's, Uxbridge: Tomorrow, Kenneth Eaves (organ), 8.00.

Chichester Cathedral: Today, Alison Bolton (soprano), John Coulter (piano).

St Martin's-within-Ludgate, City: Friday, Roger Cutts, piano, 1.15.

St George's Church, Bristol 1: Thursday, Marilyn de Blieck (mezzo-soprano), Roger Vignoles (piano), 1.00; Friday, Anthony Goldstone (piano), 7.30.

Canterbury Cathedral: Saturday, Whitstable Choral Society, 7.30.

Durham Cathedral: Saturday, Carys Hughes (organ), 6.30.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Continuation of debate on Queen's Speech. Main topic will be financial arrangements of National Coal Board and privatization of British National Oil Corporation and the Gas Corporation. Lords (2.30). Continuation of debate on Queen's Speech. Main topic will be foreign affairs and defence.

Sporting fixtures

Football: League Cup, third round (See page 19).

Racing: Two NH meetings: Hereford (1.30) and Bangor-on-Dee (1.15).

Tennis: Benson and Hedges championship, Wembley Arena, London.

Today's anniversaries

Martin Luther was born in Eisleben, 1483; François Couperin in Paris, 1668; William Hogarth in London, 1697; Oliver Goldsmith in Pallas, co Longford, 1728 (1730?).

The papers

The Sun comments today on Mr Michael Foot's first year as Labour leader. It says that there is just one service he can render his party and country. He should gather together what scraps of dignity and reputation remain to him and stand down. He is too old, too weak and too small for the job.

The Daily Mirror comments on Mr Foot's appearance at the Cenotaph service. The combined forces of Savile Row, Vidal Sassoon and Carnaby Street could not make him look tidy, it says. "He is one of nature's scruffs. He would outclass any competitor for the world's worst-dressed man award. But real respect is in the heart, not the cloth. If Mr Foot conforms to sartorial custom next time it should be to deny small-minded men the opportunity of cheapening a solemn occasion."

In Germany, Die Welt, in an editorial on the agreement between London and Dublin to set up an Anglo-Irish council, says: "Whether London wants to know or not, there is no road which by-passes Ian Paisley".

Under the heading Modest Step, the Frankfurter Rundschau points out that London has recognized for the first time the fact that no solution in Northern Ireland is possible without Dublin.

The Pound

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.69	1.62
Austria Sch	30.85	28.75
Belgium Fr	80.75	76.75
Canada $	2.33	2.24
Denmark Kr	13.90	13.20
Finland Mkk	8.55	8.10
France Fr	10.93	10.33
Germany DM	4.33	4.09
Greece Dr	122.00	115.00
Hongkong $	11.05	10.45
Ireland Pt	1.22	1.17
Italy Lira	2280.00	2180.00
Japan Yen	454.00	428.00
Netherlands Gld	4.75	4.51
Norway Kr	11.50	10.90
Portugal Esc	125.50	118.50
South Africa Rd	1.80	1.64
Spain Pta	184.00	176.00
Sweden Kr	10.74	10.20
Switzerland Fr	3.51	3.29
USA $	1.95	1.88

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd.

London: The FT index rose 16.4 to 510.9.

New York: Dow Jones industrial average rose 2.76 to 855.21.

Roads

London and South-east: M2, Medway towns: Only hard shoulder open between junction 3 (Maidstone) and Medway bridge; diversion via junction 5 (Sittingbourne). A25 Westcott, near Dorking: Temporary signal operating. A25 Buckland, near Reigate roadworks: Long delays; avoid. A12 at Brook Street and A127 at Cranham (west of Brentwood) in Essex: Numerous lane closures in connexion with M25 construction; delays.

Wales and West: M4 during working hours only one lane is open eastbound between junction 15 (A435 Swindon/Marlborough); also westbound between junction 15 (A435) and junction 17 (A429 to Cirencester and Chippenham).

© TIMES NEWSPAPERS LIMITED 1981
Printed and published by Times Newspapers Limited, P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ, England. Telephone: 01-837 1234. Telex: 264971. Tuesday, November 10, 1981. Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office.

Weather

General situation: High near S Britain will move slowly away as troughs move S over most areas.

Forecasts from 6 am to midnight

London, East Anglia, Midlands, S Wales: Soon becoming cloudy with occasional rain; wind W light increasing fresh; max temp 9 to 11C (48 to 52F).

SE, Central S, SW England: Patchy fog and frost at first becoming cloudy with rain in places after midday; wind variable light becoming W fresh; max temp 8 to 10C (46 to 50F).

E, NW, NE, Central N England, N Wales, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Argyll, N Ireland: Outbreaks of rain, hill fog; wind W fresh to strong; max temp 9 to 11C (48 to 52F).

Channel Islands: Dry, sunny periods; wind variable becoming W light; max temp 8C (46F).

Borders, Edinburgh and Dundee, Central Highlands, NW Scotland: Rain at times with hill fog, some brighter intervals; wind W strong, locally gale; max temp 8 to 10C (46 to 50F).

Aberdeen, Moray Firth, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Rain at first, becoming brighter but some showers; wind W strong, locally gale at first; max temp 7 to 9C (45 to 48F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Thursday: Becoming dry again in the S after some rain on Wednesday; showers or longer outbreaks of rain in the N but some sunnier periods.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straits of Dover: Wind SW, light or moderate, increasing fresh or strong; sea smooth, becoming rough. English Channel (E): Wind SW or W, light, increasing moderate or fresh; sea smooth, becoming moderate. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind SW or W; fresh to strong, occasional gale in N Irish Sea; sea rough, locally very rough.

Sun rises: 7.10 am. Sun sets: 4.19 pm. Moon sets: 4.37 am. Moon rises: 4.08 pm.

Full Moon: Tomorrow.

Lighting up time

London 4.49 pm to 6.42 am
Bristol 4.59 pm to 6.51 am
Edinburgh 4.44 pm to 7.11 am
Manchester 4.50 pm to 6.57 am
Penzance 5.15 pm to 6.59 am

London

Temp: max, 6 am to 6 pm, 11C (52F); min, 6 pm to 6 am, 6C (43F). Humidity: 6 pm, 56 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, nil. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 6.7hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,033.2 millibars, falling. 1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; s, sun.

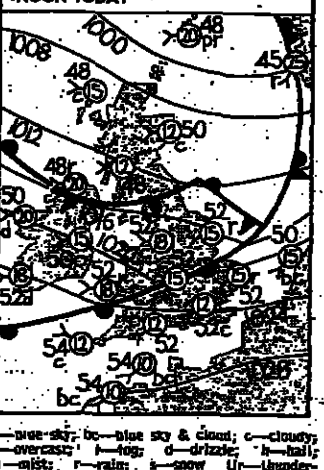
		C	F			C	F
Belfast	c	8	46	Guernsey	s	6	43
Birmingham	c	6	43	Inverness	c	11	52
Blackpool	c	9	48	Jersey	s	5	41
Bristol	c	6	43	London	s	9	48
Cardiff	c	7	45	Manchester	c	6	43
Edinburgh	c	10	50	Newcastle	c	9	48
Glasgow	c	10	50	Ronaldsway	c	10	50

Satellite predictions

LONDON: Cosmos 151R: 17.29-17.35; WNW; 40NNW; ENE*. 19.8-19.10; WNW; 35NW; NW. Cosmos 296R: (Nov 11) 5.45-5.50; S; 30SE; E. Cosmos 220R: (Nov 11) 3.40-3.44; ESE; 15E; ENE. (Nov 11) 5.17-5.26; SSW; 75ENE; NNE. Cosmos 956R: 17.1-17.7; SSW; 60WNW; NNE. Seasat: 17.0-17.8; ESE; 35NE; NNW. 18.38-18.47; SSE; 55SW; NW. Aryabhata R: 17.55-18.0; WSW; 20SW; S.

MANCHESTER: Cosmos 151R: 17.29-17.35; W; 60NNW; ENE*. 19.7-19.10; WNW; 50WNW; WNW*. Cosmos 296R: (Nov 11) 5.45-5.50; S; 20SE; E. Cosmos 220R: (Nov 11) 3.42-3.44; E; 10E; ENE. (Nov 11) 5.18-5.27; S; 65ESE; NNE. Cosmos 956R: 18.39-18.41; WNW; 10NW; NNW. Intercosmos 14R: (Nov 11) 5.55-5.56; NNW*; 20NNW; N. Seasat: 18.38-18.48; SSE; 55WSW; NW. Aryabhata R: 17.54-17.59; W; 20SSW; S.

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded (Symbols are on advancing edge)



b—blue sky; bc—blue sky & cloud; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow th—thunderstorm; p—showers; prs—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph

High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge			12.15	6.9
Avonmouth	5.36	12.6	6.01	13.3
Cardiff	5.23	11.7	5.47	12.3
Devonport	3.58	5.4	4.17	5.6
Dover	9.12	6.7	9.35	6.7
Falmouth	3.28	5.2	3.47	5.4
Harwich	10.07	4.0	10.44	4.1
Ilfracombe	4.17	8.8	4.38	9.3
Leith	12.35	5.3	1.12	5.5
Margate	10.09	4.8	10.49	4.9
Milford Haven	4.33	6.7	4.52	7.1
Newquay	3.27	6.7	3.45	7.1
Oban	4.15	3.7	4.32	4.2
Penzance	2.59	5.5	3.17	5.7
Portland	5.21	2.1	5.39	2.2
Portsmouth	9.46	4.8	10.02	4.8
Shoreham	9.27	6.2	9.47	6.3
Southampton	9.23	4.5	9.36	4.5
Swansea	4.34	9.3	4.57	9.8

Tide measurement in metres: 1m = 3.2808ft.

Highest and lowest

Highest day temp: Kinloss, Lossiemouth, Dyce, 12C (54F); Lowest day max: Lyneham, Waddington, Birmingham, Nottingham, Benbrook, 6C (43F); Highest rainfall: Cape Wrath, 0.67in; Highest sunshine: Jersey, 8.8hr.

Around Britain

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F			Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Scarborough	—	—	7	45	Cloudy	Jersey	8.8	—	7	45	Sunny
Bridlington	—	—	7	45	Cloudy	Guernsey	5.5	—	9	48	Sun pds
Cromer	6.3	—	10	50	Sun pds	Exmouth	7.9	—	10	50	Sunny
Lowestoft	0.9	—	8	46	Cloudy	Teignmouth	6.4	—	9	48	Sunny
Clacton	2.3	—	10	50	Sun ints	Torquay	4.0	—	10	50	Sunny
Margate	—	.02	8	46	Cloudy	Falmouth	0.3	—	9	48	Cloudy
Folkestone	0.3	.04	7	45	Showers	Penzance	2.4	—	9	48	Sun ints
Hastings	0.4	—	7	45	Cloudy	Scilly Isles	2.6	—	11	52	Sun ints
Worthing	—	—	8	46	Cloudy	Ilfracombe	7.2	—	10	50	Sunny
Littlehampton	0.1	—	7	45	Overcast	Tenby	4.5	—	10	50	Sun pds
Southsea	—	—	8	46	Cloudy	Anglesey	—	—	10	50	Cloudy
Shanklin	1.9	—	8	46	Cloudy	Bognor Regis	1.4	—	8	46	Cloudy
Bournemouth	5.1	—	8	46	Sun pds	Colwyn Bay	—	—	8	46	Cloudy
Poole	5.6	—	9	48	Sun pds	Southport	—	—	10	50	Cloudy
Swanage	3.2	—	8	46	Sun ints	Blackpool	—	—	10	50	Cloudy
Weymouth	7.2	—	10	50	Sunny	Morecambe	—	.01	10	50	Cloudy
						Douglas	—	—	9	48	Cloudy

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sl, sleet; sn, snow.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	c	11	52	Copenhagen	s	4	39	Malaga	f	20	68	Salzburg	sl	-1	30
Akrotiri	f	23	73	Corfu	f	11	52	Malta	f	16	61	Sao Paulo			
Alexandria	f	27	81	Dallas				Melbourne	r	20	68	S Francisco	c	27	81
Algiers	s	20	68	Dublin	c	9	48	Mexico City				Santiago			
Amsterdam	c	7	45	Dubrovnik	s	8	46	Miami				Seoul	s	4	39
Athens	f	15	59	Faro	f	20	68	Milan	s	7	45	Singapore			
Bahrain	s	25	81	Florence	s	11	52	Montreal				Stockholm	c	-1	30
Barbados	s	30	86	Frankfurt	f	3	37	Moscow	sn	1	34	Strasbourg	s	3	37
Barcelona	s	14	57	Funchal	f	17	63	Munich	sn	-1	30	Sydney	c	21	70
Beirut	f	24	75	Geneva	s	3	37	Nairobi	c	25	77	Tangier	s	22	72
Belgrade	c	1	34	Gibraltar	f	19	66	Naples	s	11	52	Tehran			
Berlin	c	3	37	Helsinki	f	-1	30	New York				Tel Aviv	f	24	75
Bermuda	s	23	73	Hongkong	c	16	61	Nice	c	11	52	Tenerife	c	17	63
Biarritz	fg	6	43	Innsbruck	f	1	34	Oslo	s	0	32	Tokyo	c	10	50
Boulogne	c	5	41	Istanbul	r	16	61	Ottawa				Toronto			
Bordeaux	s	6	43	Jeddah	s	31	88	Paris	s	4	39	Tunis	c	17	63
Boston				Johannesburg	f	26	79	Perth	s	23	73	Valencia	f	18	64
Brussels	c	3	37	Las Palmas	c	23	73	Peking				Vancouver			
Budapest	sn	3	37	Lisbon	c	16	61	Prague	sn	0	32	Venice	s	7	45
Cairo	s	26	79	Locarno	s	6	43	Reykjavik	d	4	39	Vienna	sn	2	36
Cape Town	s	26	79	Los Angeles				Rhodes	c	20	68	Warsaw	c	1	34
Casablanca	s	23	73	Luxembourg	s	2	36	Riyadh	s	32	90	Washington			
Chicago				Madrid	f	14	57	Rio de Janeiro				Zurich	s	2	36
Cologne	c	3	37	Majorca	c	18	64	Rome	s	11	52				